Vol IX

5th June 1955 - 21st Dec 1955

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY, 5, 1885. No. 1.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs.	10 0 0
English alone, ...	do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, ...	do	„	6 0 0
Per mensem ...	...	„	0 8 0
Single copy ...	...	„	0 1 0
Back numbers ..	...	„	0 4 0
Local Subscription ..	..	„	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	...0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion.	...0 1 0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	..0 2 6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY A FEW COPIES.

SOME INDIAN SCANDALS

No 1

BY CAPTAIN E. A. CAMPBELL.

PRICE 6 ANNAS PER COPY,

With Postage 7 Annas,

Apply with remittance to

THE MANAGER,

National Press,

100 *Mount Road, Madras.*

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

"The Southern Star"

THE CHEAPEST ENGLISH WEEKLY IN INDIA.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Science, and Arts, to be issued from November next.

It will contain

Really good Readable Matter.

Terms of subscription *One Rupee* per annum. (Post free)

LOOK SHARP

Apply with Remittance at once to

THE MANAGER,

THE SOUTHERN STAR,

TANJORE

TANJORE

SOUTHERN STAR OFFICE.

15th September 1884

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING

EXTRACTS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....Rs.	10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re. 1 or 2 S.

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion..... ..... .Rs.	12
Per Column, do .... „	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1

Apply to Dadabhai Nauroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Watches Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms Strictly Cash.

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION.

BY

Dr U. GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

THIS work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz :—

I. A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads.

II. A dissertation on the Sutraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, then age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III. A literal translation into English of the Sutraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sutraka Mimamsa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,

AMHERST STREET,

CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,

AMHERST STREET,

CALCUTTA.

"INDO-EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,

AMHERST STREET,

CALCUTTA.

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST !!!

LEPRO CURO.

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day.

By the application of Lepro-curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fixed time. (three weeks). It acts magically upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day. This wonderful medicine is compound of 80 different mineral Substance prepared Chemically and was used and discovered by our Ancient Aryans. Since the year 1873 it has been tested with fair success. Thousands of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results.

I Guarantee for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned. Price Rs 12-8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month.

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge.

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system. The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly. Each Bottle will last for one week. Price Rs. 2 per bottle packing ans. 12 only

Babu Sura Nath Roy Chowdhy the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca, Bengal, says :—"I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions."

His Highness the Rao Bahadour of Alpura, Bahilkund, writes —that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done enormous good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P. Parcel and oblige

Dr. Charles Smith says :—that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health." Thousands of testimonials from all world.

Wanted Agents, terms liberal.

Sole Agents for the Patentee,

CHARLES SMITH AND CO.,

CHOWRINGHEE,

CALCUTTA.

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very inveterate diseases is only to note.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs. 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 including packing.

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Mackphersen says :—"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy."

Dr G. S. Harvey says :—"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined."

Dr. K. C. Chowdery, L. M. S., says :—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is an unfailing remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states."

Mr. R. Mitchell of Dharramotolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. C. GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part; on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town

Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore, the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) B. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to

SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,

Bonaram, India.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Madrid, 29th Dec—Further particulars received of the earthquakes in the South state that nine hundred people have been killed at the town of Albunelas in the province of Granada and that thirty deaths from the same cause have occurred at Periana in Malaga

Cairo, 29th Dec—A force of British Infantry, under General Earle, has been told off to proceed to the scene of the murder of Colonel Stewart and his party, and to inflict punishment on their murderers

General Wolseley has ordered a convoy of supplies to be forwarded to Gakdul, whereupon the expedition will advance to Khartoum, leaving behind a garrison at Korti

Calcutta, 1st Jan—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid order—

To be a Knight Grand Commander,—

The Nizam of Hyderabad

To be Knight Commanders,—

Mr Augustus Rivers Thompson C S I, C I E, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

Mr Charles Grant, C S I, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India

To be Companion,—

Mr Henry William Primrose, late Private Secretary to Lord Ripon

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned gentlemen, who, by their services, have merited the Royal favor

To be Companions of the Order,—

Monsieur Putton, Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France

Monsieur Boppe, Sub Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France

Major Conway Gordon, R E, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

The Rev Krishna Mohan Banerji, a Senior Fellow and Honorary Doctor of Law of the Calcutta University, and a Municipal Commissioner of the Town of Calcutta.

Mr. James MacNab Campbell, M A Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Collector and Magistrate

Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College.

Mr Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, M A Director of Public Instruction, North West Provinces and Oudh

Kunwar Harman Singh Ahluwalia, of the Kapurthala State.

Mr Peter Mitchel, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India

Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab

Risaldar Major Jati Parsad, Pension Establishment, late 1st Regiment Central India Horse

Mr Demetrius Panioty, Honorary Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the late Viceroy

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon General Azim-ud din Khan, of the Rampur State, the title of "Khan Bahadur," and upon Munshi Durga Prasad, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhund Division, N W Provinces, the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction

London, 1st Jan—A banquet will be given in honor of the Marquis of Ripon by the National Liberal Club on February 25 Lords Kimberley, Granville, Derby, and Northbrook, and Sir Vernon Harcourt have signified their intention of being present

The British revenue returns for the December quarter amount to £21,125,000, showing a decrease of £31,250 as compared with the same period last year The decrease is chiefly in excise The revenue returns for the year amount to £85,500,000, showing a decrease of £4,531,250 as compared with last year.

Cairo, 1st Jan—Lord Wolseley received to day a scrap of paper, signed and sealed by General Gordon, dated from Khartoum 14th December, on which the words "All right" were written

A telegram has been received from the Mudir of Dongola in which he states that the Mahdi's forces have been repeatedly and heavily repulsed at Omdurman, and that they have in consequence withdrawn to Jabbara, two days march southwards

The telegram further states that the Mahdi refuses to lead his forces against the Mudir, and that his followers are in a dispirited condition

Paris, 1st Jan—Rumours are current that a Conference of powers will be held here shortly on the Egyptian question

NOTICE.

We have, times without number, requested such of our subscribers as are in arrears to remit their subscriptions without delay, but they have not responded to our call We have therefore decided not to send paper to them The paper will henceforth be supplied only to those who pay their subscriptions *in advance*, and no exception will be made to this rule We shall however allow a month's time to those of our subscribers who have still their accounts with us up to the end of last year, to send us their subscriptions *in advance* for the current year. If, within that time, the subscriptions are not received, we shall stop sending the paper to them

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY, 5, 1885

1884.

IN accordance with the custom scrupulously observed in the journalistic world, we propose to present our readers with a birds eye view of such of the events of last year as seem worthy of note The events which transpired during the year under review are, no doubt, numerous and important, but there is a limit set to our review by the space at our command and by the patience of our readers

The state of affairs in different parts of the world plainly indicates the same old spirit of conquest and self aggrandizement characterising the nations of the present day, which was the distinguishing feature of the primitive states of society The advanced ideas of the nineteenth century have gone but a little way towards solving the important problem of adjusting international differences by a more humane method than that furnished by the power of sword The French seem determined to deny themselves all rest till they succeed in founding an empire in China Whether the French or the Chinese will get the better of the other in the end, we may not at present be able to see, but this at least is certain that the greed of France has brought a quiet and harmless people into trouble The Russians have enough of troubles at home, but so much does the idea of conquest possess them that the well being of the empire which they already hold is with them a matter of secondary importance We cannot expect Russia to respect the rights of her neighbours, but prudence and a regard for self interest seem equally powerless in keeping her from playing hazardous games The mouth of Russia may water at the prospect of swaying her iron rod in India This is a mere hallucination, and though she may at present be unwilling to admit it as such, she may not be long in knowing her folly' if she continues in her present course of madambition Great Britain with which we are more concerned than any other European power, was not without her share of anxiety and trouble The state of affairs in Egypt and in South Africa distracted public mind in that country in no small degree Another disturbing element appeared at the beginning of the year, in the form of the Franchise bill which, after much wrangling between the two rival political parties, happily ended in a compromise While the political atmosphere was thus disturbed, a melancholy event cast a gloom over the Royal family The Queen Empress had the misfortune to lose her beloved son, the Duke of Albany, who died in March of last year at the early age of thirty-one The letters of condolence which were sent to the Queen Empress from different parts of India at the time of her sad bereavement showed in an unmistakable manner how deeply the people of India were moved by the sad occurrence The death of the Right Honorable Henry Fawcett, the staunchest and the most disinterested friend of India happened in November of the past year The name of this noble minded English statesman will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by all classes of the people of our country, for his disinterested advocacy of their cause during his life time We have thus taken a cursory view of some of the important events which transpired outside India It is time for us to come nearer home and see what impressions the past year has left on our own country Looking back to the events of the year 1884, the people of India have every reason to rejoice and be thankful The year 1884 was remarkably a year of progress—political, social and moral At no period of the history of India has intellectual activity been so vigorously manifested than during the past year Public opinion developed itself in a marvellous manner Public associations were started in different parts of the country for discussing questions bearing on the social and political advancement of the country A spirit of humanity rose and pervaded the country For these benefical changes India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Ripon, the noble minded Viceroy who left the shores of India but recently, placing the reins of Government in the hands of Lord Dufferin This most philanthropic of Englishmen whom India has ever seen, did his duty by India during the tenure of his office, in a manner which has entitled him to the lasting gratitude of our countrymen, and has called forth the admiration even of his opponents It was in January of last year that that important bill by which Lord Ripon, with the true instinct of an Englishman, sought to remove all distinctions based on colour and creed, was passed in the Council, in spite of a great opposition on the part of the Anglo Indian community His Lordship visited Madras in February on his way to Hyderabad The most important and interesting event connected with the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad was the installation of the young Nizam in the administration of his territories Great were the rejoicings of the subjects of His Highness on that auspicious occasion During the year, there was a disturbance in Hyderabad which the Nizam and his Minister put down with great tact and firmness

The most notable event in Madras was the release of the Salem prisoners Great was the joy of the people when the Madras Government ordered the release of the unfortunate men who had been torn away from the bosom of their family and their friends The appointment of Mr Subramanya Iyer of Madura, in room of the Honorable Gopalu Rao, is a significant fact, in as much as it shows that the wishes of the people have some weight with the rulers

During the year India lost two of her eminent men Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the Brahmo apostle who laboured in the field of religion, and the Honorable Kristo Das Pal, the distinguished Editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, who laboured in the field of politics, both died deeply regretted not only by their own countrymen but by the whole civilized world Another melancholy event of the year was the death of the Maharaja of Odeypore

Turning to Mysore, we find that its financial condition has always been a cause of anxiety to the Government of the Maharaja His Highness visited Madras at the beginning of the past year to represent to the Viceroy the financial difficulties connected with the administration of the province, but the subject does not seem to have received the attention which it deserved Apprehensions of a famine were felt owing to the failure of the South East Monsoon, but the North East Monsoon saved the Government from further embarrassments In February, the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of the first Spinning and Weaving Mill in the province In April the Chief Court of Mysore was constituted with Mr Plumer as Chief Judge, assisted by Mr Thimba Chetty and Mr Ramachandra Iyer In May our beloved Maharaja was appointed Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India The most important event in the history of Mysore is the birth of a son and heir to His Highness on the 4th of June This happy event was the occasion of great rejoicings throughout the province The Railway from Bangalore to Tumkur, a distance of 13 miles, was opened in the month of August, and this brings us to the end of the brief retrospect of the year 1884

Occasional Notes

THE citizens of Chellapilah have resolved to erect a Ripon Memorial Hall

THE Viceroy has appointed Surgeon A W D Leahy, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon on his personal staff, as a temporary measure

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Additional Judges to the High Court at Calcutta, viz, Mr William Macpherson Mr Ernest Trevelyan, Barrister at Law, and Mr Chunder Madhab Ghose

THE *English man* states that Lord Dufferin is actively exercising a calming influence on the troubled waters of Indian controversy One of the most regrettable incidents in connection with the discussion on the Rent Bill was a passage between a Government servant of high position and a legal dignitary Lord Dufferin has now been able to restore a good understanding between the two opponents

BURMA appears to be a profitable occupation in Rangoon, for we hear that a native dealer who had pursued the business for two years in the city and amassed a sum of about Rs 1,000, which he had invested in jewellery and precious stones, left all in the night of the 6th ultimo as he lay on one of the wharves, intending to embark the next morning on board the S S *Mahanadi* A lascar of the Custom House is suspected of the theft

HIS Highness the Maharana Sajjan Singha whose health had been bad for the last three years and who had been in precarious condition since the 11th instant, was seized with a fit of apoplexy on evening of the 23rd and died in the night The funeral took place on the 24th instant, and on the same day, at 9 P M, after a brief ceremony, Chhelasingjee, of Sawarth, was proclaimed successor to the *gadi*, the late Maharana having died childless

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that Captain W P Walsh has resigned his post as Honorary Treasurer of the Education Society of Bombay for the cruel manner in which the girls at the Society's schools are cured The maxim 'spare the rod and spoil the child,' may be good in its way, but we do not bow to its authority and revolt at the deed of girls being whipped The resignation of Captain Walsh will, we hope, attract the attention of the Bombay public to the scandle

THE proceedings of the enquiry ordered by the Lieutenant Governor into the charge of cruelty against the authorities of the Calcutta Presidency Jail have not to be subjected to the comment of the Inspector-General of Jail, and subsequently to pass under review of the Lieutenant Governor It is a singular fact, says the *Englishman*, that the persons who have published various *exparte* stories of the cruelty practised in the jail, have shown a desire to maintain their anonymity, and have declined to come forward before the Commission of Enquiry to substantiate their charges

COMMENTING on the lecture recently delivered in Hongkong by a Mahratta Brah-

NOT TO BE LENT

mon, the *Bombay Guardian* says—The Government system of education makes Atheists of the people, the Abkary makes drunkards of them, and the missionaries do for them what the serpent did for Adam and Eve. The surprising thing is that he should have let his wife go to America to learn the skill in medical science of the West, that he himself should be being to the land of the Mlechchas, setting an example to the thousands who are being lured to their destruction by the civilization of the day

SPEAKING at a meeting of the Church Missionary Society held in Kensington on the 8th instant, Sir Richard Temple said that the educated native of India was quite ready to adopt Christianity if only it was preached with sufficient dialectical power, and with real, fervent, and confidence The Missionaries themselves were a most efficient body of men The funds were well spent and well administered, and the moral effect of the whole mission movement, both in India and in England, was of the most highly beneficial kind Sir Richard concluded by an earnest appeal not to neglect an agency which was in the van of civilisation, and which operated in obedience to a divine command

IN lecturing on India at the Hull Church Institute on the evening of the 29th ult, Professor Monier Williams called attention to the fact that the recent Calcutta Exhibition had done good service by teaching the native population to appreciate their own arts and manufactures, and by stimulating them to revive old industries He instanced the beautifully carved stone gateway from Gujarat, entirely carved by native workmen under the direction and superintendence of Major Keith The gateway had been presented to the South Kensington Museum Professor Monier Williams look forward to the London Exhibition of 1886 as likely to dissipate the apathy which prevailed among Englishmen in regard to the development of Indian industries, and as calculated to awaken a greater interest in India generally

IT is rumoured at home that Lord Ripon is to be the next Viceroy of Ireland The change from Earl Spencer to the Marquis would be abrupt Earl Spencer may well be pardoned for desiring to be relieved of an arduous and ungrateful task It is not upon roses leaves that he reclines—many thorns at least are mixed up with the fragrance of the dry flowers A stern sense of duty alone has made him stand at his post His warmest supporters through out have been the Conservatives, who have made a generous allowance for the difficulties of his position, and have heartily admired the high courage he has displayed in battling with bitter enemies, and in managing half hearted friends So long as Earl Spencer remains in Ireland Englishmen are satisfied that order will be steadily maintained, and that evildoers will be tracked out, and punished according to their desorts

IN opening the Proceedings at the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 19th ultimo, his Excellency Lord Dufferin, the President, made the following remarks—"Your Honour and Gentlemen—I cannot take my seat for the first time at this Council Board without desiring to express to you the extreme satisfaction which I feel in being associated with so many distinguished persons in the government of this great Dependency I feel that for a very long time I must be little more than a learner in regard to the details of many of those important questions which will come up before us from time to time But it makes me happy to think that I shall have for my colleagues and advisers men so thoroughly acquainted as yourselves with everything that is connected with the administration of India, and in whom both Her Majesty's Government and the general public possess such confidence I only hope that I, on my side, will be able to do what is incumbent upon me for expediting the public business to your satisfaction"

The following extract from Lord Ripon's speech at Bombay describes very graphically the duties of England towards India—

But gentlemen, the principles upon which I have acted, and which were laid down more than fifty years ago by authority of Parliament, have guided the policy and directed the action of the most eminent of my predecessors The work of each Viceroyalty necessarily differs with the varying circumstances of the times The tasks to which I have addressed myself have been those which have come naturally before me in the course of public business, and I have dealt with them in the same spirit as that which inspired the act of Charles Metcalfe and William Bentinck, of Lord Canning and Lord Mayo—(cheers), —of John Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, and which so justly won for those rulers a share of the respect and the gratitude of the people of this country (Loud cheers) These great principles upon which the Charter Act of 1833 was framed, and in which I have a hereditary interest as the son of one of the authors and advocates of that Act (cheers)—England can never abandon consistently with her own honour and with a due regard for her noble reputation They will ever guide the steps of Indian Viceroys, and you may rest securely here in the shade of their protection Gentlemen, in past history men have at different periods set before themselves different ideas of good government The greatest of Roman poets tell us that a centurion in works of governing equal to that was their duty to great Rome in the prime of the period But rather in my judgment although that ideal was nobly and well worn on, the aim of England ought to be a nobler and higher still It is time that she is bound in Indian mountain and in desert to succour the oppressed, and to restore the poor, but she ought not to be satisfied although an honest tranquility reigns from Peshawar to Cuttack and though an equal justice be enthroned throughout the land If she is to fulfil the mighty task which Christ has laid upon her, and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her Indian empire, she must lend her unceasing energies with a strong will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care—(enthusiastic cheering)—and to impart to them gradually more and more the highest gift which she herself enjoys and to enable them not for her own aggrandisement, not yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavouring to promote their highest good. She should not labour, she should labor for their material advantage but not for that alone she must devote herself yet more to their intellectual development, to their political training—(cheers)—and to their moral elevation It is this, gentlemen, that I have understood the mission of England in India—(Loud cheers)—and it is in this that I have devoured to discharge the arduous trust which four years ago was confided to my care (Renewed cheering) I am of course only too well aware how little I have succeeded in reaching so high an ideal as this, but nevertheless I am not inclined to acquiesce in the criticism of those who say that during the term of my Viceroyalty no substantial work has been done From that criticism I appeal to your verdict—(cheers),—and with that verdict I shall rest content (Loud cheers) Now, gentlemen, I have but one more duty to perform, and that is to tell you that I shall bear with me across the ocean those repeated expressions of deep and heartfelt loyalty towards our gracious Sovereign—(Loud cheers) which will be found in every address that I have received, I will lay them at the Queen Empress as the tribute of her Indian children, and she will receive them with all the warm affection of her royal heart I have no more to say to you gentlemen, except a few words to thank you from the bottom of my heart, and to assure you that so long as it shall please God to continue to me health and strength to take a part in public affairs, I shall always count among the most of my too most dutiful and my greatest pleasures to labor to do to the utmost of my power anything which may tend to promote the welfare of the people of this land (cheers)—from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment, and for whom I shall ever cherish a deep and affectionate remembrance (Loud and continued cheering)

Local and Provincial

HOLIDAYS—Christmas holidays commence, and all the public offices and courts will open to day

THEOSOPHY—Col Olcott and Madame Blavatsky had a grand reception given them by the public of Madras. There was an outburst of enthusiasm everywhere In the anniversary Meeting the representatives, of many judges from different parts of the world were present

WIDOW MARRIAGE CONFERENCE—A few of our leading gentlemen who went to Madras to be present at the conference in connection with the widow marriage movement, have just returned We hear that attempts are being made to start an association in Bangalore for the purpose of discouraging infant marriage

A GARDEN PARTY—During Christmas the Rev Mr and Mrs Slater gave a garden party to their friends and were kind enough to invite some Native Ladies We are sorry that we do not know their names, but we are really glad that attempts by missionary gentlemen are made to have a little social intercourse between Europeans and Natives

DRAMA—Bangalore is full of dramatic companies Almost every day performances are given *Sagaraddi* Nataka company today, Mangalam Nataka Sabha tomorrow, and Rasikamanoranjan Sabha the day after, and so on Each is trying to excel the other This competition has produced a few specimens of good histrionics, and the encouragement given by the public is no doubt laudable

CUBBON PARK FAIR—The fair which was held at Bangalore during the Christmas was not so grand as the one which was in hold a few years ago, but the arrangements this year were certainly good and reflected much credit on the Committee There were two sections, one representing native fancy and the other English In the first which was called *Chandakhana*, there was nothing worth seeing, except the *Jalatharangam* and the juggling of a Brahmin Of course, dancing girls had their usual *Kelatas* and the Dombars their fencing In the English Section which was named after the great fair of Greenwich, there was the usual theatrical performances, dances, Bioscope show, wheel of fortune, and a few others The fireworks had its share of the attention of the public on the night of the third day

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE PRINCESS OF LINGSUGUR—Mr M D Kavi Rao, B.A., the father in law, has drawn up a petition to present to Lord Kimberley on behalf of his son, H.H. the Princess of Lingsugur, in connection with Lord Napier and Ettrick's letter, the latter of whom says—"It is not in the State of Lingsugur may have to some of questionable political morality I am determined in principle to act as an honest advocate of public policy Partiality has ever proved the strongest element in the integrity and generosity of the Government"—*Mail*

STORMY GAIT—Sporting tons Burghs of Nizam and Kapatwar are in trouble and are likely to be pounced for the ringmaster They invented a novel kind of fun, being a combination Kalaripatta and buffalo fat so well has entitled it to represent all the appearance and colour of fight As there was a suppressible bill recently passed in the way of the Japanese the ingenious inventor is now doing a roaring business in it until a short time ago the trick was discovered much to the amusement of the crew of a good many with bet Bullocks who had this particular of buffalo for the matter into fire they became tics

STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE—We are glad to hear that the Government of Madras have recommended to the Government of India for appointment the name of Mr Subba Row, B.A., B.L., Vakil of the High Court, who also first among those candidates that passed the Examination recently held in Madras for the purpose of selecting the statutory civilians Herein is one first graduate and under thirty a fine moreover such an excellent impression it will result of the question for Mr P Subbarai Rao recommendation of Mr Subba Rao, which we trust may be an

Extracts

A FEW BRIGHT AND EARNEST HINTS BY A NATIVE THINKER

The Times—You, Lord Dufferin, will do well indeed cannot do better than to hopefully in view the just and noble principles and the illustrious example of your immediate predecessor

You, the present and future Members of the Government of India, render such cordial and valuable assistance to the Viceroy as has been handsomely and repeatedly acknowledged by Lord Ripon

You, the Members of the Indian Civil Service, discard those narrow and selfish ideas which have come down to you from a past which could not anticipate the development of the future and its requirements, and imbibe the spirit which has animated and guided Lord Ripon, you will thereby strengthen England's Empire in the East far beyond your present political conceptions.

You, the Editors of native journals, study again and again the parting advice to you of Lord Ripon, who struck off your shackles, and lay that advice to heart

You, the Non official Europeans of India, do not stand in the way of England's justice and generosity to India Your best interests require that they should not be in conflict with those of the vast Empire

You, the Members of Municipal and other local Boards, strive honestly and earnestly to justify the hopes and the policy which have invested you with power

You the People of India, increasingly deserve all the justice and generosity of England by unswerving loyalty and attachment to her rule Every day strengthen your claims by supporting peace by good conduct, by education, and by that unity and agreement which result from the progress of just and correct ideas

You, the People of England, be ever faithful to the high and sacred mission with which Providence seems to have specially entrusted you—that of conferring the blessings of peace, order and security and good government on vast aggregations of humanity throughout the globe

A CONFERENCE IN MADRAS

The *Madras Mail*—A Conference of the Madras Hindu Widows Re marriage Association was held on the 24th at the Presidency College, Madras. There were about 200 persons present, including the Hon S Subramania Aiyar, Messrs A Ramachandra Iyer (Judge, Mysore) C Nagarjo Rao, P Chentsal Rao R Raghunadha Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C V Sundram Sastry, Pandit Shivanath Sastri, B Hanumantha Row, C Sankara Rao, K Veerasalingam Pantulu, Sattan Sushaiya, V Subba Iyer B A, and B L, T V Venkatrama Iyer B A, and B L, Sadasiva Iyer B A, and B L, M Subba Row B A, and B L and S Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar. Mr V Sahapathy Mudaliar, of Bellary, was voted to the chair In opening the meeting Dewan Bahadur Raghunadha Rao said that the question of Hindu widows re-marriage was a social and semi religious one It was a great principle that reform in such questions must come from within and not from without He expressed urged him to appeal to their sense of justice in order to bring about the desired reform He referred to the law of re marriage which the British Legislature had introduced, enacting to which the widow who gets married loses all right to the inheritance of her deceased husband He pointed out that the law thus imposed a very heavy penalty upon re marriage and gave a very good premium for not re marrying or for leading immoral lives He held the strong opinion that anything connected with the Hindu religion should not be interfered with by the Government But as long as the law administered continued to handicap improvement there was no use in trying to bring about reform He then proceeded to point out how various reforms had been effected in India during the sway of the British He had noticed that the British had based these reforms upon Hindu law In illustration of this he quoted the case of the Sattee reform When the British came here first they were horrified at the practice of Sattee, but were told it was an ancient time honoured custom which ought not to be interfered with if the British Government was considered, and the tampering with which might end in revolution It was only after the British had investigated the matter that it was proved that Sattee was not sanctioned by Hindu law Even then it was many years before the minority against the practice succeeded in legislating, and the abolition of the practice If minorities had been neglected by the Government of India nothing would ever have been done for the improvement of India First action was taken after the proposals of the minority had been subjected to the criticism of the general public, which was divided into

enlightened and non enlightened public opinion The enlightened public opinion was still in the minority If they waited until the majority was prepared for truth being as certained they might wait for ever It was the duty of the minority in this case to press the matter upon the Government The Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer could not agree with some of the provisions of the present act The Dewan Bahadur's immediate object was not to get a bill passed, but to incite enquiry which would result in something being done in the matter Whatever difficulty there might be in the way of applying for legislation, there was one excellent practical suggestion which had been made by Dewan Bahadur Raga nadha Row, that they should apply for a Commission to investigate the matter He knew there were a number of people belonging to that class whose opinion was called enlightened public opinion There was not much enlightenment among that class They were enlightened to the extent that they thought the present state of things should not continue It was necessary that, that class alone should not be allowed to make suggestions which should apply to the class not enlightened in the sense he had indicated Reformers in such cases had been effected in some—he might almost call it—fictitious form In many cases even great reformers had not gone direct to enlightened public opinion and urged it to upset old established habits and customs Those reformers had first tried to modify the existing state of things by quoting some texts or principles, and giving the question a turn in that way He thought that if they examined the history of institutions, as now presented by eminent writers in the West, they would find that many acts questioned at the time had not been done from unworthy motives Reformers had followed certain courses because the only way of altering public opinion was by some side way Therefore the enlightened public should have explained to them the exact situation For instance, he assumed that the Dewan Bahadur contended that marriage was not complete until consummation Was such a contention according to Hindu law or not? It was necessary that they should have a collection of the texts for and against the contention, so that they might be in a position to decide Dewan Bahadur said it was the law until this day In all probability it was the law at one time at least The question was how and by whom was it changed? They should have all the authorities for and against quoted Therefore he thought they should ask for a Government Commission to examine the question and ascertain the state of the law

After some further discussion, in which Mr Chentsal Rao and other speakers took part, the meeting was adjourned until this afternoon

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The *Madras Mail*—The following letter, dated the 13th instant, has been addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to all Commissioners of Divisions —

SIR,—The Lieutenant Governor has recently had before him the question of the relations of Government towards the public bodies and associations which have established themselves in various parts of the Province The growth of these institutions, both in numbers and in importance, has been very marked of late years, more especially in the metropolitan districts and Eastern Bengal, and at the present time between 20 and 30 towns of more or less importance possess associations of a popular character which are quasi representative in their constitution, and from the natural exponents of the views of the local public on all matters of local interest The Lieutenant Governor has watched the rise and progress of these institutions with satisfaction, as evidencing the birth and development of a genuine public spirit the absence of which had in former years done much to retard the cause of political education in this country The vitality which many of these local bodies possessed the lively interest which they evince in local politics, as well as in public measures of a more general character, hold out much promise of success for the policy of Local Self Government, and they have largely influenced the Lieutenant-Governor in introducing a wide extension of the elective principle in the new Municipal Act There is in Mr Rivers Thompson's opinion no reason to doubt that the number of these associations will continue to advance, and that they will exercise a healthy and increasing influence on local public opinion

2 The new provisions of the Municipal Act, however and the proposals which are now before the Legislative Council in connection with the Local Self Government Bill, appear to involve some modification in the situation of Government as regards the local associations referred to Under Act III (B C) of 1884 the constitution of almost all the municipalities in the Province has been made elective and the Commissioners who have been nominated to the Municipal Boards by the popular voice can claim to represent the wishes and feelings of their constituents in the manner which had no counterpart under the former system Similarly the Union Committees, and the Local and District Boards which may before long come into existence in the extra urban parts of the Province will probably be constituted on some principle of popular selection In this view all these Committees would be recognised as the natural representatives of the people and their status is therefore different from and higher than that of institutions which rest on a voluntary basis only, which possess no legal powers or functions and which as a general rule have no corporate existence There is abundant room for both classes of institutions but it is evident that where much of the work that was formerly done by the Government direct has now been placed under the control of the elected representatives of the people the wishes of these representatives will must as a rule, be approved in respect of the redress of local grievances and the supply of local wants It is for instance inconsistent with the position of a body of Municipal Commissioners who have been elected by the majority of the townspeople, that a Ratepayer's association, which possibly represents a mere section of the community, should be permitted to press them by and call upon the Government to interfere in matters of purely local interest Apart from this aspect of the matter, the number of local associations is likely to prove embarrassing, unless some steps are taken to regulate the procedure under which their representations are submitted, and to decentralize as far as may be the final authority in respect of these matters which from usual subjects of address When any representation is received by the Lieutenant Governor dealing with any local matter, it is the invariable practice to forward it to the local authorities for report, in order that there may be no possibility of the matter being disposed of on *ex parte* grounds It would seem therefore to be more satisfactory as tending to economize both time and labour if such representations were submitted to the local authorities in the first instance, and that where it was eventually desired to refer to Government, they should be submitted not direct, but through the local authorities

3 The Lieutenant Governor is therefore pleased to direct that when any local body or association, which has received the recognition of Government desires to make any representation regarding any matter of purely local interest, it shall forward its memorial or application, not direct, but through the local authority concerned that is to say, where the subject matter of the representation is under the control of any District or Local Board, or of any Municipal Committee it shall be submitted through such Board or Committee, and where such is not the case, it shall be submitted through the usual official channel, i e, through the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division The transmitting Committee, and the local officers through whom any such representation may pass, shall be bound to be desired to forward it promptly to Government with such reports and remarks of their own as may be necessary to a complete comprehension of the facts

4 It will be understood that these orders in no way affect the right of public bodies or individuals to address Government on any subject in which they may be interested, their design, on the contrary, is to facilitate the exercise of that right by defining and regulating the channels through which Government is to be addressed The orders also have no application in the case of public bodies having a wider scope, which profess to be representative of the entire province, or of extensive sections of the community In the case of these bodies it is for obvious reasons more convenient that they should communicate with Government direct in the first instance I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate these instructions to all local bodies and associations in your division

I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant, Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA

The *Times of India*—Some years ago the English nation created an idol and fell down and adored it But the idol called Competitive Examination, has not realised the extravagant expectation of its devotees, and it has now become the fashion to sneer at it There is no doubt that there are many and serious evils connected with a too blind belief in examinations, but there are certain advantages derived from their use They are a check on patronage, and they are the crude but best method yet discovered of separating the large class of persons who are minus brains from the small class who possess a certain amount The system of testing by examination has been transplanted to India from England, and it has taken firm root in this country It would be impossible to find more congenial soil An examination exactly suits the Hindu, who has great power of memory and an infinite capacity for work Examinations, however, are feeble instruments for eliciting original ability and of ascertaining the balance of the mental power in the soundness of judgment, and it is on quality and soundness of judgment which requires to be developed by education in this country and not memory and [illegible] We do not believe that there ever existed a race more quick than the Brahmins in acquiring knowledge and the ready producing of it It is, however, too late now to sneer or cavil at examinations and to lament the evils caused by them, our efforts should be directed towards lessening their abuses and developing them into something higher and better

During the past month the University of Bombay has been holding its annual examinations and hundreds of candidates have flocked to the capital to be examined The first great University Examination of the year is the Matriculation Examination, and it would be difficult to magnify its importance, for it sets the standard of teaching for all the large schools in the presidency Last year the Senate appointed a committee to report whether it would be wise to substitute a Middle Class Examination for the present Matriculation Examination The subject is one of vital interest to education and we shall discuss it in detail when the committee present their report However, nearly a year has lapsed since the committee was appointed, and up to the present they have given no sign of life We must confess when they were appointed we were not very sanguine as to the result of their labours, because one member was notoriously hostile to any change and another was totally ignorant of matters concerning education, but we did not expect a years perfect silence The delay is an insult to the University and an injury to education However tardy, reform is better than the hasty changes made a few years ago These changes have not stood the test of experience By the old regulations after a man entered college he had a year and a half to pass the first Examination in Arts The English books prescribed were few in number, and a man had time to improve his mind by general reading in the College Library and also to improve his composition Now at the end of two terms he has to pass in the following —(1) Languages (2) Mathematics (3) Logic (4) History, (5) Natural Science In languages he must pass in English and in one of the following —Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Persian In each language there are two papers and a viva voce examination The English works for the Previous Examination just concluded were — Macaulay's Essays on Hallam and the two on Chatham and the Good Natured Man, and Step Stops to Conquer To derive any benefit from the Essays a student ought to read a good deal of English history, and Goldsmith's comedies we consider to be utterly unsuited for young native lads Not taking into account the collateral reading required to know something of Macaulay and Goldsmith, we consider the text alone is an absurd amount of reading to expect to be done in ten months by native boys who enter College, not being able to write a dozen lines of English correctly The result is that the student leaves College unable to discuss the character of Miss Hardcastle and Tony Lumpkin and without being able to write a short letter in moderately correct English The time devoted to acquiring a superficial knowledge of natural Science might be better occupied in learning English composition No one can derive any real benefit from a course of Science lectures unless he has had some sound training in elementary Mathematics. Popular Science lectures can, as a rule, be described by two words—Sham and Cram We also consider it would be beneficial if Freeman's General Sketch of European History was substituted for a period of Ancient History It is one of the best handbooks in the language, and it teaches students the unity of history and how history ought to be studied as a science

We believe that the defects of the present Previous Examination have been brought to the notice of the Syndicate and that they will shortly take action in the matter The first great reform would be to extend the time from November to April before a student could appear for the Previous Examination Native members of the Syndicate might object to any extension of time required to complete the curriculum, because it would increase the cost of collegiate education They knew the amount of self sacrifice a large number of native parents have to exercise in order to give their sons the advantage of a higher education and they very naturally might not wish in any way to increase the burden But we see no reason why the proposed change in the Previous Examination should increase the duration of the time, which must be spent at a college to qualify to appear for a Degree Examination We consider that it would be advisable to have the Previous Examination in April, and the first B A in the April following Trigonometry should be taken from the first B A course and added to the Previous course In the first B A course we would add Bacon's Advancement of Learning and one more Sanskrit book taken from the second B A Course for the second B A we would have no obligatory subjects, and a man would thus be able to devote himself entirely to his special branch of study Examinations for the second B A ought then to be held in both November and April and any student who had kept six terms should be eligible to appear for them There is no reason if the obligatory English and Sanskrit were taken away from the second B A course, why a student who passed the first B A in April should not pass the second B A in his own special branch of study in the November following If he wished to gain a First Class and a Fellowship he would probably not appear till the April following The second B A examination would then exactly correspond to the Honour Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge We must confess when they were appointed we were not very sanguine as to the result of their labours, because one member was notoriously hostile to any change and another was totally ignorant of matters concerning education, but we did not expect a years perfect silence The delay is an insult to the University and an injury to education However tardy, reform is better than the hasty changes made a few years ago These changes have not stood the test of experience By the old regulations after a man entered college he had a year and a half to pass the first Examination in Arts The English books prescribed were few in number, and a man had time to improve his mind by general reading in the College Library and also to improve his composition Now at the end of two terms he has to pass in the following —(1) Languages (2) Mathematics (3) Logic (4) History, (5) Natural Science In languages he must pass in English and in one of the following —Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Persian In each language there are two papers and a viva voce examination The English works for the Previous Examination just concluded were — Macaulay's Essays on Hallam and the two on Chatham and the Good Natured Man, and Step Stops to Conquer To derive any benefit from the Essays a student ought to read a good deal of English history, and Goldsmith's comedies we consider to be utterly unsuited for young native lads Not taking into account the collateral reading required to know something of Macaulay and Goldsmith, we consider the text alone is an absurd amount of reading to expect to be done in ten months by native boys who enter College, not being able to write a dozen lines of English correctly The result is that the student leaves College unable to discuss the character of Miss Hardcastle and Tony Lumpkin and without being able to write a short letter in moderately correct English The time devoted to acquiring a superficial knowledge of natural Science might be better occupied in learning English composition No one can derive any real benefit from a course of Science lectures unless he has had some sound training in elementary Mathematics. Popular Science lectures can, as a rule, be described by two words—Sham and Cram We also consider it would be beneficial if Freeman's General Sketch of European History was substituted for a period of Ancient History It is one of the best handbooks in the language, and it teaches students the unity of history and how history ought to be studied as a science

We believe that the defects of the present Previous Examination have been brought to the notice of the Syndicate and that they will shortly take action in the matter The first great reform would be to extend the time from November to April before a student could appear for the Previous Examination Native members of the Syndicate might object to any extension of time required to complete the curriculum, because it would increase the cost of collegiate education They knew the amount of self sacrifice a large number of native parents have to exercise in order to give their sons the advantage of a higher education and they very naturally might not wish in any way to increase the burden But we see no reason why the proposed change in the Previous Examination should increase the duration of the time, which must be spent at a college to qualify to appear for a Degree Examination We consider that it would be advisable to have the Previous Examination in April, and the first B A in the April following Trigonometry should be taken from the first B A course and added to the Previous course In the first B A course we would add Bacon's Advancement of Learning and one more Sanskrit book taken from the second B A Course for the second B A we would have no obligatory subjects, and a man would thus be able to devote himself entirely to his special branch of study Examinations for the second B A ought then to be held in both November and April and any student who had kept six terms should be eligible to appear for them There is no reason if the obligatory English and Sanskrit were taken away from the second B A course, why a student who passed the first B A in April should not pass the second B A in his own special branch of study in the November following If he wished to gain a First Class and a Fellowship he would probably not appear till the April following The second B A examination would then exactly correspond to the Honour Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge The present arrangement is the parent of considerable injustice A good Mathematician and a good Science man [illegible] loses his first simply because the marks given in the obligatory language subject [illegible] added to the marks gained in his special branch A man may gain a first in Mathematics and yet the marks gained in the [illegible] branch may reduce him to a second class The man who takes Languages for his honour subjects has the advantage of being examined entirely in his own speciality To make the matter strictly fair, he ought to be examined in certain branches of Mathematics The first B A ought to be the test of a good sound general education, and the man who passes it ought to be able to write English with tolerable purity It must be borne in mind that in the English language and literature there is very much that is addressed exclusively to national idiosyncracies. Hence it cannot be expected that a Hindu should ever be as familiar with English idiom and style as he is with the laws of motion It is impossible for any teacher to endow his pupils with the higher charms and graces of style which characterise the great masters of "our English," as Milton proudly calls it, but students can be taught to write clearly and correctly without vulgarity and affectation The University can and by lessening the number of books required to be learned, and so giving the students some leisure time to learn and practice those rules on which writing clearly depends. Those who frame our University Curriculum ought to remember the words of a great modern master of English ' Life is short, and our faculties of attention and of recollection are limited in education we proceed as if our life were endless and our powers of attention and recollection inexhaustible ' The present system of yearly examination is fast degenerating, the instruction in the Colleges into a mere preparation for examinations, and it cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the majority of students, for three years devoted to special cramming and to painful efforts must lead to relaxation and torpor as soon as the examinations are over

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAK PRASS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1885. No. 2.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0
English alone, do	"	6	0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0
For six months	"	0	8
Single copy	"	0	3
Back numbers	"	0	4
Foreign Subscription	"	5	0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the contrary the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly

Commercial Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

Letters addressed to the Editor should be pre paid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of any value, the latter being accepted at the rate of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Immediately develops the nervous energies strengthens regulates the stomach bladder, kidneys, urinal liver and is highly recommended for giving a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy Worms, Fevers Chronic Fevers, Liver complaints, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness Nervous debility, Local Stress, Hysteria, Epileptic fits and convulsions in the aged Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Cutaneous Eruptions

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cure —

Boils, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numbness) Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and all diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Bangalore, Sat gunj of Calcutta, East India.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES.

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum	Rs	10
In England do	£	1
Single copy	Re	1 or 2 s

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs	12
Per Column, do	"	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary Teas Watches Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we hereby request clients to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE Rs 10 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred title of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sûtras Mimansa and Bhâshya Sûtras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sûtras

III A literal translation into English of the Sûtraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankracharya entitled Sarvaka Mimansa Bhâshya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Vedantic Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR (POST FREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro curo I guarantee to cure the worst case of leprosy within a fortnight (three weeks) It acts magically upon human beings and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Nervousness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the boasted remedies of the present day This wonderful and unique compound of 89 different herbal Substance prepared Chemically and unknown and discovered by our Ancient Aryans Since the year 1873 it has been tested with success The number of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results

I Guarantee the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 2 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Sarcocele, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing annas 12 only

Babu Sasi Nath Ray Chowdry the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions"

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alipura, Bulandshahr, writes —that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done excellent good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P Parcel and oblige

Dr Charles Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying Blood and also restores health" Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHARDINGHEE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and Very Intractable Diseases is one of the

Price Every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The Chormoco being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackintosh says —" I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says.—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dharrumotolla Street, Calcutta, writes —" My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of this medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J. C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a red white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town

Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P. a batch of them for three months use

Bangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKAT RAO.

Apply to

SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co,
Bangalore, India

enlightened and an unenlightened public opinion The enlightened public opinion was still in the minority If they waited until the majority was prepared for truth being as certained they might wait for ever It was the duty of the minority in this case to press the matter upon the Government The Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer could not agree with some of the provisions of the present act The Dewan Bahadur's immediate object was not to get a bill passed, but to make enquiry which would result in something being done in the matter Whatever difficulty there might be in the way of applying for legislation, there was one excellent practical suggestion which had been made by Dewan Bahadur Raga nadha Row, that they should apply for a Commission to investigate the matter He knew there were a number of people belonging to that class whose opinion was called enlightened public opinion There was not much enlightenment among that class They were enlightened to the extent that they thought the present state of things should not continue It was necessary that, that class alone should not be allowed to make suggestions which should apply to the class not enlightened in the sense he had indicated Reformers in such cases had been effected in some—he might almost call it—fictitious form In many cases even great reformers had not gone direct to enlightened public opinion and urged it to upset old established habits and customs Those reformers had first tried to modify the existing state of things by quoting some texts or principles, and giving the question a turn in that way He thought that if they examined the history of institutions, as now presented by eminent writers in the West, they would find that many acts questioned at the time had not been done from unworthy motives *Reformers had followed certain courses because* the only way of altering public opinion was by some side way Therefore the enlightened public should have explained to them the exact situation For instance, he assumed that the Dewan Bahadur contended that marriage was not complete until consummation Was such a contention according to Hindu law or not? It was necessary that they should have a collection of the texts for and against the contention, so that they might be in a position to decide Dewan Bahadur said it was the law until this day. In all probability it was the law at one time at least The question was how and by whom was it *changed? They should have all the authorities* for and against quoted Therefore he thought they should ask for a Government Commission to examine the question and ascertain the state of the law

After some further discussion, in which Mr Chentsal Rao and other speakers took part, the meeting was adjourned until this afternoon

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The *Madras Mail*—The following letter, dated the 13th instant, has been addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to all Commissioners of Divisions —

Sir—The Lieutenant Governor has recently had before him the question of the relations of Government towards the public bodies and associations which have established themselves in various parts of the Province The growth of these institutions, both in numbers and in importance, has been very marked of late years, more especially in the metropolitan *districts and Eastern Bengal, and at the pre*sent time between 20 and 30 towns of more or less importance possess associations of a popular character which are quasi representative in their constitution, and, from the natural exponents of the views of the local public on all matters of local interest The Lieutenant Governor has watched the rise and progress of these institutions with satisfaction, as evidencing the birth and development of a genuine public spirit the absence of which had in former years done much to retard the cause of political education in this country The vitality which many of these local bodies possessed the lively interest which they evince in local politics, as well as in public measures of a more general character, hold out much promise of success for the policy of Local Self Government, and they have largely influenced the Lieutenant Governor in introducing a wide extension of the elective principle in the new Municipal Act. There is in *Mr Rivers Thompson's* opinion no reason to doubt that the number of these associations will continue to advance, and that they will exercise a healthy and increasing influence on local public opinion

2 The new provisions of the Municipal Act, however and the proposals which are now before the Legislative Council in connection with the Local Self Government Bill, appear to involve some modification in the situation of Government as regards the local associations referred to Under Act III (B C) of 1884 the constitution of almost all the municipalities in the Province has been made elective and the Commissioners who have been nominated to the Municipal Boards by the popular voice can claim to represent the wishes and feelings of their constituents in the manner which had no counterpart under the former system Similarly the Union Committees, and the Local and District Boards, which may before long come into existence in the extra urban parts of the Province, will probably be constituted on some principle of popular selection In this view all these Committees would be recognised as the natural representatives of the people and their status is therefore different from and higher than that of institutions which rest on a voluntary basis only, which possess no legal powers or functions, and which as a general rule have no corporate existence There is abundant room for both classes of institutions but it is evident that where much of the work that was formerly done by the officers of Government direct has now been placed under the control of the elected representatives of the people themselves it is those representatives who must as a rule be approached in respect of the redress of local grievances and the supply of local wants It is for in time inconsistent with the position of a body of Municipal Commissioners who have been elected by the majority of the town people that a Rate payers association, which possibly represents a more section of the community should be permitted to press them in and call upon the Government to interfere in matters of purely local interest Apart from this aspect of the matter, the number of local associations is likely to prove embarrassing, unless some steps are taken to regulate the procedure under which their representations are submitted and to decentralize as far as may be the final authority in respect of the matters which from usual subject of address When any representation is received by the Lieutenant Governor dealing with any local matter, it is the invariable practice to forward it to the local authorities for report, in order that there may be no possibility of the matter being disposed of on *ex parte* grounds It would seem therefore to be more satisfactory as tending to economize both time and labour if such representations were submitted to the local authorities in the first instance, and that where it was eventually desired to refer to Government, they should be submitted not direct, but through the local authorities

3 The Lieutenant Governor is therefore pleased to direct that when any local body or association, which has received the recognition of Government, desires to make any representation regarding any matter of purely local interest it shall forward its memorial or application, not direct, but through the local authority concerned that is to say, where the subject matter of the representation is under the control of any District or Local Board, or of any Municipal Committee it shall be submitted through such Board or Committee, and where such is not the case it shall be submitted through the usual official channel, i e, through the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division The transmitting Committee, and the local officers through whom any such representation may pass shall be bound, if so desired, to forward it promptly to Government with such reports and remarks of their own as may be necessary to a complete comprehension of the facts

4 It will be understood that these orders in no way affect the right of public bodies or individuals to address Government on any subject in which they may be interested, the design, on the contrary, is to facilitate the exercise of that right by defining and regulating the channels through which Government is to be addressed The orders also have no application in the case of public bodies having a wider scope, which profess to be representative of the entire province, or of extensive sections of the community In the case of these bodies it is for obvious reasons more convenient that they should communicate with Government direct in the first instance I am to request that *you will be good enough* to communicate these instructions to all local bodies and associations in your division

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA

The *Times of India*—Some years ago the English nation created an idol and fell down *and adored it But the idol, called Competi*tive Examination, has not realised the extravagant expectation of its devotees, and it has now become the fashion to sneer at it. There is no doubt that there are many and serious evils connected with a too blind belief in examinations, but there are certain advantages derived from their use They are a check on patronage and they are the crude but best method yet discovered of separating the large class of persons who are minus brains from the small class who possess a certain amount The system of testing by examination has been transplanted to India from England, and it has taken firm root in this country It *would be impossible to find more congenial* soil An examination exactly suits the Hindu, who has great power of analysis and an infinite capacity for work Examinations, however, are feeble instruments for eliciting original ability and of ascertaining the balance of the mental power in the soundness of judgment, and originality and soundness of judgment which require to be developed by education in this country and not memory and quickness We do not believe that there ever existed a race more quick than the Brahmins in acquiring knowledge and the ready producing of it It is, however too late now to sneer or rail at examinations and to lament *the evils caused by them, our efforts should* be directed towards lessening their abuses and developing them into something higher and better

During the past month the University of Bombay has been holding its annual examinations, and hundreds of candidates have flocked to the capital to be examined The first great University Examination of the year is the Matriculation Examination, and it would be difficult to magnify its importance, for it fixes the standard of teaching for all the large schools in the presidency Last year the Senate appointed a committee to report weather it would be wise to substitute a *Middle Class* between *them* for the present Matriculation Examination The subject is one of vital interest to education, and we shall discuss it in detail when the committee present their report However, nearly a year has lapse since the committee was appointed, and up to the present they have shown no signs of life We must confess when they were appointed we were not very sanguine as to the result of their labours because one member was notoriously hostile to any change and another was totally ignorant of matters concerning education, but we did not expect a year's perfect silence The delay is an insult to the University and an injury to education However tardy, reform is better than the hasty changes made a few years ago These changes have not stood the test of experience By the old regulations, after a man entered college he had a year and a half to pass the first Examination in Arts The English books prescribed were few in number and a man had time to improve his mind by general reading in the College Library and also to improve his composition Now at the end of two terms he has to pass in the following —(1) Languages (2) Mathematics, (3) Logic (4) History, (5) Natural Science In languages he must pass in English and in one of the following —Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Persian In each language there are two papers and a viva voce examination The English works for the Previous Examination just concluded were —Macaulay's Essays on Hallam and the two on Clistana and the Good Natured Man, and She Stoops to Conquer To derive any benefit from the Essays a student ought to read a *good deal of English history, and Goldsmith's* comedies we consider to be utterly unsuited for young native lads Not taking into account the collateral reading required to know something about Macaulay and Goldsmith, we consider the text alone is an absurd amount of reading to expect to be done in ten months by native boys who enter College, not being able to write a dozen lines of English correctly The result is that the student leaves College unable to discuss the character of Miss Hardcastle and Tony Lumpkin and without being able to write a short letter in moderately correct English The time devoted to acquiring a superficial knowledge of natural Science might be better occupied in learning English composition No one can derive any real benefit from a course of Science lectures unless he has had some sound training in elementary Mathematics Popular Science lectures can, as a rule, be described by two words—Sham and Cram We also consider it would be beneficial if Freeman's General Sketch of European History was substituted for a period of Ancient History It is one of the best handbooks in the language, and it teaches students the unity of history and how history ought to be studied as a science

We believe that the defects of the present Previous Examination have been brought to the notice of the Syndicate and that they will shortly take action in the matter The first great reform would be to extend the time from November to April before a student could appear for the Previous Examination Native members of the Syndicate might object to any extension of time required to complete the curriculum, because it would increase the cost of collegiate education They know the amount of self sacrifice a large number of native parents have to exercise in order to give their sons the advantage of a higher education, and they very naturally might not wish in any way to increase the burden But we see no reason why the proposed change in the Previous Examination should increase the duration of the time, which must be spent at a college to qualify to appear for a Degree Examination We consider that it would be advisable to have the Previous Examination in April, and the first B A in the April following Trigonometry should be taken from the first B A course and added to the Previous course To the first B A course we would add Bacon's Advancement of Learning and one more Sanskrit book taken from the second B A Course For the second B A we would have no obligatory subjects and a man would thus be able to devote himself entirely to his special branch of study Examinations for the second B A ought then to be held in both November and April and any student who had kept six terms should be eligible to appear for them There is no reason if the obligatory English and Sanskrit were taken away from the second B A course, why a student who passed the first B A in April *should not pass the second B A* in his own special branch of study in the November following If he wished to gain a first class and a Fellowship he would probably not appear till the April following The second B A examination would then exactly correspond to the Honour Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge The present arrangement is the parent of considerable injustice A good Mathematician and a good Science man will lose his first simply because the marks in the obligatory language subject added to the marks gained in his own special branch A man may gain a first in Mathematics and yet the marks gained in the Science branch *may reduce him to a second class* If a man who takes languages for his honour subjects has the advantage of being examined entirely in his own specialty To make the matter strictly fair, he ought to be examined in certain branches of Mathematics The first B A ought to be the test of a good sound general education, and the man who passes it ought to be able to write English with tolerable purity It must be borne in mind that in the English language and literature there is very much that is addressed exclusively to national idiosyncracies Hence it cannot be expected that a Hindu should ever be as familiar with English idiom and style as he is with the laws of motion It is impossible for any teacher to endow his pupils with the higher charms and graces of style which characterise the great masters of "our English" as Milton proudly calls it, but students can be taught to write clearly and correctly without vulgarity and affectation The University can aid by lessening the number of books *required* to be learned, and so giving the students some leisure time to learn and practice those rules on which writing clearly depends. Those who frame our University Curriculum ought to remember the words of a great modern master of English "Life is short, and our faculties of attention and of recollection are *limited* in education we proceed as if our life were endless and our powers of attention and recollection inexhaustible" The present system of yearly examination is fast degenerating, the instruction in the Colleges into a mere preparation for examinations, and it cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the majority of students, for three years devoted to special cramming and to painful efforts *must lead* to relaxation and torpor as soon as the examinations are over

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1885. No. 2.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kannada, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kannada alone, do	"	6 0 0
For six month	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannada portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be continued, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the contrary the advertisement will be inserted and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be paid Remittances may be made by Postal Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of any value, the latter necessarily to be at the rate of one anna per rupee Stamps of other value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Tones and develops the nervous energies, stimulates digestion, the stomach, bladder, kidneys, organs, liver, and is highly recommended as a Invigorator and remedy for the following maladies —

Anemia, Shortness of breath, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervous Headache, Internal Stress, Phosphatic deposits in the urine, Nervousness, Brain albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Cough

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Dropsicus —

Burns, Bleeds, Malignant Sores, Ringworms Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (in mb abs) Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at R 1 Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to.

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Bangalore, Sutlej of Calcutta, East India.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY JANUARY, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs	12
Per Column, do	"	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to the orders

That they are the sole Agents for the Prema Chinta Shila Press, and produce Fancy ornament men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas. Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr. U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE Rs 10 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A description of the Sankara Mimansa and Brahma Sutras, their age, writers, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sankara Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sutranka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An exposition of the principal Vedantic Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM CALCUTTA NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Bengal Times, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro curo I guarantee to cure the worst case of leprosy within a fortnight (three weeks) It acts magically upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Nun mess and all minor conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the blood, in the cure of such it supersedes all Indian remedies of the present day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and warranted all recovery by our Ancient Aryans Since the year 1873 it has been tested with far success the number of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results

I Guarantee the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Re 1 2 8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines are supplied on a nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions Cutaneous diseases, rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Re 2 per bottle packing ans 12 only

Babu Sri Nath Roy Chowdhry one well known Banker and Zamindar of Dinajpur Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions"

His Highness the Rajah Bahadoor of Alipura, Bahulkund, writes —that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done enormous good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P Parcel and oblige

Dr Charles Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health" Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHINSURAH,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Tumours and very bad skin diseases in one month,

Price of extra package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackichan says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr. K C Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumotolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly cured of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

Messrs SCHUSZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs 18 8 to your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoc About a year or two back I contracted white spots on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some Europ an medical men I became informed that it was leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down heated at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

Mes * * * * *
First Street, No. Four Town'
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months use

Bangalore the 31st December 1883.

Messrs SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKAT RAO.

Apply to

SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 4th Jan—Mr Gladstone was present at a Cabinet Council held to day, and afterwards returned to Hawarden Castle

Berlin, 3rd Jan—It is believed here that prince Bismarck will not dispute the British protectorate of Saint Lucia, Zululand

St Petersburg, 3rd Jan—The *Journal de St Petersburg* publishes an article to day protesting against the misconstruction of the English press with respect to Russian policy in Central Asia There is no ground for antagonism between England and Russia, and it will be the fault of the English press, in representing every Russian action as aggressive, if British prestige in India suffers

The article goes on to say that, the whole of Herat being Afghan territory, cannot be an object of Russian designs

Paris, 3rd Jan—The Minister of War has resigned, as he refuses to send further reinforcements to Tonquin General Lewal has been appointed to succeed him

Cairo, 4th Jan—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that the 38th Regiment has arrived at Hamdab

The force under General Earle will shortly advance

Haiphong, 4th Jan—General Nagrier has defeated six thousand Chinese troops near China

London, 5th Jan—News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that Spain has annexed a tract of country lying between the Capes of Morejon and Oestes

London, 5th Jan, 11 30 A M—The Channel Fleet has been suddenly ordered to sea, destination unknown Great excitement prevails

London, 5th Jan—An official announcement was issued by the Admiralty to day, stating that no orders had been given to the Channel Fleet out of the ordinary course

Cairo, 5th Jan—A despatch has been received from Lord Wolseley, stating that Colonel Stewart returns to Korti to day, having left the Guards in an impregnable position at Gakdul

Several of the Mahdi's men were taken prisoners during the march

The forward movement of the troops has completely surprised the Arabs

Paris, 5th Jan—It has been decided to send six thousand troops to Tonquin

Berlin, 5th Jan—The West African conference has decided that in future the sovereign Powers on the Congo will be bound to prevent the slave trade

Haiphong, 5th Jan—General Negrier has inflicted a second defeat on the Chinese troops near Chu The enemy numbered 12,000, and were completely routed, losing six hundred killed and all their arms, ammunition and provisions

London, 7th Jan—It is authoritatively stated that no proposal to hold a Conference on the Egyptian question in Paris has been received by the British Government, and the same authority states that the latter would not be inclined to accept it if made

Mr Gladstone is recovering from his recent indisposition

Paris, 7th Jan—News from Tonquin states that the French troops or advancing against Langson

It has been resolved to increase the recent reinforcement from 6,000 to 12,000 men

Bombay, 8th Jan—The *Times of India* has received a special telegram from London which states that great impatience is manifested in England at the vacillating policy of the Government The London *Times* in a leader, declares that the Ministry have shown themselves grossly and in famously incapable, and demands either their resignation or the abandonment of their policy.

Mr J B Pedlar has been elected Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, vice M Justice West gone to Egypt

London, 10th Jan—It is stated that Austria, France, Germany and Russia will reply to the British proposals with respect to Egyptian finance by an Identical Note

NOTICE

We have, times without number, requested each of our subscribers in arrears to remit their subscriptions without delay, but they have not responded to our call We have therefore limited not to send the paper to them The paper will henceforth be supplied only to those who pay their subscriptions *in advance*, and no exception will be made to this rule We shall however allow a month's time to those of our subscribers who have settled their accounts with us up to the end of last year, to send in their subscriptions *in advance* for the current year If, within that time, their subscriptions are not received, we shall stop sending the paper to them

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1885

A NATIVE OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

As our readers may remember, the friends and admirers in England of that learned and accomplished countryman of ours, Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, barrister at law, who is at present in England, whither he first went on a mission about the ever memorable Ilbert Bill, resolved, at the beginning of last year, that he should stand as a candidate for the British House of Commons, and every legitimate effort was made to secure a seat for him It was subsequently intimated, in the English papers, that one of the Liberal members for the great and important borough of Greenwich having retired, the standing Liberal Committee, who have the direction of the election in their hands, induced Mr Lal Mohun Ghose to put himself forward as a candidate for the representation of the borough Mr Ghose accordingly published his manifesto and announced himself as ready, to seek the suffrages of the electors of Greenwich We are glad to learn, from the English papers, that Mr Ghose is making very favourable progress with his canvassing, and that he has made himself very popular with the liberal electors of the borough, the committee of electors as we have said, taking a very active interest in his candidature An English paper says that the liberal electors of Greenwich have shown remarkable courage in choosing for one of their next candidates so very foreign a gentleman as Mr Lal Mohun Ghose They might, certainly, from high economy, have made a worse choice among their own country men Mr John Bright, one of the sincerest and staunchest friends of India and the Indian people says, in a letter to a section of the Liberal electors known as the "Greenwich hundred," that the fact of Mr Lal Mohun Ghose's candidature "is of some significance It speaks well for the freedom of your constituency—I mean freedom from prejudice and narrowness—and it exhibits a sympathy for the Indian people which they will understand and value" The English contemporary from whom we quote continues—"The educated classes in India will no doubt appreciate the compliment thus paid them by the Greenwich democracy and if Mr Ghose should win the seat for which he is to stand, the event would certainly be of no small historic importance Mr Ghose's reception at Greenwich on Monday last, was as warm as his best friends could have desired The cheering was repeated again and again before he was allowed to begin his speech He is no stranger to an English audience, and his command of the English language must have astonished some of those who heard him in the Lecture Hall His reasoning powers were displayed to some purpose in his defence of Free Trade, as the only right policy for my country, and the meeting pledged themselves with great enthusiasm to support him and his fellow candidate at the next election" The above extract is very gratifying, indeed, and will be read with deep, sympathetic interest throughout India, and it will be the devout wish and prayer of every educated native of India that for India's sake, as well as for his own sake, Mr Ghose might succeed in getting into the British House of Commons, there to devote his great natural abilities and intellectual acquirements for the good and advancement of our common country Those in the English and Anglo Indian journals who sneer at the idea of a pure native of India entering the British Parliament, have only one shred of an argument, as far as we can make out They say—how can a pure Indian represent the interests of purely British ratepayers? The argument is very weak in itself, but in the case of Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, provision is made even for such an improbable risk The ratepayers of Greenwich are represented by two Liberal members One of them, an Englishman, is quite capable of taking care of purely British interests, while Mr Ghose will be enabled to perform his duty towards India, for which he has pledged himself and possesses abundance of natural and acquired gifts to discharge

Occasional Notes

The *London Gazette* states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Harriet Georgiana, Countess of Dufferin, wife of the Right Honorable Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K C B, K P, G C M G, Viceroy and Governor General of India

The long talked of reorganization scheme of H E the Nizam's Government was published for general information in the *Jacobin* issued on the 6th instant The *Deccan Times* says that it is based on the scheme formulated by the late Minister with the assistance of Sir Steuart Bayley the then Resident, and which appeared as a not fiction in the Government *Gazette* towards the latter end of 1882 Many new appointments have been created

The *Englishman* learns that the Viceroy after going carefully into the subject of the Tenancy Bill, has formed an opinion on the matter which must be regarded as moderate and satisfactory Lord Dufferin is at present inclined to be guided by the broad lines of policy laid down by Sir Ashley Eden Mr Rivers Thompson and approved of by Lord Ripon and two successive Secretaries of State but he is opposed to extreme views which the Bengal Government has of late been pressing upon the Supreme Government

RETRIBUTION at last threatens to overtake the railway whistle The Standard has taken up the common cause of all who have nerves and the discussion holds out a fair prospect of developing into a minor agitation and the formation of an Anti Railway Whistle Society Hitherto the whistle has been endured, but no sooner has some one had the boldness and originality to expose it than an incredible sympathisers have sprung up in all quarters of the metropolis to show how many lives have been rendered miserable through having to live in the vicinity of railway stations

SEVERAL of the leading German periodicals call attention to the "remarkable fact" that the Press of Japan advocates the abolition of Buddhism and the adoption of Christianity as the national religion, and speak in high terms of the progress which Christian Missionaries have made in this country of late years Some stress is laid on the fact that by far the greater number of Japanese students now in Europe have been educated at German Universities, and it is hinted that the Lutheran creed will very probably be the one adopted by the Government and people of Japan

PROFESSOR BLACKIE recommends Scotch songs as a substitute for tobacco. "How people," he said, "can get through their idle hours I don't know In railway coaches and other places I see a number smoking what they call tobacco Well, whatever may be said about that, it is not an intellectual or moral stimulant, and the flavour of it is not at all like the rose or any poetic thing I know It is essentially a vulgar sort of amusement My amusement is to sing songs At home I am always singing Scotch songs, and abroad, when those wretches are smoking I hum to myself, 'Scots wha hae,' 'A man's a man for a' that,' and songs of that kind"

On the night of the 6th ultimo five armed and masked robbers stopped a railway train some three miles from Little Rock, Arkansas They covered the train officials with their revolvers, and compelled the 75 passengers to hold up their hands, while they took all their watches money, &c, without resistance They also broke upon the express safe, and escaped with booty to the amount of $6 000, after extorting a promise from the passengers not to leave the train for ten minutes The train reached Little Rock at midnight A party of men started at once in pursuit of the robbers, with bloodhounds which were put on the trail of the latter The dogs traced them back into Little Rock, where five persons were captured, three of whom were recognized as having been among the gang.

THE following resolution appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*—The problem of creating a class of qualified female medical practitioners to attend upon native women in their sickness is one which presents many special difficulties in a country where the habits and traditions of the women of the upper classes prevent them from availing themselves of the services of men as their medical advisers Attempts have been made from time to time to supply what has always been felt to be a pressing want but the efforts of Government in this direction have until lately been impeded, partly by the difficulty of introducing a serious innovation into the conservative domain of medical practice, and partly by the inadequacy of the funds which could be appropriated to the furtherance of so large an object

Local and Provincial

THE 15th M N I—The 15th M N. I, now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore, has been transferred to Madras, and will leave this station on the 9th next month

PONGAL HOLIDAYS—This day (Monday) and tomorrow, the 12th and 13th instant being the holidays for Pongal allowed by the Government, all the public offices and courts will be closed

THE TUMKUR GUBBI LINE—The line of the Mysore State Railway from Tumkur to Gubbi, a distance of 12 miles, was opened for goods and passenger traffic, on the 26th Ultimo The extension to Tiptur has been taken in hand

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—The services of two drivers, four firemen, and two Guards, all Europeans or Eurasians, connected with the locomotive Department of the Mysore State Railway, have been dispensed with, and the men are to leave on the 1st February ensuing

SNAKES AND DOGS.—The number of snakes killed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to the end of December last, was 63, at a cost of Rs. 25 11. The number of dogs killed in the market of the station for the same period, was 43, at a cost of Rs 6 13 to the Municipality

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—It is stated that the lines of the Mysore State Railway will not be sold to the Southern Mahratta Company for some months to come yet, and, in the meanwhile, the extension from Gubbi to Tiptur, on the Bangalore-Tumkur lines is to be taken in hand.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE—We have to congratulate our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* upon the gratifying fact that the success and energy of the

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c, by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial. A T Mookerjee, Baranagore, via Calcutta Wanted Agents

proprietors and conductors of the Journal have enabled them to start it as a daily paper, from the 1st of January, instant We wish our contemporary every success in this fresh effort in Journalistic enterprise, and may he live and flourish long in the literary world, doing his duty by the public as honestly, independently, and fearlessly, as he has hitherto done

THE PETTAH MURDER CASE —The dancing Girl Meenachee and the Brahmin named Mullaiah are being tried before Mr Shunmugvaloo Pillay, acting Town Magistrate of Bangalore, for the murder of one Gangadram, an old Brahmin who was in the habit of visiting the woman's house Captain J H Macintire, Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of the Bangalore district, has been examined as a witness in the case, as he inspected the premises and the well therein where the murdered man's body was found

FUNERALS —The members of the Sri Chamarajendra Kumaraka Natika Sabha gave a performance, in the pavilion, near the Municipal Gardens, Lettah, on Tuesday night last, when a Canarese translation of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" was placed on the stage the performance concluding with a laughable farce entitled, 'The Amildar,' It is needless to say that the house was very crowded and enjoyed the entertainment On Saturday night, a Hindu drama entitled "Chandrahasa Charitra" was placed on the boards, by the Rasikamanisoffasani Company, with equal success and before an equally large and enthusiastic audience

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE —The proposal of the Madras Government to remove the Military Accounts Office to Bangalore has, at last, been disposed of by the Government of India, who have decided that the removal shall not take place Among the reasons specified by the Supreme Government against the transfer is that Bangalore is foreign territory This is what is looked out for with no little impatience by the subordinates of the Accounts offices—who most probably, would not have benefited pecuniarily by the change—as well as by those other, high up in the service, who have now several sons in the fire in Madras, and it must have come to them like a Christmas box, having been received at Fort St George during the Christmas vacation —*Madras Times*

THE MYSORE MUNICIPALITY —The correspondent of the *Madras Standard* makes the following comments on the Board at Mysore—At the last sitting of the Local Municipal council the appeals preferred by the rate payers against the enhancement of the value of their houses where heard and disposed of Then the appeals were many The Municipal Commissioners, in the plenitude of their wisdom, but without any professional knowledge, indiscriminately enhanced the value of houses But it is gratifying to note that most of the appellants have succeeded in getting the value of their houses reduced *Apropos* of matters Municipal, I may add that the Municipal Commissioner attached to Hunsgund has already proved himself very unpopular so much so that the people contemplate making a representation to the Dewan, praying for his removal Being clothed with a little brief authority he wishes to do things according to his own sweet will, which is repugnant to the feelings of the people If the residents had been consulted before the selection of Perumbadi Pillay, there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction The rate payers want a really public spirited man who has their wants and wishes at heart I am glad that we will not, as hitherto, be kept in the dark as to the doings of the Municipality, for the proceedings of each meeting, with a monthly account of receipts and expenditure, will, in future, be published in the local *Gazette*

THE ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON —A meeting of the Committee of the citizens of Bangalore who got up the address to the Earl of Ripon was held, on Wednesday last the 7th instant, at the Sidhanta Sabha Hall, *Cavalry Road, Cantonment, when the* following proceedings took place Members present —Rai Bahadur A R Sabhapathy Moodeliar, member of H H. the Maharajah's Council, Hon Mr Justice T R A Thumboo Chetty, Judge, Mysore Chief Court, Mr S Ramiyoo Row, Registrar, Chief Court, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sahab, Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Ram Rathen Sait, Rai Bahadur A Narasawamy Moodeliar, Rai Bahadur V Gangatharam Chetty, Messrs Hajee Mitta Cassim Sait, Sahab Mahomed Cassim, Vathiraj Pillay, I Rangaswamy Pillay, M Chandrasekha Chetty, A R Annamalay Moodeliar, G Krishnaswamy Chetty, P Subbaraya Moodeliar, V Shanmugam Moodeliar, Dr Fernandez, Mr H W Olleff, and Mr B Krishna Singh

Proposed by Mr S Ramiyoo Row and seconded by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sahab that Rai Bahadur A R Sabhapathy Moodeliar be requested to preside on this occasion—Carried unanimously

The Chairman after taking his seat, asked the Secretary to read the notice circulated to the members of the Sub Committee convening the meeting Read letter received from Mr H W Primrose, Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon addressed to Mr H W Olleff, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Ripon, Address Committee, in reply to the address presented by the inhabitants of Bangalore at monster meeting held at "Mayo Hall" on Monday the 8th December 1884

The following is an extract of the letter dated the 20th December 1884 at Government House, Parel, Bombay —

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 12th Instant, and beg to state that the sandalwood case containing the address has reached me safely, and that I have presented it to Lord Ripon who desires me to ask you to inform the inhabitants of Bangalore that he has been much gratified by the *friendly terms in which they speak of his* administration of the Viceroyalty, and thinks them sincerely for their good wishes towards himself and Lady Ripon The case containing the Address is a beautiful specimen of Mysore art, and he has much pleasure in possessing it"

Enclosed in the letter was his lordship's portrait

The above letter was read amidst cheers

Resolved that a copy of the above letter be sent to Rai Bahadur A Narasawamy Chetty, for his kindness in having liberally presented the handsome sandalwood casket in which the Bangalore Address was enclosed and sent to the Marquis of Ripon

Resolved that the thanks of the Joint Honorary Secretaries Messrs W H Olleff and Mr Krishna Singh be accepted and thanks of the meeting be presented to them for the trouble they have taken in bringing the matter to a thorough success and happy conclusion

Hon Mr Justice T R A Thumboo Chettyar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the venerable gentleman, Rai Bahadoor A R Sabhapathy Moodeliar, who was the president of the sub committee

The motion was seconded by Rai Bahadur Bansilal Ram Rathen Sait, and carried unanimously

The Chairman briefly replied, and the meeting terminated

Correspondence.

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR —On the occasion I have to visit the conferences of the graduates conference held on the last day of the past and the first day of the present year I was entitled to be present at the conference From what I observed there I have been led to hope that many graduates may be disposed to join as members of the Hindu Widow's Re marriage Association I therefore beg that you will be so good as to publish the rules of the Association a copy of which is herein enclosed I further beg that such of the graduates as wish to join the Association will be good enough to communicate to me directly or through the secretary of the Association or through your columns the fact of their having joined the Association They are also requested to try to form branch associations in such places where it would be found able to establish them

R RAGUNATH ROW

5th January, 1885

According to Hindu Law marriage is optional Manu, Vishnu, and 8 other Rishis Vishnupuranam and Sri Bhagavat &c

The unmarried, who her males or females, are entitled to higher heavens than the married Sri Bhagavat &c,

A female may therefore lead a life of celibacy, Sri Bhagavat, Mahabara &c, She can not be given away in marriage without her consent Kathyayana &c,

No male is competent to be married before he completes his fifteenth year Dakshas, Asvalayana, &c

No female is competent to marry before she attains years old Parasara, &c,

She can give herself in marriage, if her guardians neglect to give her away before the expiry of three years after she attained puberty Manu, Vishnu, &c,

Marriage is defined to be a solemn contract entered into by the bride and Bridegroom to live as one and continue one after her first attain her grandmother, the 1st, the fourth night *from the commencement of the ceremonies* Mitra Vasishtana Gobhila, &c,

A woman may be married, if she likes, more than once in any of the five cases of distress with vedic marital rites, *provided* she is a *virgin* The cases of distress are loss of the bridegroom, his death, or his becoming an anchorite impotent or an apostate Manu, Parasara Samhita, Narada, Rigveda, Taitaraya &c &c,

Her children are legitimate Manu, Vishnu, Parasara Bodhayana Narada Vasishta, &c,

Non Virgins may marry in the aforesaid cases of distress without marital rites, children are legitimate but all are somewhat inferior to others

A virgin widow marrying a second time and cohabiting with the second husband becomes of *his* Gotra, Pinda and Sootaka after sexual intercourse with him

The Law being so, an Association called 'Hindu Women's Re marriage Association," has been formed to advocate and encourage the marriages of girls who are or may be widowed before the consummation of marriage with their husbands, and to receive them their supporters and sympathizers, into society

All persons wishing to join this Association shall pay an annual subscription of not less than six, payable in advance before the 31st January every year, or at the time of joining the Association Pundits and others who *cannot afford to pay the subscription well*, with the approval of the President or of any six members of the Association, be admitted as honorary members

All persons who are not beyond the pale of Hindu Religion are eligible to become members of this Association

General Summary.

MADRAS

CHOLERA —The latest official returns to hand up to the 26th ultimo, report an alarming increase in the mortality from cholera in the South The deaths from cholera reported in one week in the Tinnevelly district numbered no less than 1,037 while in the Tanjore District the number was 330, in Coimbatore 263, in Trichinopoly 193, in Madura 119, and in North Arcot 94 —*Mail*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY —A telegram from the Agent to Manager of the South Indian Railway informs us that traffic has been resumed from Cuddalore and stations south and from Mahe to Pattanam south of the river Polat about miles south of Cranganore" The authorities have done their best to put the line in order and restore traffic The loss by dam go to the line and the consequent suspension of passenger and goods traffic is very heavy The authorities would do well to take steps for the early resumption of through trains on the Pondicherry line There have been terrible damages to that branch —*Ibid*

A CLAIM FOR POSSESSION OF A BOY —At the beginning of last year a Brahmin Rai named Subba Row, at Cuddalore, became a Christian and his father Krishna Chetty entered an action in the District Munsiff's Court against Miss F M Beale, *for the unlawful detention of the boy, who, he alleged, was a minor* The District Munsiff decreed that the boy should be delivered up to his father, but an appeal, the District Judge, Mr Hope, found that the lower Court had no jurisdiction to decree the delivery on the so called minor to the father, and that so far the decree must be reversed. The father of the lad has appealed to the High Court of Madras, against the decision of the District Judge, and this appeal, which has been admitted, is likely to occupy the attention of the Court shortly —*Ibid*

WIDOW MARRIAGE —Two meetings in connection with the widow marriage question were held in accordance with the circular issued by the association in Madras, at the Presidency College on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, There were large gatherings on both occasions and Rao Bahadoor Gopaul Row of the Educational Department presided On the 31st the meeting began at 5 and closed at 9 P M, on the 2nd day the proceedings lasted till 9 o'clock On the 1st day, the following resolutions were passed That graduates of the University should encourage female education, that every graduate should do all in his power to discourage the betrothal of girls under 10 and boys under 16 years of age Some papers were read on the subject of widow marriage On the 2nd day, it was resolved that every graduate do his best to curtail expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies, as under the present system large sums of money are spent on these It was also resolved that every graduate should encourage the marriage of virgin widows and should give his support to any movement made towards that end A committee was formed to further the resolutions passed, and *to do that is necessary to bring about reform* in this important direction Among the native gentlemen who took part in the discussions were the Hon'ble S Soobramanya, Iyer Mr Rashiem Iyengar, Mr Seshaya of the Combaconum College, Mr Ranganadham Moodeliar, Mr. Soondram Sastry, Mr Streenevassa Ragavah Iyengar, Mr Annatha Charlu The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee Mr Gopaul Row, Mr Ranganadham Moodeliar, Mr Chentsal Row and Mr Raghunada Row The proceedings closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman —*Ibid*

BENGAL

LORD DUFFERIN'S TACT —It is gratifying to find that Lord Dufferin is already exercising genial influence on the troubled waters of Indian controversy One of the most regrettable incidents in connection with the discussion on the Rent Bill has been the passage of arms between a legal dignitary and a Government servant of high position It is an open secret that the affairs to which we allude did *not stop at mere difference of opinion* and the hasty use of heated expressions, but led unhappily to somewhat embittered personal relations The news will therefore be received with general satisfaction that Lord Dufferin has been able to restore a good understanding between the two disputants We regard it as a happy omen that one of the earliest acts of our new Viceroy has been a triumph of genial tact and friendly diplomacy

Extracts.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

The *Pioneer* —Incomparably the most important of all Indian departments we hold to be the one in the Keeping of the Commander-in Chief Keep the Army sound and make the defences of the country more complete and a good deal of fancy or sensational administration may then be indulged in without much immediate risk But the Political Department in its way is a highly important one too That exceptional qualities are required in the holders of those Political outposts, by means of which our Eastern position is sentinelled from Bushire and Baghdad on the west, round to Katmandu on the north-east (Pathaly, the more the pity, is lost to us), is too obvious to require remark. But as regards the semi dependent principalities within our own confines, though we would not indulge in obsolete views of their importance, we suspect the full extent of the duties and responsibilities devolving on the Political officers residing in them is not so generally realised Had it been so no degree of financial pressure would have been thought to warrant the experiment made a few years ago of dounding one or two of the States in question of their Political officers altogether. The truth is that in many of those chieftainships, especially the obscurer, scarcely anything of the nature of a Central Government, for administrative purposes at least, exists at all, save and except the representative of the British power who is resident in them so that the union of tact and energy which the latter has to display in order to prevent his charge from falling into a state of the severest anarchy

may perhaps be imagined And with, all this too, there is a kind of Political life in every one of the territories now referred to which it is of the last importance for us to understand In Lord Clive's time the expression used in public documents in referring to the rulers of independent India was the 'country powers' This, of course, had no other significance than it, instead of country,' the now more generally used term of native had been employed But there is a deeper sense in which the chiefs of India whether modern growths like the Mahomedans and Mahrattas or the representatives of long settled ruling families like the Rajputs, may well be styled 'country powers or powers of the country It may only be during times of excitement, like the great Mutiny, that the truth of this comes fully out But symptoms, so far as they extend, illustrative of it are always present in the air and considering how much depends, from every point of view on the qualities displayed by the Residents at the several native durbars the system on which those are selected and appointed seems fully to deserve all the care and attention that can be bestowed on it

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The *Madras Mail*—A deputation from the Indian Association, headed by the Rev K M Banerjee, president of the Association, waited on the Viceroy on Wednesday afternoon, (Dec 24) for the purpose of presenting his Excellency with an address The ceremony took place in the Throne room, the Viceroy standing on the steps leading to the Throne

The President read the address, which his Excellency acknowledged in the following terms —Gentlemen, I regret to say I have been so very much occupied within the last few days that it has been quite impossible for me to prepare a written reply to the address which you have been good enough to present to me, and I must therefore ask you to forgive me if anything is found wanting in the few words which I purpose to say to you, and in my endeavour to convey to you an adequate sense of my gratitude for the kind welcome you have been pleased to accord to me I need not say that it is a real satisfaction to me to find myself in the presence of men who evidently, in the language of the address, are so fully competent to represent the opinions and the wishes of probably a very large section of their fellow countrymen, and that nobody could have listened to your chairman reading that address without feeling that he is a man as intelligent and as capable of expressing the views of the Association as could be found in any country in the world You have been pleased to touch upon a great number of subjects which are recommended to my attention You will readily understand that at the very outset of my administrative career it would be most improper were I to attempt to give you any indication of my views with reference to them For a long time it will be my duty to listen, to learn, and to place myself in communication with all that is most distinguished in the various sections, of your society and to fit myself as well as I can to grapple with the many vast and difficult problems which it will be desirable hereafter for the Government of India to examine I have no hesitation, however, in telling you that it will be a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to watch over and foster by every means in my power that scheme of local self government in which my last predecessor took so deep an interest I fully recognise the benefits which its successful operation is calculated to convey, both upon the administration and upon all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India, and I can assure you that there is not one amongst you who so heartily desires its ultimate success as I do I do not imagine that you expect me to allude further to the other topics which you have mentioned in your address, but I trust that you will be content with my assurance that I will do my very best to study those and all other questions which from time to time circumstances may bring to my notice My desire is to gain the confidence and good will of her Majesty's Indian subjects at large I have not myself the slightest doubt that eventually I shall succeed in doing so, but it will be most unreasonable if I were to expect that result for some time to come In fact, I shall scarcely value attachment or respect if I do not merit it by my acts In conclusion, I desire to express to you my satisfaction at the loyal terms incorporated with your address I can assure you that her Majesty takes the deepest interest in the welfare of all classes of her Indian subjects, and I am glad to find that wherever I have been, they on their side are heartily read to recognise all the obligations under which they lie to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Gentlemen, I again thank you for your friendly greeting

His Excellency the Viceroy then conversed for a few moments with several of those present, after which the deputation withdrew

SOCIAL REFORMS AMONG THE HINDUS

The *Madras Mail*—A public meeting in connection with the City Union was held on Tuesday the 9th instant when a distinguished Telugu Pundit, Mr Kundukuri Veeraraghavam Pantulu, delivered a Telugu lecture on "Social reforms among the Hindus there was a large gathering of graduates, under graduates, merchants &c, The Pundit said —"The subject is a wide one, and in the short time at my disposal I shall be able to touch upon only a few of the several evil social customs which have corrupted Hindu society for a long time People erroneously suppose that social customs have a religious basis but I wish you to understand distinctly that it is a mistake Religion therefore, there is not an unalterable and fixed code of social customs A nation that has such code can never hope to rise higher in the scale of nations progress is impossible with it As civilisation increases, as we come in contact with nations of diverse habits and customs, as superstition and prejudice die away, as light takes the place of darkness, new ideas and aspirations find a resting place in our society, and if we disregard them surely our society will not be happy What suited ancient times, when the mild Hindu lived in this peaceful land without adventure without the din of battle, without the bustle of political life, cannot be supposed to suit the Hindu of modern days who has imbibed the influence of western civilization, who reads the history of different nations, and whose life is now one of political activity It is the irresistible result of time that old customs should give place to new, if the Society wishes to be happy A shoe that suits the foot of a boy cannot suit that of a grown up man The adult man who did cast out the old shoe, and took for a bigger and better one but finding wants to preserve the old or use small ones such as served him in his youth, simply for the reason that they were given him by his ancestors, then the only course left is to cut the foot in order to suit the shoe Such is the case of social customs also. Customs prevalent and observed in society which has made but little progress will not only be out of place, but also injurious to the society advanced in civilization Let us give up old and injurious customs or injure the society All that must be done is to preserve whatever is good in our customs handed down from posterity, and to supplant the evil by new ones necessary and indispensable to the well being of society The caste system, as it now exists in Hindu society, is productive of much evil and yet people persevere simply because they believe Shastras enjoin its preservation Caste in ancient days was not a perfected system as we now see it but one which marked the professional persons By Brahmins was understood in ancient days a class of people whose chief occupation was to learn and to teach, and to improve their own mental powers and those of others A son of a Brahmin may, if he chooses lead a different profession —that of Khashtriya or a Vysya or Sudra No divine law says that the son of a Brahmin should be respected, even though the son happens to be dull and not pursuing the profession of his father On the other hand we find innumerable instances in our scriptures where some of Sudras by learning and merit, commanded the respect and admiration of Brahmins Khashtriyas are again a class of people whose chief occupation was military service viz to keep the country free from internal troubles, factions, and dissensions, and from foreign invasions Here also there is no divine law by which the son of a Khashtriya need be called a Khashtriya if the son prefers a different profession So, the Vysya class had the exclusive privilege of trading, and the servile classes were known as Sudras As I remarked already, the caste system, as it now exists, was never intended by the ancient Hindus, and the present system of caste has become so much degenerated that the Brahmin class now a days prey upon their ancient glory, leading a life of idleness and beggary. The poorest class is altogether useless and is now an anachronism The present priests are so many ignorant and idle people whose sole occupation in life is to visit different places, and collect money from ignorant and superstitious people (with the breat of exception of non-payment) The customs that exist in our society have all lost their spirit, and we now keep only to their letter. "The caste system is the bane of our society, it is antagonistic to progress, and keeps the members of society always separate It divides the sympathies of people"

The lecturer then spoke strongly against early marriage, and pointed out the innumerable evils that result from the practice of such customs He recommended the remarriage of widows and said " What we might have been the condition of women in ancient days, whatever the Shastras and Puranas say, with respect to our ancient women, the fact is now plain even to the most careless observer, that the condition of our women is now very deplorable and heart rending ever of your circumstance when I say that unless we raise the the condition of our degraded women, unless we give our daughter, sisters, and wives education, unless we prevent the marriage of girls of four or three years, unless we remarry our innocent widows, unless we give our women liberty to choose their own husbands and to chose their own professions unless the precious spirit of liberty of thought of expression and of action is given, and unless a high moral tone is imparted to our women, the Hindu society can well despair of happiness and true civilization No account of the advance of men without women to follow them will be of any material use for the progress and well being of Hindu society. Civilization and the happy condition of women go hand in hand and the degraded condition of women is incompatible with civilization Man alone is responsible to God for robbing and treading under foot the happiness, the privileges, and the rights of one half of His intellectual creation, and that the tender half" The Pundit then referred to the evil results of belief in astrology

HOW SHALL WE DRESS

The *Indian Mirror*—Devotes a long article, to this question, founding it on Lord Dufferin observations respecting native costume when a minister of Bengali gentlemen waited on him dressed in European costume The *Mirror* writes —Has Lord Dufferin ever tried an Eastern suit? Certainly there is much comfort in pyjamahs but that which crowns this dress is as uncomfortable if not quite as thorny as the proverbial crown of kings The Asiatic turban as it lovely say rather stands heavily, on the head and its graceful folds crack the brows like the beautiful coil of the boa Here then is an old difficulty which seems to have strangely enough, escaped His Excellency's consideration But Lord Dufferin is a man of tact and a liberal statesman—suppose he tries a compromise We can afford to sacrifice a little beauty for some comfort What would his Lordship say to an Indian gentleman, dressed in a flowing long robe, loose pyjamahs—we do not know if a dhoti would not be better and more picturesque still—country shoes or even sandals without socks, and a felt hat? A solar topee might be exchange for the felt hat, when this last resting venture of the compromise has occasion to walk out in the sun We trust that his Lordship will give to this part of the subject his undivided attention But when all this has been said we are no nearer to the solution of the query at the head of this article —How shall we dress! In a country like India the question is surrounded with unusual difficulties thanks to the liberal education which our countrymen have received at the hands of their English rulers we are not already one What shall be our national costume? They dress in such differently odd ways everywhere —are there any elements of an effective compromise in the variety of costumes which one meets from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin? There is only one part of the dress which is anything like universal in the land—it is the dhoti

No one objects—that is no one from among ourselves—to a dhoti It is a shade more primitive than the divided skirts which are euphoniously called pyjamahs, and it is certainly more comfortable in a hot country like India The Indian people as a whole are quite at home in the dhoti It sits so comfortably round the loins, the material out of which it is cut, is so cool that we are not surprised that our ancestors have stuck to it so long, A dhoted man however, is becoming an exception in our streets, at any rate in the streets of Presidency Cities Lord Dufferin may be of another opinion, but what would Europeans think of Bengali or a Mahratta who walked into his drawing room with a dhoti and sandals What would those dear creatures the ladies say? Would Mr Justice Mitter command the same respect as he enjoys now, from the European Bar and even litigants, if he tried cases clad in this national habiliment If our countrymen had stuck to their dhoti, they would have furnished with an unanswerable argument the opponents of the Ilbert Bill for with all its comforts, the dhoti leaves the calves free, and the ladies in their memorial to the Queen would have rightly insisted on their right of being tried by civilized pantaloned beings and not by barbarous creatures who lap'ped their calves in pretty women display their ankles But the dhoti is not at all to Bengalees The true Bengali constitutes a kind of no dress—an orthodox Bengali gentleman to be true to this nationality, should go more half nude with an apology of a chadder round his shoulders Would Lord Dufferin like to see a gentleman of this type at Government House, would he pay him the compliment of introducing him to the Countess? Like a courageous man he would perhaps but by so doing he would raise a storm of universal disapprobation from our Anglo Indian friends compared to which the howls raised by the Criminal Intention Amendment Bill were nothing Here, then is another difficulty which we commend to His Excellency's notice

Let us take a few more types of Indian dress The Punjabee is certainly very picturesque in his tight fitting gotham —white coat descending well down the knee—buckled shoes—but then that huge pile of cloth on his cranium, the madness, has all the discomforting elements of the Asiatic turban This difficulty might be obviated by the substitution of the white or coloured skull cap which the Hindustanees of the North West Provinces wear on their well shaved hair But without an unusual expenditure of oil the cap refuses to set on the head On a clean shaved head it is positively ugly and too small—if it was made larger it would be uglier still We see, then that oil is imperatively necessary Now perfumed oil is a luxury in India, which, as Lord Dufferin himself assures us is a poor country The large majority of the people must put up with common oil—say an extracted from the cocoanut But cocoanut oil is not sweet in European nostrils Either the Government should open stores, where Macassar is sold for next to nothing or Europeans must be educated to the cocoanut oil standard Till then, the head dress difficulty cannot be obviated

We have written above of a compromise In this connection, and to make our meaning plain, let us take the Parsee, a mere extremeis, the Fire worshipper is the most go ahead of all Indian people His dress borrowed from the Hindoo, from the Mahomedan and from the Christian He has a muslin kurta next to the skin which being intended chiefly for home use he tucks into his breeches when he goes out in society Over this kurta he has a habiliment which in itself is a compromise—a half saurt and a half waist coat He is the only person in India who has sedulously avoided the dhoti, and the result is that he is very uncomfortable His lower limbs in a half pantaloon a half pyjamah and for his head dress he has a half-cap and a turban In his dress through the streets of Calcutta, Lord Dufferin may chance to come across this moving and go a hand compromise and by this token His Excellency shall know him —His Excellency will find him with the skull-cap jauntily placed on his head, and the turban under his arm Will this compromise satisfy his Lordship?

There are certainly other aspects of the question which we have not presented But we cannot help thinking that the Viceroy had best leave the question of national dress in the hands of the people The European costume has its advantages and the Eastern has its own An Asiatic in his own dress in the drawing rooms of Europe may be taken for a Rajah, but out of the drawing rooms, he is likely to be mobbed by street Arabs European costume for the Indian in England is a positive advantage, and one which is not likely to be questioned by Lord Dufferin himself It is hard to ask the gentlemen who have for years resided in England to return to their native dress By putting on the European dress, our countrymen pay a high compliment to their rulers. It is not conceit—it is not a desire to be mistaken for what they are not—it is only the outward badge and the livery of English education and English Government

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY, 19, 1885. No. 3.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 1 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first month for the		0	0
For the second and every subsequent month		0	0
For advertisements to be translated per line		0	2 6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to be inserted, failing which the advertisement will be inserted and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half an anna, the latter accepted by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Rapidly and delightfully cures, strengthens and invigorates the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Lungs, Nerves, Blood, Liver, Complaints arising from excess, or indulgence in the following ailments —

Asthma Shortness of Breath, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, Jaundice, Fever, Debility, Nervousness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, Spasms, Sick headache, Costiveness, Giddiness, Dimness of the Bowels Chronic all manner of Bowel Complaints

Be external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops are —

Burns, Ulcers, Mortifications, Sores, Ringworms, Itch, Scalds, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (Palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sores, and Skin diseases of every nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold by all Druggists Rs 2 8, Large Rs 4 8, Family Size Rs 10 per phial packing, extra

Great Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to,

V K MOKHERJEE
Proprietor

Bonaal lie,
Suburb of Calcutta,
India

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING DISCUSSIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON THE OPEN SUBJECTS

EVERY ISSUE NO 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India per annum	Rs	10
In England do	£	1
Single copy	Rs	1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs	12
Per Column, do	"	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pottah,

BY GORI NASINGHA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wines, &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of article as well as per order

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Cheroot Shop Teas, and prices of every one can be made to suit them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all their orders to the Manager, Partner

Speed more legently
Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE ALBANIAN SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE RS 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to obtain the sacred title of her Royal patronage to shed

It contains the following interesting subjects, viz —

I A historical sketch of the Albanian Doctrines as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Puranas

II A description of the Sanskrit Mantras and Prabhavas Sanskrit authorities, formations, objects, and their relation to the Saints

III A literal translation of the Sanskrit Mantras of which the original Sanskrit text shall be given in Devanagari together with a translation of the old commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sanskrit Mantra Bhashya with Notes explanatory of the real meaning, purport of them, by Sankara in his own words

IV An explanation of the principal Vedantic Doctrines exhibited by the Rishis Vedas and writers as quoted Sanskrit authorities

All letters and Money Orders to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO HAND

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR (POST FREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fortnight (three weeks) It acts marvellously upon human body and actually cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Nodes and other conditions of the system, resulting from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the Internal remedies of the present day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and assays I had discovered by an Ancient Aryan Since the year 1873 it has been tested with far success It sounds fissures from different parts of India and also received testimonials from the referees personally delightful results

For price for three cures and the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing, as 12 only

Babu Sri Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions"

His Highness the Raja of Bahadoor of Alipore, Bhilkhand, writes — that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done excessively good, please send 2 Bottles more per V P Pay and Reg

Dr Charles Smith says — I have found in my very extensive practice in treating blood and also syphilitic Diseases of long standing and well

Wanted Agents, Local

Sole Agents for the Province,

CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHINSURA
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

For wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Scrofula, Psoriasis and Every Skin Disease in every month

Price of every package Rs 4 for single patient's use Rs 10 8 and of large size Rs 6 for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The Chormoco boxes of three different kinds patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackie writes — "I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of Leprosy

Dr G S Hurley says — "Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says — "On experiment I have found that Chormoco is a valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes — "My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1882.

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & CO

DEAR SIRS

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco I was persuaded to buy of you a large phial of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially extensively) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 as your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your using whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & CO

I consider it a duty owing to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a small white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part; on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of this dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I have not to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS * * * * *

First Street, No New Town
Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had not heard most enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a months time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P, a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & CO.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined over Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUT RAO

Apply to

SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Constantinople, 10th Jan.—Hussein Fehmi Pasha left here to-day for London on a special mission in connection with Egypt.

Constantinople, 11th Jan.—It is stated that Hassan Fehmi Pasha will demand of the British Government that a small force of Turkish troops shall garrison Cairo in conjunction with the British.

Cairo, 11th Jan.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that a messenger has arrived at Kotti who left Khartoum on the 28th December, at which date General Gordon and troops were in good health, and steamers were bringing in ample supplies.

Berlin, 12th Jan.—An important speech was made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag yesterday, on the colonial policy of Germany. He admitted that friendly relations now existed between Germany and England, but if the German colonial policy was thwarted by England, Germany might be unable to support British policy in other questions deeply interesting to England.

Saigon, 12th Jan.—A serious anti-French agitation has broken out in Cambodia. A French military post has been attacked and French troops have been despatched from here to repress the disturbances.

London, 14th Jan.—It is currently reported that France has proposed a loan of nine millions sterling to Egypt, under an international guarantee, but that the Powers have refused to grant it.

It is denied that Austria, France, Germany and Russia will reply to the English proposals regarding Egypt in the form of an Identical Note, as stated last week.

Cairo, 13th Jan.—General Sir Herbert Stewart, on his arrival at El Metammeh, will open communication with Khartoum, but the advance of troops to Khartoum is not expected to take place until the arrival of General Earle's forces at El Metammeh at the end of February, after the capture of Berber.

London, 15th Jan.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that England and Germany have come to an agreement to refrain from the annexation of the Samoan Islands.

NOTICE

We have, times without number, requested such of our subscribers as are in arrears to remit their subscriptions without delay, but they have not responded to our call. We have therefore decided not to send the paper to them. The paper will henceforth be supplied only to those who pay their subscriptions *in advance*, and no exception will be made to this rule. We shall however allow a month's time to those of our subscribers who have settled their accounts with us up to the end of last year, to send us their subscriptions *in advance* for the current year. If, within that time, their subscriptions are not received, we shall stop sending the paper to them.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 19, 1885.

THE STATE COUNCILS OF NATIVE STATES.

Following in the wake of European free Governments, the native states of India, especially those modelled on the administrations of the Government of British India, have, most of them, inaugurated constitutional bodies known as "state councils" and these councils have the unqualified approval, as it seems, of the Secretary of State for India and of the British Government in London generally. Thus it appears that the existence and usefulness of these councils have been greatly exaggerated, and that they require much radical reform, so as to throw new life and energy into them and to render them real consultative assemblies working for the good of the state and the people. The idea of a state council is a highly statesmanlike idea, and calls for the most attentive consideration of those in whose hands the moulding and shaping of the administration of native states have been placed. We are afraid, however, that the idea has not been put into proper form by those who control the political affairs of those portions of Native India where princes and Dewans hold sway.

It may not be out of place here to consider by such questions as what kind of bodies ought state councils in native states to be? what ought to be the character and qualifications of the members? and in what relations should such councils stand towards the reigning prince and his prime minister of state, and to the people generally?

Clearly, the idea of a council to a state, whether that state, be a monarchy, a republic, or a democracy, is that the acts and proceedings of such a council should have due weight and effect, so that it may be regarded with respect by the public, both at home and abroad. It should also be something more than a mere ornamental body. It should be a real representative of the wants and grievances of the people, an upholder of their just rights and privileges, and an instrument of such measures as will contribute to their welfare and advancement, in all such matters as nuisances and corruptions should advance. Mere "honorable" members of council, who are put up to all the honours that the Government of honour in a state, the reigning prince, can confer, are out of place in this sphere of practical reform and progress.

Next, what ought to be the character and qualifications of the members of state councils in native states? In other words, what constitutes a state? Not high walls of battlements and forts, nor with the most scientific of modern weapons of warfare (though these, no doubt, have their uses) but strong, intelligent, and prudent, and patriotic men, who, having to advise the prince and his ministers, may freely speak their minds out in the place to which the prince himself has appointed them. Such men ought also to be, not young but vigorous in mind, heart and in body, men, who if not quite in the prime of life, ought not to have reached that decade of human existence, which Shakespeare describes as the "sixth age," which shifts a man into the "lean and slippered pantaloon" has "no youth, no sight, no taste, no teeth, no voice, grown to childish treble, pipes and whistles in the wind"—good old men, in short, who have done their appointed work in the world and whose time has come to retire from the world to make way for younger men, who have still some mental and physical stamina left in them. Some of the members of the state councils of our native states go in and out of their coaches and go up stairs to the council chambers, with considerable difficulty, and are, in fact, often assisted in the performance of these actions a circumstance which shows not only loss of bodily but also of mental strength.

Finally, what ought to be the relations between the members of such state councils in native states and the prince and his prime minister? We should say, in the first place, that those relations ought to be of the most cordial and unreserved kind. The councillors, in short, ought never to be mere dummies, created by the prince and knocked down by his Dewan, nor should they only speak those sentiments and opinions which they know will accord with and please the Dewan and the prince, nor should those latter exalted personages take into their confidence and confer their patronage on those members only of the council who give way to an independent expression of opinion in the deliberations of the body. The law of the majority also should prevail in the discussions and consultations of those councils, there should be no overruling of votes by the minority of members, who may have the Dewan at their head, for, where such is the case, clearly, the appointment and existence of such councils and their (supposed) powers and privileges are mere political farces, in which the *dramatis personæ* all round cut but pitiful figures in the eye of the public.

We have thus placed before our readers these few remarks on what we think ought to be the character, constitution, and functions of councils of state in native states, and we suppose that but very few readers will differ from us on the truth, soundness, and practical bearing of the opinions we have ventured to express and the statements we have made. It will be observed that our observations have not been made with the object of pointing a moral or adorning a tale with reference to the state council of any particular native state in India. Our observations are very general, indeed, and are couched in language more after the manner of a moralist essayist, than of a "slashing" journalist, yet, if any of the members of any of our native Indian states are disposed to think our remarks apply to them, why—as the old proverb has it—if the cap fits them let them wear it. Let the galled jades wince, our withers are unwringed.

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CIVIL COURTS.

Grumbling is that the administration of civil justice both in British and in native India not only pays for itself, but pays a handsome surplus every year to the respective Government, it is astonishing on how small a scale the ministerial establishments of the civil courts are paid. Dewans and heads of both the administrations of British India and of native states were best upon letting their respective political superiors know, on the occasion of the sitting of the Legislative Council, or the Council of the Prince, as the case may be, the small salaries which the *amlah* or ministerial establishments of the courts are paid for the arduous and responsible duties they have to perform. If it was a matter of reason, that if a man is entrusted with large official responsibility and is handling sums of money passing through his hands and he is paid a miserable and inadequate salary he will not resist the temptation of abuse of trust in public fund or he will compensate himself for his trouble out of the pay of those who may have the misfortune to have dealings with him in his official capacity. It is precisely this cause that makes our civil courts such sources of vexation, delay, and, above all, of the most burdensome expenditure, especially to the poor who seek justice therein. It is some consolation to know that the members of the ministerial establishments of the civil courts are not often prosecuted for embezzling the court fees, stamp revenues or monies belonging to suitors. But on the other hand, it is notorious that the civil courts are sources of dread to suitors, because of the large amount of extra-authorised money they have to spend before they can obtain justice even of the flimsiest kind. In fact, suitors are afraid of the regular system of black mail that is used in the various departments of a civil court, from the highest to the lowest of the ministerial officials. For instance, it is notorious that the bailiffs, or amins, with the so-called systematically refuse to serve summonses and other processes on defendants unless the plaintiff pays them a sufficient *dowceur* for their trouble, and this black mail is repeated every time that a process has to be served. The explanation for the existence of such a state of things is very clear. The bailiffs are paid from eight to twelve rupees, sometimes fifteen rupees, and for these paltry salaries, they are expected to do work—the serving of summonses, processes, &c.,—involving, in their results to parties interested in them, very often thousands of rupees. Is it surprising that these men, knowing the importance of their services, especially where certain processes have to be served on the opposite party within a certain given time to be of legal effect, under the rules of civil procedure, should take advantage of their position and levy, with impunity, black mail, which higher ministerial officers winks at and the presiding judge is unable to prevent? Again, the salaries of sheristadars or chief clerks and of mirzis or treasurers of the civil courts, are equally small and inadequate to the responsible services they are called upon and are expected to render in the administration of civil justice. Hence it is that the civil courts in the Mofussil of British and native India are sources of so much public dissatisfaction, distress, and dread, for, there is hardly one member of the ministerial establishments of these courts who is not open to bribery and corruption, or, at least to undue influence, in the discharge of his duties.

The remedy for such an undesirable state of things is evident enough, if only the various Indian administrations, British and native, will apply it effectually and in right good earnest. That remedy is to adequately increase the salaries and emoluments of the whole of the ministerial establishments of all the civil courts in the Mofussil, so that they may be placed beyond the temptations to which their positions, combined with their small salaries, expose them. There is no use in having stringent provisions in the Indian Penal Code and other criminal enactments for the punishment of officials who are guilty of taking bribes and corrupting justice, whether immediately or indirectly, if the Indian native officials generally have, as so many seem to be assured by all appearance. There is evidently a strong combination amongst Mofussil civil court officials to "spin" on each other, and hence bribery and corruption flourish in spite of bye-laws in the land, in spite of the Penal Code.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION AND PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

Our contemporary of the *Muslim Herald* does not take kindly to the competitive system of examination in its bearing on the Statutory Civil Service, for fear it will shut out some men whom he would see in the service. Poor unfortunate men are the sons of noble Indian aristocrats, of the Mahomedan community. We assure our contemporary that we hold no revolutionary ideas, and that we are opposed to the interests of either the aristocracy of the Indian or of our Mahomedan fellow subjects. On the contrary, we recognize the members of the aristocracy of our country as the natural leaders of the people. We heartily wish to see them not only on the top most rung of official ladder but at the head of every social and political movement. As for that section of the Indian population which our contemporary represents we need only say that it has a good article to show in the loyal songs of the British Government as any other class of its subjects. But, when our aristocracy objects to the competitive system of examination because there are sons who are intellectually unfit to undergo the ordeal, we must take leave to differ from him. Competitive examinations would cease to be competitive examinations, if they failed to weed out those who are not distinguished by their natural intelligence, notwithstanding such facilities as a benign Government has provided for the education of all classes of its subjects. We fail to see the propriety of any class claiming exemption from public examinations and at the same time pressing forward its pretentions for consideration. If Mahomedans and Zamindars cannot bear to see their sons outstripped by the sons of ordinary clerks and accountants, the best thing for them to do is not to bring up their sons in tender, but to educate them properly. It is not right to ask the Government to give up the competitive system in favour of a special class which is too fond of ease to keep itself abreast of the times. It is preposterous that one class should have its pretentions to preferment solely on the accident of birth, and another on the ground

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines, Opium smoking, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., by one application. Instructions on label. Rs. 3. As 8 per phial. A. T. Mookerjee, Baranagore, and Calcutta Wanted Agents.

of its backward condition, as if these alone were sufficient qualifications for high and responsible situations. To such, of course, the nomination system is the best system one can conceive. But nomination is nothing but an euphemism for jobbery, which not only gives premium to indolence and obsequiousness but tends utterly to demoralise the public service. We therefore think that the friends of the privileged classes would do well to direct their efforts towards stimulating them to exertion and industry, instead of reviving the stock arguments in support of a system which the public voice has unanimously condemned. It is quite out of harmony with the spirit of the times to contend for special privileges and special immunities, under India especially, where there are so many aspirations, we cannot but contend ourselves with equal justice between class and class. For play and favor is what we can reasonably ask for.

Occasional Notes

THE Government of India have permitted the affiliation of the Rangoon High School with the Calcutta University.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* says that it is affirmed in apparently good authority that Mr. Gladstone is expected to resign.

WHEN Mr. C. A. Elliot goes on leave is somewhat likely that Mr. W. F. Wood, now Officiating Judicial Commissioner in British Burmah, will return to Assam to act as Chief Commissioner there.

A sum of 50,000 rupees (Rs. 5,000) has been placed by the Government of Peru at the disposal of the Irish Industry Government, for the relief of the distress caused by the late failure and the repairs of roads, bridges &c.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Carlery Roberts at Hyderabad, succeeds Mr. Ellis as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and that Mr. Harvey Commissioner of the Berars will be appointed to the Hyderabad Residency.

The yield of diamonds at the Cape of Good Hope continues to be excessive, the following is a return of rough and cut diamonds exported from the division of Kimberley during October, 1884.—Weight in carats, 202,981½, realised value £17,177.

In accordance with a petition signed by a large number of Indian citizens, Europeans and others, the Sheriff of Calcutta will convene a public meeting in the Town Hall first Saturday of next month and memorialise Parliament on the memory of the late Hon'ble Kristo Pal.

On Thursday the Statesman the ceremony of running the first set of the Bombay water works took place. Upon that occasion Bombay water will be sold at 12 annas per 1000 gallons.

At the Maharajah's request Mrs. Watson performed the ceremony. In the evening His Highness gave a grand banquet to the European and native guests.

THE 50th birthday of the Empress of China was celebrated at Pekin on the 27th November with a great display of loyalty on the part of the Tartar clans, a great part of four days being Holidays, which distributed Commodes, Imperial Presents and others. The Empress sent out tablets expressing her anxiety to remove evil omens.

A TOTAL Eclipse of the sun will be visible in parts of New Zealand next September, and the Government of Victoria have decided to send a scientific party to that Island fully equipped with all the necessary instruments for making complete set of observations. It is expected that scientific parties from England, France, America, and Italy, will also visit the island for a similar purpose.

SUTTYA NAWAB JUNG, who was ordered to leave Hyderabad for Poona the other day in accordance with the sentence passed by the Commission appointed to enquire into the Mohurrum disturbances, has not left the city. On the eve of his departure the Minister passed an order that the chief should not leave Hyderabad till the claims of his nephew and son in law had been finally settled.

THE *Madras Hindu* says that the recent Examinations for the native Civil Service must be a task to get digested by our Government as some of the examiners were wired to come to Madras to conduct the examination, though there was no necessity for their personal attendance. We learn that a single Examiner has made a bill for Rupees 800 and odd. He has his travelling expenses alone. He will be paid, as much, perhaps if not more, as his remuneration. This is how our money goes.

The following circular has been issued by the Director of Revenue to an every reasonable cause of complaint which the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society have had in the State.—"His Highness Government having been informed that Christians are sometimes summoned as witnesses to appear before Magistrates on Sundays, the Dewan hereby directs that no summons should hereafter be issued to to Christians to attend Courts on those days.

Mr. M. B. Kavasji, a Parsee Barrister at law, has drawn up a petition to present to the Lord Kimberley on behalf of his client her Highness the Princess of Umpula to increase her stipend. Lord Napier of Ettrick writing to the Indian Council, says:—"The innocent of the State of Umpula may have been one of considerable political morality. I do not defend it on principle. I regard it as an irrevocable act of public policy. The family have consequently, the strongest claim on the indulgence and generosity of the Government."

The following letter is now in circulation by Sir E. M. Ive Row, from General Chesney, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Fort William the instant:—"I am directed to acknowledge your letters dated respectively the 14th and 20th July 1884, submitting Memorial from certain inhabitants of Madras to His Excellency the Viceroy proceeding against the proposed removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Madras to Bangalore. In reply I am instructed by the Governor General in Council to say that the Government of Madras has been informed that the Government of India are not in favor of moving these offices to Bangalore."

By the Census of 1880 there was an area of the United States amounted to 1,000,000 square miles, being nearly one half the entire area of the country. The unsettled area east of the Appalachian range of mountains which includes 1,000,000 square miles only and in the grand 10 States there not more than 1,000 square miles unsettled. Wisconsin and Michigan show 20,000 square miles settled while Texas has only less than 1,000 square miles of vacant land. In the states west of the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Dakota Territories Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific States, 1,000,000 square miles are the amount yet unappropriated only by Indians.

Local and Provincial

THE LADIES HOSPITAL.—We are informed that the same distinguished and noble lady is appointed the charge of the Lying in Hospital at the Pettah.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER PASSED OUT.—We learn that Captain Macartney Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District, passed out last Saturday to England on urgent private affairs.

INSPECTION.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. W. Gibson, Deputy Inspector of Schools Mysore Government inspected the Government schools for native boys and girls in the Pettah of Bangalore. We hear the results were on the whole satisfactory.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—Parents and educational institutions are begin to work for the new year. The Public College and Schools (boys) opened on Friday last. The girls schools will open this day. It will also Saint Johns School. The Central College opens to-morrow.

MR. F. D. B. GRIFFITH.—Mr. J. D. B. Griffith, late of the Madras Civil Service and retired Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, who had been residing in Bangalore for about five months, left the station for Madras on our Tuesday, on last Monday evening. A large number of European and native friends of Mr. Griffith assembled on the railway platform to bid him adieu.

A DONKEY AND A COBRA.—A strange scene was witnessed one day in Bangalore. A donkey grazing in the dry bed of the Sampangi Tank, suddenly began to go through some extraordinary contortions and finally ran for Something had got into one of its nostrils, and the poor beast was trying in frantic vain to remove it. It was discovered that a small cobra had wriggled itself into the donkey's nose. A crowd of natives collected round the spot, but did not attempt to help the poor little moke out of his trouble, but a Tommy Atkins, a soldier, in artillery uniform, passing by, and attracted by the crowd, had hold of the donkey and pulled the snake out and killed it. The donkey was bitten, but our informant does not say if it is dead.—*Spectator*.

FATAL CONCURRENCE.—On Wednesday evening Krishna Tippanna, where the Camp of Excellence is being held, was the scene of a fatal accident. It would appear that a native, named Muneegadoo, and his wife Moonni, both residing at Knowpet, Ulsoor, proceeded to Kristnappa Tippanna to witness the "Tamasha" going on at that place, and impelled by curiosity approached too near the range of fire, which shall burning killed the man on the spot and severely burnt the woman. Both were brought down to Bangalore yesterday evening, and the woman is being attended to at the Bowring Civil Hospital, Dr. Dobson giving his best skill and attention to the relief of the unfortunate woman, who, we are glad to learn, is doing well, under his skilful treatment.—*Daily Post*.

Correspondence

INFANT MARRIAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—"As an instance of the excess to which the mania for infant marriage is carried, I shall report to you an occurrence in this town (Bellary). One A. B. is marrying his son aged 8 years to a *baby*, 11 years old the grand daughter of one C. The parties are Madhwa Brahmins."

(Signed) P. N. ROW, B. A.,

PETTAIYA, *12th December* 1885.

THE MYSORE LAND REVENUE REGULATION, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—I should like to know if you have expressed any opinion as to the propriety of introducing into the province a certain compilation of the provisions of some Revenue Regulations which are at present in force in some parts of British India, especially in the Presidency of Bombay. I ask you for this information because I hear people say that the certain provisions tending to sell a certain holding in that portion of the public, who, directly or indirect's own funds or have any interest or other therein.

I am sorry I have not my copy of the Bill with me to be perused into law shortly. If I possess a just now any expression of my views (that is pen) on in special provisions of the Bill, I wish it should not be taken as having been formed upon a careful perusal of the whole. The views I express here are no hard law, and have been formed from what I gathered by perusing in one less interest from funds I understand that certain body of Kayam gowdars memorialized the Government perusing against some of the provisions of the Bill, which are and I feel to be injurious to their peculiar rights and privileges as distinguished from those of the full owners. Though it may perhaps be creditable to the Kayam gowdars to form and have conserved in their interests represented in a new grievance as a body yet it is doubtful of their predecessors have not a trace of selfishness. Assuming that passing into law of the said Bill will be expected I thought to approach you with this in agreement which, I hope, you will kindly publish in the next issue of your journal as a sort of preliminary to what may be addressed to you from time to time as I perusing with the reading of the Bill a copy of which I expect to get shortly.

It is said that defaulters of revenue will be arrested and imprisoned and the threatened Revenue Code. This seems to be a law which is very harsh and unsuited to the people of this province who can not be said to have even the rudiments such penal provisions from time immemorial up to date. There are apparently various reasons against the enactment of this harsh provision. It seems inequitable and unjust that the person of a defaulter shall be viewed by Government as equivalent to the amount of assessment, for non payment of which he has to be confined. The people attaching to the non payment of Government revenue for years past and which still in force even to this day, as, I hear resumption and sale of the land by Government, if the amount of arrears cannot be cleared by attachment and sale of movables of the defaulter. This, I think is a wholesome punitive law working out prejudice since the days of yore. should such a rule of law now be interfered with and replaced by the objectionable above referred to?

In many instances it so happens that amounts of assessments have to be increased to be met with, chiefly the crops raised.—A Ryot has to look his subsistence and for his capability pay up his land yam, solely to his and the crops raised thereon. Non-cultivation may arise from various causes. A ryot may be taken ill at the usual season the rains may hold off as is of late frequently experienced.—Is cattle may die or incline to carry out the cultivation fail, if, after all, the crops be raised, may be destroyed by such insects as locust the operation of which in recent years caused serious damage in many parts of India. These are the few reasons which can think of just now. Can defaulter, in the certain instances, be consigned to walls of Jail without offending the sense of justice? By imprisonment, not only has to suffer but also his wife and children whose happiness or misery is in most cases fully dependent on his. From the information I before me there are no less than modes of recovering the arrears of revenue under the new Code.

First.—By serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter.

Second.—By forfeiture of the occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which the arrear is due.

Third.—By distress and sale of defaulter's saleable property.

Fourth.—By sale of the defaulters movable property.

Fifth.—By arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter.

Sixth.—In the case of alienated holdings consisting of entire villages, or shares of villages, by attachment of the said villages or shares of villages.

Each and any one of these penal clauses by itself sufficient to make even worst type of a cultivator or land owner part with any thing he has to get him rid of the revenue bother. I am at sent over special exception to any of the clauses referred but the fifth which seems to be simply disgracing. As our respected Dewan has colleagues always claim to know the views of their people and their interest, it is hoped that the objectionable clause above alluded to, will be removed from the Code when the same will be passed into law. For want of time and exact information to be gathered I only the Code itself I withhold my views other matters which will be dealt with as my limited knowledge permits and duly communicated to the authorities through the medium of your paper in course of a few days hence.

FIAT BONO PUBLIC.

General Summary

MADRAS

THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—Owing to threatened scarcity in the district a sum Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector for relief labor. The Forest Department has also received instructions to permit the cattle of the District to be driven into the forests on the Karnool hills pasturage. *Mail*.

THE COLLECTION OF RENT.—The following memorial has been forwarded to the Government by about 7,000 ryots of Chingleput.

Humbly Sheweth:—That owing to the absence of rain in the proper seasons our agricultural operations had not made good progress this year. But owing to the fall of the rains in the latter part of the year heavy loss has occurred to our crops and thus your petitioners find to begin anew their agricultural operations in many places.

DEFENCE OF PRISONERS IN MURDER CASES.—In accordance with the permission granted the Government for engaging legal assistance for prisoners in murder cases in referred cases and appeals the High Court has ruled that the fees for the prisoners in such cases should alternately be given to advocates and Vakils and that Rs. 30 be the honorarium to each case.—*Ibid*.

2. That your petitioners feel it a great hardship to pay the land kist every year from the month of December even in good years as they hardly harvest any crop at that time. Such being the case every year, this year they are perfectly unable to pay their land assessment from the month of December as they had incurred heavy loss owing to the recent heavy rains. Your Memorialists occupation leaves no surplus fund to fall upon it in unfavourable seasons and to pay land assessment in advance. What they earn every year is hardly enough to maintain them throughout the year after their paying the land tax to the great inconvenience and hardship of the people the land tax which was hitherto collected after the 15th of every month is now being rigorously enforced from the 10th, by the Revenue authorities.

3. Your Memorialists humbly beseech Your Excellency to issue an order to the Collector to suspend the collection of kists till February next and to show as good consideration in the remission during the Jamabandy of this year.

4. We also pray Your Excellency to issue orders to the Revenue authorities to collect kists in future years after the month of January when we will have harvested our crops and will have converted the grain into money for the payment of the kists.—*Ibid*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—"Sabhaya Krishnaswami Aiyar son of Narayana Aiyar servant to Bragatiya swami Coil, Tanjore," is requested to put himself in communication with the Registrar of the University, before the 28th February 1885, as to his title to the Matriculation Certificate received by him on the representation that he was the candidate that passed the Examination of December 1884, with Register No. 9929, as the 55th in the Second Class. He is warned that any neglect on his part in this matter will entail the cancelling of the certificate he has received and the issue of a fresh certificate instead to another candidate that now claims it and whom the syndicate, at present advised, believe to be the proper claimant.—*Standard*

A LUSUS NATURÆ.—During the past week there has been an exhibition in a tent on the Esplanade, a Hindoo lad of about twelve years of age, who is very curiously formed. Protruding from the region of the boy's stomach is the headless body of a male child. This body is said to grow with the growth of the boy, and its weight is so great that the boy finds it rather difficult to stand erect or walk any distance.

CURTAILING A SALUTE.—The *Times of India* writes:—What has an Maha Rajah done that he should be made to feel that the title of Salutes is not for him a matter of regalia tion but in a real sense of degradation? Amongst all the Princes of India is there one even to compare with him in intelligence, in devotion to the duties of his high station in statesmanlike understanding of the times? We make bold to say that there is not one, or if there be, his fame has not reached our ears nor that of his countrymen. Is there a Maha Rajah in all that long list which we published more loyal and devoted to Her Majesty Queen Victoria? There cannot be. How comes it then that the Travancore Salute has been reduced from 21 to 19 guns. All Travancore is silent about this. Our feeble voice will never reach the ear of the great, but there is surely power somewhere forcible enough to command attention to a matter of this kind. Excepting the place occupied by Travancore in the official India is absolutely the right one the fact that his present Highness has hitherto been saluted with 21 guns over the whole of India—even at the seat of the Supreme Government itself—ought, we take leave to submit, to have been considered abundant reason why the continuance of that salute should have been guaranteed through out the course of the present reign at least.

Extracts.

THE TRANSLATION OF THE MAHABHARATA

The following letter from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to Baboo Protap Chunder Roy, Secretary, Dataya Bhaut Karyalaya, has been published:—

Government House, Calcutta Dec 27 1884

SIR,—I am directed by H E the Viceroy to thank you for the two copies of the first volume of your valuable translation of the Mahabharata, which you have kindly sent to His Excellency and to Lady Dufferin. Engrossed for the moment with important current affairs, his Excellency has little time to devote to subjects of a less urgent kind, but he looks forward with pleasure to the time when he will be able to indulge his love for ancient Indian literature and he has no doubt that your volume will be of great service to him in his studies. Meanwhile he desires me to inform you that he sympathises with you in your desires to make the greatest of Hindoo epics more widely known and more thoroughly appreciated. I have to thank you also for the copy of the volume which you have kindly sent me for my own use. When a student at the University, I began the study of Sanskrit, and read in the original some portions of the Mahabharata. Any little knowledge I then acquired of our grand ancient language has since, I fear, been almost entirely obliterated by time and other studies. You will come gift will tend to revive what has been half forgotten, and will pleasantly recall the time when I had ample leisure and opportunity to seek communion with the sages and bards of ancient India whom you wish to make better known to the modern world.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully

D MACKENZIE WALLACE

To

Baboo Protap Chunder Roy

DEFENCE OF MURDER CASES

The following order was issued on this important subject on the 17th December. It is in keeping with that passed in Bombay and to which allusion has been made in the public press.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, having recently had occasion to call attention to the propriety of recommending pleaders to be employed in defence of murder cases in cases where the circumstances of the accused people do not engaging legal assistance, he is pleased to direct, so far as original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court and sessions courts are concerned, that when any Magistrate commits an accused person to take his trial on a charge of murder, he shall enquire whether the accused has sufficient means to engage professional assistance at his trial and, if he finds he has not, he shall inform the High Court or the Sessions Judge (as the case may be), who shall thereupon appoint an Advocate or Vakil to undertake the defence and cause such Advocate or Vakil to be furnished with a copy of the deposition and of the examination of the accused and of any other document it is intended to use against him. A reasonable time should be allowed to the gentleman so appointed to prepare for the defence. As regards cases referred to the High Court for the confirmation of capital sentences, the Court will instruct the Government Pleader to appear in all cases on behalf of the prosecution, where it may desire it, and when in any such case, it may also consider that an appointment of an Advocate or Vakil on behalf of the accused is desirable it is further empowered to engage the requisite professional assistance. The fee for the present will be left to the discretion of the courts concerned, to be regulated according to the circumstances of each case; but report should be made to Government at the close of each session in a tabular form of the amount so expended.

LATE SUPPERS

The notion is widely prevalent that it is unhealthy to eat late at night or just before retiring. This comes from the confounding of "late suppers" continued in nearly all the old poetic verses and it was the midnight debauch that was the object of attack, and even here it was less the gluttony than the drunkenness which alarmed the doctors and called forth their reprehensions. A man may induce apoplexy by gorging himself with food at any hour of the day. Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creatures resent all efforts to force them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their night slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will awaken it, and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stimulating drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of manstickly in a celestial school can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and process of digestion contributes to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows a well ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.

The waste of human life by the neglect of the lesson is very great. The daily work and tear of the body might be restored more fully than it usually is if this simple rule were not systematically violated.—*Dental Mirror, Science, Journal of Commerce.*

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL

The *Times of India*:—The following resolution appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

The problem of creating a class of qualified female medical practitioners to attend upon native women in their houses is one which presents many special difficulties in a country where the habits and traditions of the women of the upper classes prevent them from availing themselves of the aid of men as their medical advisers. Attempts have been made from time to time to surmount what has always been felt to be a great difficulty but the efforts made have not been successful, partly for the reason that sufficient attention was not paid to the conservative element of medical practice, and partly by the inadequacy of the funds which could be appropriated for the furtherance of so large an object. In the letter of 20th June 1883, cited in the preamble to this resolution Mr Rivers Thompson reviewed at length the various objections raised on professional grounds to the admission of women to the classes of the Calcutta Medical College and gave expression to his final decision, that on grounds of both principle and expediency the exclusion of women could no longer be maintained. In the resolution of the 6th May 1884, he endeavoured to give fuller effect to this policy by offering special encouragement in the form of scholarships to ladies who after passing the First Arts Examination at the University, should elect to enter the Calcutta Medical College as students. This was a large measure of encouragement as the provincial finances would admit of, and up to the present time the Government has had little hope of being able to lend to support to a movement which commands his hearty sympathy. The Maharani Surnomoyee, Lady of the Order of the Crown of India, whose good name in the cause of public charities and private benevolence is already known throughout India, has now come forward to supplement the resources of the Fund with the munificent donation of Rs 1,000, which she has placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the promotion of female medical education. In the letter communicating her intentions she expresses a wish that her gift should be administered, but it is understood that she would be glad if the money could be expended on the construction of a hostel for native ladies studying medicine in Calcutta. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Maharani in thinking that an institution of this kind will materially forward the cause of female medical education in Bengal. The difficulties experienced by young women pursuing their education in large towns have already led to the establishment of hostels for their accommodation. These difficulties are of course greatly increased in the case of ladies, some of whom may come from distant places, and the proposed institution may help to provide a useful home to many women who otherwise would lose an opportunity of all of instruction in medical science. The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure, therefore, in accepting the very liberal offer of the Maharani, who has thus increased the huge claim to public gratitude which she has already so signally established and added one more to the many previous occasions by this Government of her acts of benevolence to the people of Bengal.

Measures will at once be taken to secure the land selected for the site of the hostel which will be called after the name of the noble donor. The Government Architect will be directed to prepare a design and estimate of the cost of the building.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE

The *Times of India*:—We have heard nothing definite for some little time back of the scheme for the formation of a Detective Force for all India. But it has received the approval of the various provincial Governments, and is now only awaiting the final sanction from the Government of India. We have already discussed Colonel Ewart's plan in some detail, but in the now number of the *Calcutta Review* Mr Dunsford, who is also in the Punjab Police, puts Colonel Ewart's arguments in his own so clearly that we are tempted to refer to it again.

The present system of police organization was devised before the days of railways, and no class have been so quick to avail themselves of railway advantages as the professional thieves. Their knowledge of localities is much wider and more general than that of the police officer, who spends his days in one district, and whose action has hitherto been limited by the restrictions imposed by territorial boundaries. In England the Detective Department is being reorganized so as to embrace the country as a whole, and this is exactly what is wanted in India where the distances are so much greater, and the thieves, if we chose to boast of it, very much cleverer. Crime in the Punjab and North-West especially is a profitable industry, and it is in dealing with this professional crime that our police prove the most signally fails. The hereditary thieves possess a good knowledge of the scene of operations, well established lines of communication among them, a wide field of action unrestricted by provincial boundaries and a regular system of protection with local criminals to cope with. All this we have to pit every indifferently paid and ill-trained Inter grades very unintelligent, and quite out of touch with the police of other districts. But to encounter Indian criminals successfully, we should, according to Mr Dunsford, have a police force possessing (1) Equal knowledge of the country, which is only obtainable by equal freedom from the restrictions of local boundaries, (2) an organized system of intercommunication throughout the empire having one central focus, (3) liberty to avail itself freely of telegraphic communication, (4) competent numbers of more than average intelligence, and (5) having salaries sufficient to maintain them here and their families, so as to preclude course to dishonesty. The scheme is under consideration involves for the general recruiting from a better class for the selection of men in the existing force who have already proved their detective ability and by increasing among the criminal classes is appreciated. The old principal of set a thief to catch a thief is highly favoured by Indian police officers, and we are told that the "diverting of the skill, cunning ingenuity and pertinacity of action of the pseudo successful criminal to the more legitimate line of business would certainly result in the formation of a good detective." The pay of this chosen body would, of course, have to be considerably higher than it is drawn at present, and Colonel Ewart suggests that constables should be given from Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month, sergeants Rs 40 to Rs 80, deputy inspectors Rs 100 to Rs 200 and inspectors from Rs 200 to Rs 300. The salaries would undoubtedly, as Mr Dunsford says, induce men of recognised ability and position to join the force, and "a spirit of emulation and ambition would be created in the provincial police which would prove a healthy incentive to honest labour and intelligence, and would raise the general standard of the force." The detective force of the whole of India would be governed by one Inspector-General of Detectives, with Assistant Inspector-Generals for each province. There has been such a consensus of favourable opinions among the different provincial Governments that any further delay seems unnecessary. There are two or three men in India who are already famous as detective officers, and quite able to grapple with the difficulties of organization and management. Here we may, perhaps, be permitted to remind the Government of an officer on this side of India, who has made the criminal traits the study of his professional life. We allude of course to Major Gunthorpe, whose papers on the subject in our own journal attracted much attention a short time back, and whose book when the letters were reprinted, became at once a text book in Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Berars.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY, 26, 1885. No. 4.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	,	1 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	,	0 0 0
Per mensem	,	0 8 0
Single copy	,	0 1 0
Back numbers	,	0 1 0
Local Subscription	,	5 0 0

N B—Subscriptions can be taken either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For a first insertion per line	0	0
For every subsequent insertion per line	0	0
For every insertion of Letters and Figures per line	0	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Remittances, messages, letters, &c., should be addressed to the Publisher, and not to any particular person, and be so addressed that they shall reach the office not later than Saturday. Contract Advertisements and other matters payable terms.

☞ Letters, Cheques, &c., should be addressed to the Publisher, Bangalore. Manuscripts by post, Orders, Notices, &c., to the Editor. Bills of Exchange, the Letter of Credit, Money Orders, &c., payable at discount of one anna per rupee. Samples of higher value are required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Relieve and dissolve the most severe cases, strengthen and invigorate the whole Mother, Kidneys, Lungs, Liver, Nervous System, and Blood, and are the most wonderful Tonic ever discovered, as testified to by the following testimonials.

Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Weakness, Hysteria, Nervousness, Headache, Dropsy, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores and Scrofulous Complaints, Nature's Restorative, Chronic Constipation, Debility, Cough.

By extract application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops are — Burns, Bites, Mad Dog Sores, Ringworm, Itches, Tetter, Chilblains, Piles (Bleeding), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores and Scrofulous Complaints, Nature's Restorative.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sell at Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 3, Rs 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing and postage extra.

Great Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents, apply to

A P MOKERJEE, *Proprietor*

Dan Abue
Sherif Cutta
Lal Bazar

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

INDIA CIRCULATION 2000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs	10
In England do	£	1
Single copy	Re	1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page for each insertion	Rs	12
Per Column do	,	8

CONTRACT RATES SETTLED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq, *Editor*, Office, 10, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wines & &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

Hitherto they have the honors for the Prince Christian's Dinner, and present of many cases to Commander-in-Chief & them

Stationery Teas Watches Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary inconvenience, the work be kept separate from all business letters to the Managing Partner

Specimens kept at
Times Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HOLY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM OF HINDOOSTAN

THIRTY AND THREE

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 Small Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE Rs 1 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is dedicated to the Queen *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS OF ALBANY with her permission, the Title of Her Late Husband Prince Leopold

It contains the following interesting subjects

I—

I A last resort sketch of the Vedanta Doctrines as far as they concern the Unity of the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A Description of the Sankhya Mimansa and Patanjala Systems, their agreement with the Vedanta, Agreement and their Inferiority to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sutra Mimansa (of which the original Sutras text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the Commentaries of Sankaracharya entitled Sutrarthabhasya Mimansa Chapter with Notes explanatory of the reasoning pursued in the Sutras by Sankaracharya in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Vorticism Doctrine exhibited by the Later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,

TO BE ISSUED ON MONDAY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription Rs 5 a year in advance

Apply to the Publisher, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO-ETHIOPIAN GAZETTE"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO PRADE

A NEWS PAPER of the size of Quarto 16 Pages to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR POST FREE

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

HIPPO CURO

OR

A sure and efficacious remedy of the day

By the application of Hippo curo a person can be cured of the worst case of leprosy with a few days (the worst) Hippo curo is a specific for leprosy and rheumatic cures leprosy Tinea alone (white leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Numbness of the feet Conducive of the system, insure from a corrupt state of the blood, which cause of which it supersedes all the known remedies for the present day. This wonderful medicine is composed of 50 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and was used and discovered by an Ancient Aneos Sage the year 1870 it has been tested with far success. Hundreds testimonies from different parts of India and Burma received by me from time to time to come will prove its wonderful results

Guaranteed for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

Extract of the Charaka Hindu system Medicines in Dispensary supplied on moderate terms

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

Purifies the body of all impurities which may arise from the system. The use of this medicine for 3 days will ensure a complete cure of Syphilis, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood throughout. Each bottle will last for one week. Price Rs 2 per bottle packing, as 12 only

Indian Sole Agent Roy Chowdhry he will keep a Bank and Zamindar Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier has been used for weeks and since to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial complaints"

His Highness Rao Bahadur of Alipura, Indulkand writes that in fact you have sent me for purifying the blood has done me more good than Rs 1 2 Bottles more per V P Parcel received

Dr Charles Smithson — that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health. Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agent, terms best

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PATENTEE,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHURCH ROW,
CALCUTTA

THE MALVA HERBS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

This wonderful Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Eruptions, Poisons and Every Blood Disease cured by the

Trial size package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 Half package for one month's use Rs 5 Instructions in English

The Chormoco of these different kinds of diseases are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackintosh says — "I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in some very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Hay says — "Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdhry, L.M.S., says — "On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr K Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta writes — "My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & Co.

Dear Sirs,

Having heard of your reputation and skilful cure of the treatment of leprosy by a certain preparation known as Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with a sore on the tips of them, some of which were partially cut away, blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation after the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I am glad to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to return to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent his wife from Poona, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another big package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to my making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J. C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUSLY SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge my thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a small white spot on my left eye, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting discouraged at the thought of the dangerous and I indulating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare money and exhausted, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUSTONJEE DODABHOY.

TROA

Mrs * * * * *
First Street, No New Town
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had a cheloroment enlarge approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that it is of a truly those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of satisfactory result. Please send per V P P a batch of three for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883
MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUTRAO.

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 20th Jan—The 107th Regiment has been ordered to Egypt, and the 49th Regiment to Suakim

Berlin, 19th Jan—The Emperor William is ill, and he is confined to his bed His Majesty's condition is causing uneasiness

London, 18th Jan—The sentence of four months' imprisonment on Mr Edmund Yates, proprietor of the *World* newspaper, for libelling Earl Lonsdale, has been confirmed by the Attorney General

London, 19th Jan—Reports have reached here from Constantinople that the Sultan has ordered an expeditionary force of 6,000 Turkish troops to occupy Suakim

Replies have been received from Austria, Germany and Russia with reference to the English proposals respecting Egypt in finance The tone of the replies is of a conciliatory character, but they endorse the French counter proposals They suggest that England should eventually convene a Conference to arrange for the absolutely free navigation of the Suez Canal

Shanghai 18th Jan—Eleven Chinese war vessels left here to day for the purpose it is expected, of embarking troops at Foochow for Tonquin

Cairo, 18th Jan—The chief of the Kababish tribe has come into Korti, and offered his submission

Cairo, 21st Jan—Fifteen hundred of our troops under General Sir H Stewart gained a brilliant victory over 10,000 rebels on the 17th instant, thirty two miles this side of Metemmah The troops are now advancing against Metemmah The British loss was nine officers and sixty five men killed, and nine officers and eighty-two men wounded

Colonel Barnaby was killed

The enemy's loss was 800 killed

London, 21st Jan—The French counter proposals respecting Egypt were lengthily discussed at a Cabinet Council held yesterday A Cabinet Council, for their further discussion, is summoned for to-day

The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, announces that the proposals, after large modifications, will be admitted as a basis for further negotiations

Berlin, 20th Jan—The latest bulletin respecting the health of the Emperor William states that His Majesty's indisposition arises from a severe cold

Bombay, 22nd Jan—It is rumoured that Sir James Ferguson leaves Bombay for England on the 27th March one week before the Duke of Connaught, handing over charge of the Government to the Senior Member of Council

Cairo 21st Jan—An official telegram from Lord Wolseley respecting the engagement with the enemy on Saturday last, gives the following particulars,—"General Stewart's column completely defeated last Saturday 10,000 rebels, occupying the Abu Klea wells Sir H Stewart, leaving camels and baggage, advanced his men in square, all on foot, and outflanked the enemy, who charged under a withering fire and succeeded in piercing the left of the British square Our men behaved with admirable steadiness and maintained a hand to hand fight whilst the remainder of the square kept up heavy firing The enemy were finally repulsed, leaving 800 of their men dead upon the field of battle The Russians afterwards occupied the wells of Abukla

"General Stewart says he believes the victory will dishearten the enemy, and that future fighting on their part will be less obstinate"

Lord Wolseley's telegram gives the following officers as killed and wounded in last Saturday's engagement Amongst those killed were Colonel Barnaby, Major Cameron Atherton, and Gordon, of the Dragoons, Captain Darly and Lieutenants Law and Wolfe Those wounded included Lord St Vincent and Airlie, Majors Dickenson and Gough of the Mounted Infantry, and Lieutenants Lyall, Guthrie, Beech, and Costello

General Stewart had a very narrow escape his horse being killed under him

The Calcutta Central National Mahomedan Association presented an address to the Viceroy yesterday drawing attention to the Memorial presented to Lord Ripon, and expressing a belief that the condition of Mahomedans had deteriorated even since that memorial was presented

Lord Dufferin, in replying, congratulated the memorialists on the unanimity of their address and added "One thing that persons in my position never do is to make promises Whether I succeed in remedying grievances depends on the strength of the case" He then promised his best support

NOTICE

We have, times without number requested such of our subscribers as are in arrears to remit their subscriptions without delay but they have not responded to our call We have therefore decided not to send the paper to them The paper will henceforth be supplied only to those who pay their subscriptions *in advance*, and no exception will be made to this rule We shall however allow a month's time to those of our subscribers who have settled their accounts with us up to the end of last year, to send us their subscriptions *in advance* for the current year If, within that time, their subscriptions are not received, we shall stop sending the paper to them

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY, 26 1885

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF CIVIL COURTS

In our last issue we had a note on the unsatisfactory working of the Mussul civil courts of India, both in British territory and in the native states, owing to the inadequacy of the salaries and emoluments which the members of the *amlah*, or ministerial establishments We pointed out how, if bribery and corruption are to be, if not at all suppressed at all events reduced to a minimum, in these courts, the various governments and administrations should at once adopt measures to make substantial increases to the salaries and emoluments of the members of the *amlah* Since the appearance of our article, two more letters on this most important subject have appeared in the columns of the *Calcutta Statesman* from the pen of Mr L P Delves Broughton barrister at law and Administrator General of Lower Bengal, who first called attention to the subject in that paper The question of the inadequacy of the salaries and emoluments of the ministerial officers of the mofussil civil courts and the consequent temptations to make up the deficiency by an unauthorised black mail levied on the suitors, was discussed very many years ago by competent officials, under orders of the Government of India, but the subject fell to receive that attention and practical action for which it all called The first attempt of the kind we note, was made in 1860 by the Bengal Government, but even this moved a fallow field and has been allowed to lie fallow all these years Even at that time, some proposal was made to increase the salaries and emoluments of ministerial officers both of civil and criminal courts, but this was a partial measure, because the criminal courts belong more to the department of the police of a district, and should be paid from out of the general revenues of the state for, surely, the state is bound to protect the lives and property of its subjects, who are taxed for that protection, on the other hand, the suitors in the mofussil civil courts are compelled, under the provisions of a special legislative enactment to make many and heavy payments to the officers of the state, before justice consents to give them a hearing Besides the 7½ per cent in the shape of court fees stamp, a suitor has to pay fees for the issue of summonses, subpoenas, and other processes All these monies are collected from private persons who have civil rights to assert and civil wrongs to redress, through the medium of the mofussil civil courts The money, then, being contributed by the suitors, properly belongs to them, and ought to be laid out to their benefit and advantage, which would naturally consist in improving the mofussil civil courts to which they resort, and the improvement should appropriately take the form of increasing the salaries and emoluments of a body of underpaid men on whom depends the satisfactory and honest working of these courts, but who, from the utter inadequacy of their official incomes, are unable to support themselves and those dependent on them, without resorting to the malpractices which affect so grievously the pockets of the suitors, and especially of poor suitors The government and administrations British and native, alike, have no excuse whatever, because it is proved beyond doubt, that a very considerable portion of the state revenues is derived from the sale of judicial stamps, and that this source of revenue only always shows large surplus s In fact it is admitted that the revenue derived from judicial stamps is greatly in excess of the amount spent in the maintenance of the mofussil civil courts In some divisions of the country this surplus is twice and even three times over the expenditure The purpose to which this surplus should be devoted is obvious enough It should be applied to the improvement of the mofussil civil courts and the chief improvement would be substantial and permanent increases to the salaries and emoluments of the ministerial officers of the court from the highest to the lowest In 1860-61, as we have said, an effort was made to inaugurate such a measure of justice to the public and to the officers of these courts, but the blunder of including in the measure the officers of the criminal and revenue courts, rendered it abortive as nothing satisfactory could be obtained in regards the *amlah* of the civil courts In the present Bill Clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill provide for the government and administration of the existing revenue and judicial courts of the country, and the expectations have not been disappointed A few lines, subjoined to the sale of judicial stamps in the mofussil civil courts At the time that the Court Fees Act of 1870 was passed Sir Henry Maine who introduced the Bill, gave a pledge in the course of his speech in reference to which the Council passed, that some portion of the surplus funds from stamps should be devoted to the improvement of the mofussil civil courts Thus, a public trust as Mr Broughton put out was created, in favour of the suitors in the mofussil civil courts, and that trust ought to have been applied for the purpose for which it was intended, but during the past twenty years the Suitors' Fund has been deliberately misappropriated It has been applied to various other departments of the state service which ought to have been maintained by the general revenues In fact, there has been much of actual breach of trust towards the suitors on the part of the governments and administrations of British and native states, and hence the blot of bribery and corruption in the *amlah* establishment of the courts For one effectual removal of that blot and the purest administration of civil justice, the various Indian governments are responsible If they will only meet an honest call to refund to only the Suitors' Fund the proper sums, we will soon see the blot effaced

THE BANGALORE POLICE

It is not to be denied that the police force of Bangalore is amongst the Civil Police of Southern India As things are in this part of India, the police force is in cities and towns and village unions is but in small but the Bangalore police, we think, is entitled to be the pride of civil reputation With poetical hyperbole Milton somewhere says that "evil is the lowest deep therein is lower deep" If we apply similar hyperbolical language to the police force of both the town and the Cantonment of Bangalore, we shall not be far wrong If, for instance, we send the 4 sons of the members of the force sin to be the greatest villains, and yet that there is greater villains in this force, we may be guilty of a solecism in grammar, but nevertheless the statement would be a true fact and, if need be there would be thousands of witnesses amongst our fellow citizens of both divisions of the City of Bangalore

Nobody has forgotten, nobody ever will forget the atrocious murder of the Lurcian woman Mrs Burbiga, about fifteen months ago, in one of the most frequented and thickly populated localities of the Cantonment That mystery will never be cleared up as it was, simply because the Cantonment police blundered over the investigation, from first to last, in so egregious a manner, as almost to amount to culpable neglect of duty The case certainly showed astounding want of skill by the police as detectives of crime

The police of the Pettah or town of Bangalore appear to be now taking their turn at showing the public how the grievous crimes can be committed with impunity within our borders, and how there may be grounds for suspecting that some members of the force may be mixed up in the commission of such crimes Two cases have turned up within the Pettah limits which prove the truth of our remarks, one case is now pending before the District Magistrate and the other as yet seems to baffle detection, in the one case—one of murder—the police, either through carelessness, or want of skill and judgment—we hope there are no worse cause—have lost all the best evidence that would have carried the conviction of the accused, a man and a woman, the latter a dancing girl This case was taken up under the disadvantage just mentioned, when Mr Syed-udin was Inspector of the Town police the prosecution is now being conducted by Mr. O Connell, who is now the Town Inspector, and by Reserve Inspector Mr Cheeningum Pillay, and these officers will have to depend for a conviction if ever there is a conviction upon circumstantial evidence alone. It is not their fault that they have been placed in so trying a position There is no medical testimony as regards the death of—a old man who was found murdered at the bottom of a well, on the dancing girl's house—because, in handling of the case there was no inquest over and *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased!

In another case is one of abduction. The person abducted is a young married Pariyat girl, of good family and respectable connections, who, at the time of her abduction had a lot of valuable jewellery on her person She was abducted in October last, one night—so last night of the Moharram—from the Pettah railway station She has never been seen or heard of since that time! The person—never prisoner awaiting trial—who abducted the girl is a police constable The main and the feature in the case is, that the police officer who last saw her, in company with the constable was Mr Syed-udin, to whom she was taken as a stranger, who on further on the platform from the train, lost sight of the fugitives and friends with whom she had travelled Of course, the Inspector must have given some orders, verbal or written, to the constable and he supposed must have directed some enquiries to be made as to the girl's relatives and friends, so that she might be restored to them At all events he was responsible for her safe custody, till she could be sent away to her friends, or that should call for her and yet, up to this moment, the girl is not forthcoming The constable has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of abduction, but strange to say, Mr Syed-udin was not cited as a witness in the Magistrate's Court, and will, probably, not appear in the session's court Strange—very strange! most strange! Who is responsible? We hope in both these cases there will be no miscarriage of justice in the higher court, but as things stand, it looks very much like it

THE MYSORE LAND REVENUE CODE, 1884—(II)

[CONTINUED]

In continuation of our article that appeared in issue of the 19th instant on the subject of "The Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1884," I request the favor of your kindly inserting the following in a corner of the *Prakasika* hoping as I do that by your so doing you will have done some useful service to the cause of those who are or will be affected by the passing of the Bill now under consideration of the Government

To begin with, it seems to me that the title of the Code is somewhat irreconcilable to some of the provisions therein contained As for instance the provisions in respect "of certain acts prohibited to Revenue Officers and of their punishment for misconduct" treated in Chapter IV of the Code, I do not seem to have much bearing or connection with the *Land revenue* If the word *land* were to be inserted and the title of the Code to be styled simply as the Mysore Revenue Code it might then, perhaps, be deemed not so irreconcilable to the various provisions, some of which appear only such as can be properly embodied only in a Code of Procedure which the Bill in question seems to be not, as it seems to me, to savor more of a substantive than of an adjective law If I am asked to state what tangible objections I have thereto, my only answer will be that, within my small experience, I have had no opportunity of finding both the substantive and adjective laws dealt together in one and the same Code

Section 31 of the Bill with its clause No 1 runs as follows —No Revenue Officer shall, except with the express permission of the Government or of the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Survey, to whom he is subordinate,

(1) Engage in trade, or be in any way concerned directly or indirectly, either as principal or agent, in any commercial transaction whatever;

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking opium and Women Opium smoking, indigestion hypepsia &c., by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A A Moolerdee, Bangalore, and Calcutta Wanted Agents

Section 32 is as follows —Subject to rules or orders made under Sec 211, all Revenue Officers may be fined, reduced, suspended or dismissed for any such offence as is described in the last preceding Section or *for any breach of departmental rules or discipline or for carelessness, wantonness, neglect of duty, or other misconduct, by the authority.*

It will be seen from clause 1 of Section 31 and the concluding portion of Section 32 that the objection above taken to the title of the Code is to some extent verbal I do not therefore see without an idea of a second edition how these matters in dare anything to do with the *limit in case* If subjects like these are allowed to find room in the Land Revenue Code, I doubt if there is any other subject which cannot as well be treated in the same So much for the title itself

It is evident from Section 32 above quoted that Revenue officers, whatever grade and rank they may be or are liable to different species of punishments the enumerated even for *any* breach of departmental rules or discipline For punish in effect for *any* breach of departmental rules or discipline seems odd and oppressive For a breach may happen with out any intention or knowledge on the part of an officer which may be perfectly innocent of the same, or at most committed entirely due to his unintentional oversight or ignorance at the time In all cases where punishments are awarded to minor heads for commission of offences, it seems to be the Sovereign state to prove the intention or knowledge of the offender during the part of the offence which may be said to have committed In the absence of proof of intention or knowledge on his part, the courts invariably refuse to deal with him and to act upon the accusations brought against him Justice in fairness, I submit, ought to be the same everywhere and wherever they are to be meted out Instead expected of the Rev authorities should be the same as that expected of a Court of Law No distinction can, I think, be made in dealing it It seems therefore necessary that the word "h ter" in the section should be qualified It has not regard to presumptuous, I may say, of the insert of the word *intentional* or *wilful* between the words *any* breach in Section 32

Part 2 of Section 11 of the Bill runs as follows —"All fines inflicted under the chapter (IV) may be recovered from the offender's property, if necessary, may be realized in the same way as arrears of land revenue are recoverable under this Regulation The latter clause of this part has to be decided more than a similar provision in the Indian Penal Code Referred to the interpretation of this indicated a common According to the Penal Code the arrears in which a fine can be recovered is by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter in addition to his imprisonment to which he may be sentenced by the Law But according to the provisions of this Bill, all the properties of the defaulter, real and personal, is liable to be, at the choice of the authorities who have the power to deal with them, to be sold to pay up the fine imposed The wording which the arrears of land revenue are recoverable seems to be a copy of the Bill, although the copy of which I already appeared in the last issue of the *Prakasika* It is hard to find fault in detail for cumbrous wording of the act But provisions of this Section are so loose in many respects that they may eventually be regarded and denounced as produce of much mischievous results Considering what strong the moral and intellectual elements of the people are at present and also considering the nature and constitution of the well staff of lower subordinate, it may not be too much to fear that the powers conferred under this Bill for the purpose to question may prove to be dangerous in the hands of those who are likely to have opportunities to exercise the same less from only than their superiors who may not all be executive officers, such as Amildars, Deputy Amildars and others of equal grade That the fines should be recovered from the pay of the officer concerned seems perfectly reasonable and open to no objection, but to go and say that his properties as well as his person are liable to them, is somewhat startling and dolorific to the people here (especially to the gentlemen in the employ of the Government) who, I trust, have not had up to date any occasion to experience such harsh and bitter treatments at the hands of the Government or those of their superiors The time is up, and so I close with your permission which must of course be implied

Occasional Notes.

It is believed in Bengal that Mr J B Lyall, Resident at Mysore, will probably go on furlough for a year about the end of May

On the 2nd proximo the Governor of Bombay will leave Bombay for Calcutta, where he will stay for a few days as the guest of the Viceroy

Maharaja Sumbooyee of Cooch Behar, has subscribed Rs 5,000 towards the ophthalmic hospital it is intended to found in Calcutta in honor of Kristo Das Pal

One of the principal features at the International Exhibition to be held in London this year at the Alexandra Palace will be an Oriental Fair All buildings are to be Eastern in character, and the attendants are to wear Oriental costume Arrangements have been made for an *al fresco* Chinese tea garden and an Arabian coffee divan, as well as exhibits and the working of various manufactures by natives

India seems to be getting more attractive to home politicians and in this Mr James Bryce, M P, was to leave London on the 9th instant for India, where he will spend some weeks Mr Justice Field has been recommended by his medical advisers to go to India to some more genial climate in order to recuperate his health, and he was decided to start for India Mr Justice Stright was to leave England on the 9th instant for India

The total amount of defalcations by the native accountant, Palai Dass, who had charge of the funds of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, is declared by independent auditors to be nearly Rs 65,000 In the scandal of those whose duty it was to guard the money subscribed by the public, says the *Pioneer* no explanation has been offered of the business, and a rumour is now circulating of efforts being made to hush up the inquiry

Lady Dufferin in her own womanly way, is making herself exceedingly popular with all classes of Indian society The other day the Countess paid a visit to the Cunning Home for Nurses, and the General Hospital, and yesterday she visited the Eden Hospital for women and children, and the Medical College Hospital On both occasions her Ladyship distributed flowers among the patients, and had a kindly word of sympathy for the ailing

Some changes will probably take place shortly in the Political Department Mr Maxwell is to be promoted as Assistant Resident *vice* Major Wilbe, who takes charge of the Bhil Agency at Bhopawar Mr S Forbes, Mr Ibbetson Under Secretary in the Home Department, becomes Junior Under Secretary in the Foreign Office Mr Bressing succeeds Mr Lyall and Mr Crawford returns to the Department as Assistant Secretary

The native community of Bowanipore have sustained a heavy loss in the death of *Babou Gopal Chunder Banerjee*, the well known poet and English linguist, at the green old age of sixty, which unfortunately event took place on Monday night, the 12th instant The lament of deceased was suffering for some months past from an illness which baffled all medical skill His suavity of manners and amiable disposition, carried for him the affection of all classes with whom he came in contact

Narain Rao Hetkar, son of Sir Kasi Rao Dada Saheb, K C S I, and a nephew of the Maharajah Holkar, died early on the 12th instant from liver complaint The deceased was a promising young man of twenty three years of age, and being an only son, his death is a serious blow to his father As the unfortunate event occured on the day the grand entertainment was given to Lord Randolph Churchill by the Maharajah, His Highness was unable to be present to welcome the guest of the evening

A Calcutta paper hears that it has been decided to sell off, through Messrs Hamilton and Co, some of the family jewels belonging to the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, to the value of about five lakhs of rupees, and to invest the proceeds in land for the benefit of the present Nawab This, our contemporary remarks, seems a sensible plan, and the land will produce an income which will assist, to some extent, to keep up the dignity of the family, while the jewels will produce nothing.

A frontier rumour says that traders from Persia state that the Russians have sent an ultimatum to the Boundary Commission through one of the Shah's Generals stating that the tribes bordering on Herat and the people of Sarakhs and Merv have declared themselves willing to be under Russian rule A written treaty has been, it is said, made with them, and the Russians see no necessity of delimiting a frontier The Russians are reported to have an outpost at Imam Bokh, sixty miles north of Pangkeh, this side of the Afghan frontier

From a statement published in the *Gazette of India* it appears that the total receipts of Indian railways from the 1st April to the 12th December, 1884, amounted to Rs 10,70,00,131, compared with Rs 11,20,76,149, in the corresponding period of the previous year There was, therefore, a decrease in the receipts of Rs 14,71,007, during the period of last year embraced by the returns This falling off in the revenue was almost entirely due to the heavy decline in the traffic on the East Indian Railway, which is represented by no less a sum than Rs 63,85,005

The *Times* Parliamentary reporting staff consists of eighteen gentlemen, of whom twelve are barristers including the chief of the staff and the summary writers in the Lords and the Commons The *Standard*, with a less numerous staff, has three members of the bar, of the *Daily News* corps, two leader writers and one reporter are barristers the *Daily Telegraph* has one student at law The *Morning Post* includes three barristers and the *Central News* one

The Government of India has approved of Fateh Sinhji's nomination as Maharana of Oodeypore in the place of the late Suggan Sinhji, whose death occurred on the 21 ultimo Fateh Sinhji, who is a cousin of the late Chief, was selected by the Oodeypore Maharana as the future Maharana immediately after the funeral ceremony of his predecessor The last three Chiefs of Oodeypore all died childless, and it is a somewhat singular fact that the most ancient of all the Rajput families should have to be perpetuated by adoption Oodeypore has a population of about 12 00 000, and the estimated revenue is sixty-four lakhs

Infanticide has at times been a crime in Madras We have the last fortnight at Amreen two cruel robberies, with murder, have been perpetrated Both were of school girls One little girl was playing on the street, when her nose ring was snatched out of her nose by a thief who ran off, leaving the child frightened and crying bitterly, for her nose was torn The other robbery was similar A little girl left her school to go into the adjoining house to dry what she uses instead of a slate A scoundrel seeing her, snatched out her nose ornament and disappeared The police should look out for these pest birds most sharply, and the neighbourhood of girls' schools should be carefully watched

A meeting, attended by a number of leading native gentlemen, was held on Sunday at the residence of Professor Worlsworth, Bombay, to concert means for organising a weekly telegram service to England for the purpose of giving expression to important political facts and occurrences, especially as it was felt by the meeting that there have been of late many misrepresentations made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* regarding matters affecting the interests and aspirations of Indians. A subscription list was opened on the spot to defray the necessary expenditure on this account It was also the feeling of the meeting that the time has come to lay before Parliament the grievances of natives in reference to alleged unfulfilled pledges given under various statutes and the royal proclamation of 1858

The following reply has been sent by Mrs Fawcett in acknowledgment of the address of condolence from Indian gentlemen in England —

"I have only to day received the beautiful address so kindly sent to me from the meeting of Natives of India held on November 15th May I beg you to offer, so far as it is in your power, my earnest thanks to all who took part in the meeting My dear husband always felt deeply touched by the generous recognition which his labour on behalf of India received from the Indian people, and it is, therefore, particularly gratifying to me to receive one more assurance that the feelings they entertained for him during his life time are only strengthened and intensified by his removal from us I trust that many other Englishmen may be encouraged to take up the cause of India, and work at it with the same disinterested enthusiasm that he showed.

The condition of the Emperor William is causing anxiety in Europe He is nearing the close of his eighty-eighth year His father King Frederick William III of Prussia, died aged seventy, and his mother the Queen Louise died aged thirty-four. His brother King Frederick William IV. died aged sixty-six He has led a very active life He is one of the very few men now living who took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against Napoleon I He has a son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, now aged fifty four, and a daughter the Princess Louise of Baden He is a great grandfather His son married the Princess Royal of England, and his eldest grandson, Prince William, now aged twenty six, has two sons The "old man he must die," but politicians dread the inevitable, as the heir to the German throne is not believed to share the Emperor's partiality for Prince Bismarck, or for Russia

General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Chairman of the Council of the East India Association, made, on behalf of the Association, a representation to Lord Dufferin inviting his attention to the following topics —

1 The extension of the railway system and the construction of works of irrigation and inland navigation 2 The abolition of the duty on gold and silver plate and the general encouragement of native manufactures 3 The removal of race antagonism by the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives, and the diffusion of information as to the mutual advantages to be derived from the connection between Great Britain and her Asiatic Empire 4 The formation of agricultural banks 5 The general introduction of the principles of municipal government. 6 The position of the poorer members of the European and Eurasian community and the disadvantages under which they labour in procuring employment 7. The conditions under which admission to the Covenanted and Statutory Civil Service is obtained 8 The organisation of the Native Army and the expediency of offering suitable openings for advancement to Native officers

Local and Provincial

Hyderabad Lottery —The Honorary Secretary to the Hyderabad Lottery has announced that the drawing will take place on Friday the 5th proximo

Water—We regret to say that the water, in the Dharmambudhi tank is running low, and there seems to be a prospect of a water scarcity this hot weather

The Hounds —His Highness the Maharajah has sold his pack of hounds to the Ooty Hunt The Maharajah has sent for a fresh pack, which will arrive from England in June next.

The Pettah Municipality —Mr. A. Sreenivasa Char, Vice President of the

Pettah Municipality, will act as President, during Captain J H Macintire's absence in England, whether he has gone on three months' leave

MAD DOGS —On Wednesday last, a man named Rajappah was bitten by a mad dog, in Thigiah Pettah, and in a very short while, symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he was taken away to the Pettah dispensary

H. H THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will leave Bangalore for Mysore in the early part of next month His Highness will then proceed to Gotacamund, about the 20th proximo, after celebrating the anniversary of his birthday in the capital

D P W PROMOTIONS —The Government of India has sanctioned the following promotions with effect from the 1st January 1885 —Mr G H Bayley from Ex Engineer 2nd Grade to Ex Engineer 1st Grade, Mr. F L, Mclaughlin, Ex Engineer 5th Grade to Ex Engineer 3rd Grade

INSPECTION OF COURTS —Mr A Ramchoudrayer, third judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, has gone on a tour of inspection of all the courts of the Nundydroog Division This is a revival of a good old practice, which was dropped some years ago.

MR G H BATTY —Mr G H Bayley, M A, C E, for many years Executive Engineer in the Mysore D P W, left Bangalore for Bombay en route to England on Thursday morning last A large number of Mr Bayley's friends, European and native, were on the railway platform to bid him farewell.

HOUSES FOR THE MAHARAJAH —Mr Bissappee Uts, Military Bakshee to the Maharajah, is now on his way from Poona, with a batch of six horses for the use of His Highness, which were purchased at Bombay from the firm of Lutha Chibhum & Co for Rs 28,000 The railway fare for bringing the animals to Bangalore is Rs. 700

THE MAHARAJAH'S PRIVATE SECRETARY — Mr. W A Porter, M A, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, we believe, does not go back to Mysore with the Maharajah, who leaves Bangalore next month. Mr Porter will probably go to Bombay direct, en route to England. Major Martin, Mr Porter's successor, has arrived at Bangalor.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, January 24 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 20th January No 209 —Captain A H Macintire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it

The 23rd January No 211 —All public servants exercising jurisdiction in civil, criminal or revenue matters, except when provided for by general or specific sanction from Government, prohibited from entering into pecuniary dealings with any person residing within their jurisdiction or having business in their courts or offices Under the head 'pecuniary dealings' is included the borrowing or lending of money, the purchase or sale of houses or lands and generally every transaction in which profit to a public officer is in view

2 District Judges, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs and Amildars and Deputy Amildars who may at present have pecuniary transactions prohibited by this order are hereby required to submit, within a week from this date, for the information of Government, through their departmental superiors, a list of such transactions, giving particulars as to the names of persons and sums of money involved

No 212 —Mr E C Shanmugavelu Pillo, 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Bangalore District till the return of Mr Hickotts from Europe, or until further order

Mr P N Parasya, Officiating Town Magistrate, Bangalore, will, in addition to his other duties, be in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury during Mr Shanmugavelu Pillo's employment on other duty or until further order

The 24th January No 213 —Mr T Ananda Rao, B A, Assistant Commissioner Hassan Sub division is appointed Under Secretary to the Dewan in the Revenue Department.

Mr B Tirumalachari, B C Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, to be Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub Division

Mr C V Raghavachariu, B A, Private Secretary to the Dewan, is appointed Superintendent of Police of the Bangalore, District including the City of Bangalore but will officiate as Under Secretary, Dewan's Office, until relieved by Mr Ananda Rao, or until further order

Mr V Krishnaswamaiengar, B A, Assistant Commissioner, is granted two months' privilege leave from this date

General Summary

MADRAS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS —In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the fees payable on applications for loans under the Agricultural Loans Act, XII of 1884 —*Mail*

THE MAHARAJAH —The Government of Madras has contributed Rs 1500 in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharatha which is being published by Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, Secretary to the Dharma Bhutt Kayadya —*Id*

SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR HYDERABAD —One of the results of the Revenue Minister's visit to Madras some months ago is that the Nizam is about to establish a school of Arts in his dominion, and that his Government is at present in communication with the Superintendent of the local school of Arts with a view to establishing it on the same lines —*Id*

MRS GRANT DUFF AT HINDU TEMPLES —Mrs Grant Duff accompanied by Major Moore, Military Secretary to the Governor, paid a visit to the Sri Parthasarathy temple in Triplicane early this morning She was received by Mr Ramachandra Row the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and some of the wardens of the temple and conducted into the first Court and called Dwajastambam the limit a non Hindu is permitted to enter the interior of the temple and after taking a distant view of the shrine &c, the party drove to the Cupala Soumien temple at Mylapore —*Ibid*

AN ANOMALY —The recent order in which Government shows that it has at last awoke to the justice of granting to impecunious and ignorant persons charged with or convicted of murder, the services of professional advocates at the cost of the State was brought into force in the High Court for the first time last week with the curious result that two Government officers were opposed to each other, Mr Shephard the Government Pleader and Prosecutor for the Mussulmans appealing to support the conviction while Mr Parsons, the Crown Prosecutor Public Prosecutor and Clerk of the Crown for the Presidency town, appeared for the prisoner and appellant Incongruities will occur occasionally but such a fact as the two representatives of Government for the conduct of criminal prosecutions exercising their profession on opposite sides, under instruction, from their common master strikes one as anomalous and were the occasion for the display of their talents not such a solecism it would be ludicrous —*Ibid*

GENERAL REVENUES —The following definition of General Revenues has been added to the Civil Pension Code, page X —

"General revenues also includes those revenues of Mysore so far as regards service rendered before the 1st October 1882 officers who, having no status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, were employed in Mysore when under Native administration and transferred to British service proper before that date" Also In the case of officers who having no status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, were employed in Mysore and transferred to the British service proper before 1st October 1882 the pensions granted are charged according to the rule of proportions, pensions for service in Mysore prior to 1st October 1882 of officers who had a status in the service of the British Government, apart from their particular employment in Mysore, are paid wholly from British Revenues *Ibid* —

HYDERABAD

THE NIZAM'S GRAND CROSS —His Highness the Nizam will, we presume, receive a Grand Cross of the Star of India from the hands of the Resident in Hyderabad as no Chapter of the Order is to be held in Calcutta by the Viceroy this cold weather —*Pioneer*

SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG —We learn from the "Poona Observer" that Sultan Nawaz Jung arrived at Poona on Wednesday morning last and was received on the railway platform by Mr A H Plunkot the City Magistrate the salute of guns due to his rank being fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee The Arab chief has taken up his abode at "Rosewater Hall" —*Deccan Times*

Extracts.

THE LATE KRISTODAS PAL

The *Indian daily News* —The meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon was a success, whether regard be had to the numbers present, to the composition of the meeting, or to the tone of the admirable speeches delivered on the occasion It is curious to find how large a space the late Kristo Das Pal filled in the eyes of his contemporaries He found the *Hindu Patriot* in bad so that his career is also a proof to that of a Native in allowing the post of Magistrate of the first class with the claim to a Commissionership It is not long since he had found the *Hindu Patriot* that his name was to be prominently put forward as a representative man amongst the Hindoos For nearly twenty out of the twenty three years he was before the public Kristo Das Pal held a position and exercised an influence which increased year by year and which led men to forget his youth and forget how recently he had sprung into notice That which gave him his weight with the natives was the use that in him they possessed a champion so powerful as practically to be without a rival Men, that who knew him his authority with the natives of the old school was the singular way in which he performed all the duties devolving upon him as a member of a Native family With the Europeans he won respect for his talents and courtesy for his great intellectual gifts and a great deal of respect for his great moderation and self restraint He were prepared to argue for an opponent to death, and yet he was never, at seven persistent and unswerving advocate of whatever views he espoused and he felt that those views were certain of gaining ground

NATIVE CONFERENCES

The *Indian Mirror* —Our brethren at Madras have set an excellent example which we hope will be followed by the other Presidency and Provincial capitals of the Empire We have much to learn from and regarding each other, and it is our earnest wish that the various capital cities and other large centres of intelligence and public spirit will do what in their lies to establish a thoroughly good understanding between the different Presidencies and provinces and to place the relations of the Native races on their all on the basis of a hearty national unity But National Associations culminating in an annual National Assembly however much good they may be capable of doing will hardly be successful in achieving any permanently beneficial results, unless they have in their command a large National Fund which can be employed for any great national object With the vast Native population of India it is possible by the help of the very small subscriptions, to raise a National Fund such as would more than suffice for all the purposes, to which such a fund can be devoted If every Native of India will only make it a religious duty to set apart one pie out of every rupee he spent for the cause of his country and countrymen, the aggregate amount annually would be positively startling It would be the business of the District Associations to collect these contributions, which could be held in deposit in the local Savings Bank, or in such other ways as might hereafter be determined The National Fund will be applicable not only for the general purposes of the National Associations, but, also for such purposes as the development of new industries, for the education of poor young men in the various arts, and for the objects calculated to conduce to the permanent welfare of the country and its people in every way The National Fund is to be held in trust by men selected from the leading members of the Central Associations, who are to be accountable to the District Associations generally

A PROPER INDIAN BALANCE SHEET

The *Statesman* —As the Budget must now be engaging the attention of the Finance department, may we suggest to Sir Auckland Colvin that it is very desirable he should present us with what may be justly called a mercantile balance sheet of the Empire For the first time in the history of our finance, an effort was made to place a statement of this order before the Parliament a few months ago What Mr Cross did very imperfectly then, the finance department should now do well We have never ceased protesting upon this subject and the budget speech of Mr Cross showed plainly that be at all events discerned the importance of our contention Lord Dufferin is now to India, and it may possibly surprise him to learn that India and has no 'public debt' whatever in the ordinary meaning of the words Her 'indebtedness' is a phrase only, for it simply represents the capital that has been sunk in the vast works undertaken in the last thirty or forty years for the improvement of the land Many of our readers know with what persistence we have urged the Government to do justice to the Empire by presenting the annual accounts in a form that should illustrate the real state of affairs The so called public debt of India is a pure nominal debt It amounts to about £200 000 000 but represents only the capital that has been sunk in our railways, canals telegraphs and other public works, an outlay of a strictly reproductive order and that ought to have appeared from the first in what we have called above the *mercantile* balance sheet of the Empire But for the perverse shape in which the accounts of India have ever been presented to the world her *credit would have stood higher than that of* any other nation It is absolutely true to say that every effort that we have ingeniously devised to place in a fair light to the world the true position of the Indian balance sheet has been treated as a libel The result is that the Indian finance is never referred to in England but as a subject of anxiety where there is no room for any thing but congratulation There is no subject on which the world is our own Pleasantness complaint of the bitterness of the Sentiment We ask how it is possible to be otherwise than bitter in having to explain year after year something over and over again for 10 years in vain, only to find human ability to do, is to be unable to see what a fool boy of fourteen can see with two minutes attention

OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS AS A NATION

The *Bombay Mirror* —In order to our progress as a nation political associations or political activity alone will not do much and less all We have hitherto concerned ourselves too much with politics, and we are afraid to the utter neglect of some matters of vital importance to us We have made no effort to seek new and independent avenues for a livelihood We have contented ourselves with the means of subsistence available to us in those walks of life alone which have been opened to us by the Government We have not yet learnt to chalk out new careers for ourselves We have competed with Englishmen and not unsuccessfully at the Bar on the Bench in Medicine and Engineering and even in the Covenanted Civil Service But we have never attempted to put ourselves against them in commerce, trade agriculture manufactures, or in private enterprise in its various branches, such as the construction and management of Railways or the establishment of steam lines in the business of Banks, &c &c It is impossible for us to understand why, with the resources at their command, Natives should not try and compete with the first European merchants traders shipowners, tea and coffee sugar and tobacco planters, bankers, &c While Calcutta is full of European Merchants and Commission Agents how many Natives are there, who carry on the same business in this city? Why should we not have Native mercantile houses as great as the largest European firms in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay? Why should we not have Banks like the Bank of Bengal and other great European Banks? Why should we not try to start a line of Steamers after the model of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or the British India Steam Navigation Company? Why should we not have Coachbuilders as good as Messrs Dykes and Company of Calcutta Messrs Simpson and Company of Madras, or Messrs Deschamps and Company of Bombay? Why should we not have jewellers and goldsmiths as great as Messrs Hamilton and Company of this city? Why should Europeans be allowed to make a monopoly of these and other equally lucrative branches of business?

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1885. No. 5.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English do do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese do do	"	6	0 0
Per annum	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	3 0
Back numbers	"	0	4 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second insertion and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be inserted, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Persons advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions this effect the advertisement will be inserted and charged for accordingly —Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount Coins and postage Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTS

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Purify and develop the nervous energies, strengthen the digestive organs, old liver, kidneys lungs and bowels, and by their regular use the best and most scientific medicine for the following maladies

Asthma Shortness of Breath Dropsy Worms Gravel Chronic Fever Dysentery complaint, Palpitation of the heart Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Strength deposits and mucus in the urine, Jaundice Gleet, Piles Bubos, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Pimples (mumps palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE

Sold at Rs 1, Rs 2 Rs 3 8 a and Rs 10 per bottle, packing and post

Ground Concession allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MORTIMER
Proprietor

Barnagore
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING PENSIONS OF THE ALIVE HEROES OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do	" 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under R 1

Apply to Dabhoy Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their wants

"that they are the owners for the Poona Chutni Shaka Pears, and stores of many and best medicines held of them

Stationery Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in execution, the will receive communications addressed to Business letters to be Manager Partner

Spectem ar Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION OF ENGLISH OF THE ARYAN SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each contain ing about 500 Pages

PRICE Rs 10 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS OF ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A description on the Sarraka Mimamsa and Parbma Sutras, their authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation of the English of the Sarraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text should be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sarraka Mimamsa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Vartions in Doctrine exhibited by the Intervedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED INDO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO FUKUPIAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO READ

A News Paper of the size of Reynolds, 16 Pages to be issued weekly from Nov to next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fixed time (three weeks) It was magically applied on human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Sinuosness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different medicinal Substances prepared Chemically and varies and discovered by our Ancient Aryans Since the year 1873 it has been tested with full success The mass of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time with proofs its wonderful results

If cure for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 8 for 3 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

It has received the Gold Medal Hospital in the Sixty Seventy lines in Jurisprudence

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing and 12 only

Babu Sita Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your 'Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier' has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions"

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alipura, Bundelkund, writes —that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done enormous good please send 2 Bottles more per V P Parcel and oblige

Dr Charles Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHANDNI HUT,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

For wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and Very Cold sores discovered recently

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and large package for a months use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The Chormoco being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

D Mackphersons says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy

Dr G N Harvey says —"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes —" My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly cured of the Leucoderma he had for seven years which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skilful use in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to try of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUEZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round whitish spot on my left leg there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTHONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS * * * * *
First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P. a batch of them for three months' use

Vangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money and endeavours I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to
SCHUEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

Pettah Municipality, will act as President, during Captain J H Macintire's absence in England, whether he has gone on three months' leave.

MAD DOGS —On Wednesday last, a man named Rajappah was bitten by a mad dog, in Thigiah Pettah, and in a very short while, symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he was taken away to the Pettah dispensary

H H THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will leave Bangalore for Mysore in the early part of next month His Highness will then proceed to Ootacamund, about the 20th proximo, after celebrating the anniversary of his birthday in the capital

D P W PROMOTIONS —The Government of India has sanctioned the following promotions with effect from the 1st January 1885 —Mr G H Bayley from Ex Engineer 2nd Grade to Ex Engineer 1st Grade, Mr F J McLaughlin, Ex Engineer 5th Grade to Ex Engineer 3rd Grade

INSPECTION OF COURTS —Mr A Ramchandrayor, third judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, has gone on a tour of inspection of all the courts of the Nundydroog Division This is a revival of a good old practice, which was dropped some years ago.

MR G H BAYLEY —Mr G. H Bayley, M. A, C E, for many years Executive Engineer in the Mysore D P W, left Bangalore for Bombay *en route* to England on Thursday morning last A large number of Mr Bayley's friends, Europeans and *natives, were on the railway platform* to bid him farewell

HORSES FOR THE MAHARAJAH —Mr Bisappaje Urs, Military Bakshee to the Maharajah, is now on his way from Poona, with a batch of six horses for the use of His Highness, which were purchased at Bombay from the firm of Ludha Ebrahim & Co for Rs 28,000 The railway fare for bringing the animals to Bangalore is Rs 700

THE MAHARAJAH'S PRIVATE SECRETARY —Mr W A Porter, M A, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, we believe, does not go back to Mysore with the Maharajah, who leaves Bangalore next month Mr Porter will probably, go to Bombay direct, *en route* to England. Major Martin, Mr Porter's successor, has arrived at Bangalore.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday January 24 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 20th January No 209 —Captain A H Macintire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it

The 23rd January No 211 —All public servants exercising jurisdiction in civil, criminal or revenue matters are except when provided for by general or special sanction from the Government, prohibited from entering into *pecuniary* dealings with any person residing *within their jurisdiction or having business in* their courts or offices Under the head 'pecuniary dealings' is included the borrowing or lending of money, the purchase or sale of houses or lands, and generally every transaction in which profit to a public officer is in view

2 District Judges, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners Munsiffs and Tahsildars and Deputy Amildars who may at present have pecuniary transactions prohibited by this order are hereby required to submit within a week from this date for the information of Government, through their departmental superiors a list of such transactions, giving particulars as to the names of persons and sums of money involved

No 212 —Mr E G Shamugavela Pillo 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Bangalore District till the return of Mr Hackett from Europe, or until further orders

Mr P N Puttaiya, Officiating Town Magistrate, Bangalore, will, in addition to his other duties, be in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury during Mr Shamugavela Pillo's employment on other duty, or until further orders

The 24th January No 213 —Mr T Ananda Rao, B A Assistant Commissioner Hassan Sub division is appointed Under Secretary to the Dewan in the Revenue Department

Mr B Tirumalachari, B A Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, to be Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division

Mr C V Raghavachariu, B A Private Secretary to the Dewan, is appointed Superintendent of Police of the Bangalore, District including the City of Bangalore but will officiate as Under Secretary, Dewan's Office until relieved by Mr Ananda Rao, or until further orders

Mr A Krishnaswamaiengar, B A Assistant Commissioner, is granted two months privilege leave from this date

General Summary

MADRAS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS —In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the Fees payable on applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884 —*Mail*

THE MAHABHARATA —The Government of Madras has contributed Rs 1000 in aid of the English Translation of the Mahabharatha which is being published by Rama Pratap Chunder Ker Secretary to the Dewan Bhadur Kanyalaya —*Ibid*

SUMMER ARM FOR THE PEAK —One of the results of the Revenue Minister's visit to Madras some months ago is that the Nizam is about to establish a school of Arts in his dominion, and that his Government is at present in communication with the Superintendent of the local school of Arts with a view to establishing it on the same lines —*Ibid*

MISS GRANT DUFF AT HOME TIMES —Miss Grant Duff accompanied by Major Moore, Military Secretary to the Governor paid a visit to the Sri Parthasarathy temple in Triplicane early this morning She was received by Mr Ramchender Row the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and some of the wardens of the temple and conducted into the first Court yard called Dwajastumbum, the front area to Hindu temples and after taking a cursory view of the shrine, &c the party drove to the Triplicane Ewaitten Temple at Mylapore —*Ibid*

AN ANOMALY —There out of a case which Government shows that it has at last awoke to the justice of granting to unpopular and ignorant person charged with or convicted of murder, the services of professional advocates at the cost of the State was brought into force in the High Court for the first time last week with the curious result that two Government officers were opposed to each other Mr Shephard the Government Pleader and Prosecutor for the Mussulmans, appearing to support the conviction, while Mr Tarrant, the Crown Prosecutor, Public Prosecutor and Clerk of the Crown for the Presidency Town appeared for the prisoner and appellant Inconsistencies will occur occasionally but such a fact as the two representatives of Government for the conduct of criminal prosecutions exercising their professions on opposite sides, under instruction, from their common minister strikes one as anomalous and were the occasion for the display of their talents not such a solemn one it would be ludicrous —*Ibid*

GENERAL REVENUES —The following definition of "General Revenues" has been added to the Civil Pension Code, page X —

"General revenues" so includes the revenues of Mysore so far as regards servants employed before the 1st October 1882 by officers who having no status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, were employed in Mysore and transferred to the British service proper before the 1st October 1882, the pensions granted are charged according to the rule of proportions, pensions for service in Mysore prior to 1st October 1882 of officers who had a status in the service of the British Government, apart from their particular employment in Mysore, are paid wholly from British Revenues *Ibid* —

HYDERABAD

THE NIZAM'S GRAND CROSS —His Highness the *Nizam will, we presume, receive a Grand* Cross of the Star of India from the hands of the Resident in Hyderabad, as no Chapter of the Order is to be held in Calcutta by the Viceroy this cold weather —*Pioneer*

SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG —We learn from the Poona Observer that Sultan Nawaz Jung arrived at Poona on Wednesday morning last and was received on the railway platform by Mr A H Plankot, the City Magistrate, the salute of guns due to his rank being fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee The Arab chief has taken up his abode at 'Recorder Hall' —*Deccan Times*

Extracts

THE LATE KRISTODAS PAL

The *Indian daily News* —The meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon was a success, whether regard be had to the numbers present, to the composition of the meeting or to the tone of the numerous speeches delivered on the occasion It is curious to find how large a space the late Kristo Das Pal filled in the eyes of his contemporaries He put the *Hindu Patriot* in mind so that his career is also typical of that of a Civilian who attains *the pick of Mammon* in the shape of the highest class with the chance of a Commission on top It is not long since he had proved the *Hindu Patriot* that he's name ought to be prominently put forward as a representative man among the Hindoos For nearly twenty out of the twenty three years he was before the public Kristo Das Pal held a position and exercised an influence which increased year by year, and which led men to forget his youth and forget how recently he had sprung into notice That which gave him his weight with the natives was the idea that in him they possessed a champion of power that is practically to be without a rival Then, that which gave him his authority with the natives of the old school was the singular way in which he perfectly all the duties devolving upon him as a member of a Hindoo family With the Europeans he won respect for his talents and information for his great intellectual gifts and exceptional fluency and energy he was of his great moderation and self restraint He was perhaps too fond of a joke and too jovial in his intercourse with all sorts and conditions of men to be a persistent and unswerving advocate of whatever views he espoused and he felt that those views were contrary of gaining ground

NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

The *Indian Mirror* Our brothers at Madras have set an excellent example which we hope will be followed by the other Presidency and Provincial capitals of the Empire We have much to learn from and regarding each other, and it is our earnest wish that the various capital cities and other large centres of intelligence and public spirit will do what in them lies to establish a thoroughly good understanding between the different Presidencies and provinces and to place the relations of the Native races in them all on the basis of a hearty national unity But National Associations, culminating in an annual National Assembly however much good they may be capable of doing will hardly be successful in achieving any permanently beneficial results, unless they have as their command a large National Fund which can be employed for any great national object With the great Native population of India it is possible, by the help of a society called a national association to raise a National Fund such as would amount than sufficient for all the purposes to which such a fund can be devoted Every Native of India with an income of five rupees and upwards would be taught to look on it as a religious duty to set apart one pice out of every rupee he spent for the service of his country and countrymen, the aggregate amount annually would be a vast sum, It would be the business of the District Associations to collect these contributions, which would be held in deposit in the local Savings Bank or in such other way as might hereafter be determined The National Fund will be applicable not only for the general purposes of the National Association, but, also for such purposes as the development of new industries, for the education of poor young men in the various arts, and for other objects calculated to conduce to the permanent welfare of the country and its people in every way The National Fund is to be held in trust by men selected from the leading members of the central Associations, who are to be accountable to the District Associations generally

A PROPER INDIAN BALANCE SHEET

The *Statesman* —As the Budget must now be engaging the attention of the Finance department may we suggest to Sir Auckland Colvin that it is very desirable he should place it as with what may be justly called a mercantile balance sheet of the Empire For the first time in the history of our finance, an effort was made to place a statement of this order before the Parliament a few months ago What Mr Cross did very imperfectly then, the finance department should now do well We have never ceased protesting upon this subject and the budget speech of Mr. Cross showed plainly that he at all events discerned the importance of our contention Lord Dufferin is now to India, and it may possibly surprise him to learn that India and has no 'public debt' whatever in the ordinary meaning of the words Her 'indebtedness' is a phrase only, for it simply represents the capital that has been sunk in the vast works undertaken in the last thirty or forty years for the improvement of the land Many of our readers know with what persistence we have urged the Government to do justice to the Empire by presenting the annual accounts in such a form as shall illustrate the real state of matters The so called public debt of India is purely nominal debt it amounts to about £200 millions but represents only the capital that has been sunk in our railways, canals, telegraphs and other public works an outlay of a strictly reproductive order and that ought to have appeared from the first in what we have called some the *mercantile* balance sheet of the Empire But for the perverse stand upon which the accounts of India have ever been presented to the world her credit would have stood higher than that of any other nation It is decidedly true to say that every effort that various governments will devise to make from time to time the true position of the Indian balance sheet has been resented to the result is that Indian income is never discussed in England but is only talked of vaguely where there is no room for any thought and consultation There is most likely a reaction in the world as our own People sometimes complain of the bitterness of the Spectator We ask how it is possible to be otherwise than bitter in having to expend time something over and over again for days at a time and only to find human blockheadism dense as to be unable to see what a school boy of fourteen can see with five minutes reflection

OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS AS A NATION

The *Indian Mirror* —In order to our progress as a nation political associations or political activity alone will not do much still less all We have hitherto concerned ourselves too much with politics, and we are afraid to the utter neglect of some matters of vital importance to us We have made no effort to seek new avenues of enterprise openings for a livelihood We have contented ourselves with the means of success accessible to us in those walks of life alone which have been opened to us by the Government We have not sought to chalk out new careers for ourselves We have contented with Englishmen, and not unsuccessfully, at the Bar on the Bench, in Medicine and Engineering and even in the Covenanted Civil Service But we have never attempted to put our hands upon them in commerce, trade manufactures, or in private enterprise in the various branches, such as the construction and management of Railways in the establishment of steam lines to the business of Banks &c, &c It is impossible for us to unknit and with the resources at their command Natives should not try and compete with the first European merchants traders, shipowners, tea and coffee sugar and tobacco planters, bankers, &c While Calcutta is full of European Merchants and Commission agents how many Natives are there, who carry on the same business in this city? Why should we not have Native mercantile houses as great as the largest European firms in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay? Why should we not have Banks like the Bank of Bengal and other great European Banks? Why should we not try to start a line of Steamers after the model of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or the British India Steam Navigation Company? Why should we not have Coachbuilders as good as Messrs Dykes and Company of Calcutta Messrs Simpson and Company of Madras, or Messrs Deschamps and Company of Bombay? Why should we not have jewellers and goldsmiths as great as Messrs Hamilton and Company of this city? Why should Europeans be allowed to make a monopoly of these and other equally lucrative branches of business?

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1885. No. 5.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10	0
English do do	"	6	0
Kanarese do do	"	6	0
Per Kanarese	"	0	8
Single copy	"	0	1
Back numbers	"	0	1
Local Subscription	"	5	0

N B—Subscriptions can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties making the requisite arrangements for a number of insertions in the year, and in the absence of instructions to the contrary, the advertisements will be continued and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Positively and completely cures the various cases, strength restores to the Kidneys, Bladder, Kidneys, lungs and liver and totally removes mental and physical exhaustion and weakness the following sickness

Authors Stomach Fever, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Cough, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stomach pain, deep seated cancers in the stomach and bowels, Gleet, Liver diseases, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Cutaneous

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores Pimples, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Cut Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH PHIAL

Sold at R 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 1 and Rs 10 per phial packing inclusive

Liberal Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale Dealers

Wanted Agents all over

V T MOKERJEE
Proprietor.

Baranagore
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY DETAILS, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs	10
In England do	£	1
Single copy	Rs	1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page for each insertion	Rs	12
Per Column do	"	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agent Contractors and Dealers in English and country wares &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the only agents for the Prabhata Sindhu Press, and prices of many articles are now reduced that the

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

Forbid to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work, be pleased to address all business letters to the Manager pro tem

Spectimen Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A RESPONSE AND TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OF THE MADHVA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing 1000 Pages

Price Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sutras Mimansa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, contents, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sutra Mimansa (Sakhara the original Sanskrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sarirakaka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them by Sankaracharya in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Verbations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMIRTA STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED INDO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED HENCEFORTH FROM OCTOBER '84

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMIRTAT STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ABOVE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION SIXTEEN IN ADVANCE ONE THE YEAR (POSTFREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMIRTAT STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro-curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a first time (three weeks) It acts magically upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day This wonderful remedy is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and was discovered by an Ancient Arian since the year 1873 it has been tested with success The many testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results

I Guarantee for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 8 for 3 months and Rs 21 for 6 months

Local use of the Cure will be sent to the very Southernmost Jungles supplied on receipt of price

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for a week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing and 12 only

Babu Sita Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions

His Highness the Rao Bahadur of Alipura, Bahikhand, writes —that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done excellent good, please send 2 Bottles more per V P Parcel and oblige

Dr Chatterjee Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

The most rational cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Incurable Psoriasis and very obstinate cases of eczema

Price Rs 10 per package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 per large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" bears of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackaphey says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr. G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors and was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skilfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some prominent medical men I became informed that it was leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V P P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKUT RAO

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Bonaroo, India.

Advertisement.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Coolies to the Remount Depot, Hosur from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 9th February 1885.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

A. M. RAWLINS, Lieut Col.,
Offg Suptt Res. Remt Depot

REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR
25th January 1885

TENDERS FOR WOOL

The Agents of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company, (Limited) invite tenders for the supply of Wool for 1, 2 or 3 years, of the following descriptions, and in Maunds of 2 mds each

Sheared Wool Grey Ordinary
" " do Color
" " Black Nandidroog
" " do Ordinary
" " White best Mundium
" " Brown soft light
" " do " dark Chakkballapore

Tenders will be opened, at noon, on Saturday, 25th February 1885, at the Company's premises, No 7, Dickenson Road, in the presence of those concerned. The Agents bind themselves to nothing, and reserve to themselves the right of accepting any tenders

R WISTON POLLITT,
Secretary (pro tem)

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 29th Jan—A telegram has been received from Lord Wolseley stating that the absence of news from General Stewart need occasion no uneasiness as rewards only reasonable by can be exserted by British troops.

Calcutta 29th Jan—The rumour having reached this office that the Government contemplates a reduction in the present rate of exchange duly at Ten Taces ascertained on enquiry that Government has no present intention of making any change in the rate

Cairo, 28th Jan—The British loss during the fighting since the 17th instant is 1 killed and 104 wounded

Among those killed are Lords Airlie and St Vincent and Lieutenant Guthrie who have died of wounds received on the 17th

Lieutenants Crutchley of the 1st Battalion Fusiliers Lieutenant Stewart of the 19th Hussars and Lieutenant Livingstone, of the 42nd Regiment, were killed in the engagement on the 19th instant

Cairo, 29th Jan—A later telegram states that Lord Airlie has not died from his wounds as stated in yesterday's telegram and that Lieutenant Crutchley Stewart and Livingstone are only wounded as first killed as previously stated Lord Stewart is also wounded

Cairo 25th Jan—The number of the enemy on the latter occasion was 7 000, and their loss in killed and wounded was 2 000.

The Queen has telegraphed her thanks to Lord Wolseley for the gallant conduct of her troops and the telegram adds that Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart has been raised to the rank of Major-General

London, 30th Jan—Mr Bright speaking at Birmingham yesterday, deprecated the increase of the Navy and the extension of the British empire and ridiculed the idea of colonial federation

London, 29th Jan—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Tel-en-Kaf, that the Khalifa Osman is sending troops to Khartoum in order to protect the English Boundary Commission

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1885

THE RULERS AND THE RULED

THE relations between rulers and the ruled form always a question of the utmost importance, under whatsoever form of Government the question may turn up It seems to us that, like many things in this world in which extremes are said to meet, the monarchical and the republican forms of Government afford the most gratifying proofs of the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the rulers and the ruled. Under the constitutional monarchy of the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, we find the most satisfactory position of affairs There, the Queen, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons backed up and supported, or opposed, as the case may be, by an enlightened public opinion, openly and freely represented in the public press, are such as the people look upon as inalienable institutions, the breaking up of which would be the greatest disaster that can happen to the state, and hence it is that the relations between the rulers and the ruled are so happy and satisfactory as to excite the warm admiration of all the other states in the world Party politics may, now and again, cloud or seem to cloud the political atmosphere of Great Britain, but it is only a momentary shadow, and the normal relations of the rulers and the ruled are never seriously disturbed Similar cordial and friendly reciprocity of national sentiment, feeling and action, exists in the United States of America, where the bounds of freedom are wider, so that liberty often runs into licentiousness, and hence the occasional turbulency and turbulency of the people, but, on the whole, the relations of the rulers and the ruled are such as to afford the highest *hopes for the advance of the best interests of humanity.* Among other Europ an Governments, both in the Old and in the New World, we do not know of any other administrations which can compare with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, where the freedom of the subject and the dignity of the Government are equally respected, and where the relations of the rulers and the ruled are of so permanently cordial a character

If we turn, however, to oriental countries, like India, we find much to deplore and condemn in the systems of administration which tend to alienate the affections of the rulers from the ruled, and make the latter look upon the former as so many tyrants set up and set apart for the continuance of the ruling of the people Whether we look to the Governments and Administrations established and maintained by the British power in India, or to those purely native states which the British conquerors of hecatombs have allowed to remain intact we find the same phenomenon of the most loose and unsatisfactory relations between the rulers and the ruled In British territory, we see that the English administrative thereof occupies a position of 'stand offishness', (it we may be allowed the use of such an expression) towards the people, who know nothing about him, except that he is the 'burra Sahib,' who comes knocking about the country, on tour, by occasional intervals In native state—take *any* native state, not the Mysore state in particular, of which we are proud to be subjects—His Highness the Maharajah, or the Rajah, is almost absolutely invisible, except to a select few, who have the privilege *accorded to cats, that of looking* upon the face of a king This invisibility, this want of accessibility on the part of Indian rulers, whether British or purely native, is the source and root of all that estrangement and that absence of the cordial relations which ought to subsist between the rulers and the ruled. There are not many occasions, as there are in England and the United States of America, on which the rulers and the ruled may come in friendly intercourse and contact, in India, but even such occasions as might be improvised, or might be made permanent occasions, our rulers, acting, probably, on the advice of interested persons about them, do not accord to the people, who are thus almost wholly strangers to those in the highest authority over them Who, amongst the people, knows anything of the Governor of a British Indian Presidency, or the Rajah, of a native Indian state beyond the shadowy outline that is presented to the public eye, on rare state occasions? Under such circumstances of reticence and retirement, is it to be wondered at that the relations between the rulers and the ruled, in India, are not of the most cordial and permanent kind? An English poet has told us that "small is the worth of beauty from the light retired," and he adds, "but love comes forth and suffers herself to be admired" If our British Governors and rulers, and especially our native princes will take the poet's advice and make the acquaintance of the people whom they have been called upon to rule, on a footing a little more familiar and intimate, we think it will do not only them personal good, but also do good to their respective states and administrations Just as it is impossible that two people in private life can ever be real good friends, unless one gets to understand the actual estate and condition of the other, his wants, his griefs, his general and special circumstances, unless, in short, there is complete reciprocity between both, so, in the maintenance and advancement of states, there should be cordial good will and good feeling between the rulers and the ruled, *and how could so desirable a state of things* be attained, if the former adopt a policy of keeping studiously aloof from the latter?

POPULAR ELECTION.

WE are afraid that the real truth of the apparent failure of Lord Ripon's whole scheme of local self government, must be attributed, as Mr W A Porter told us, the other day, at Combaconum, to the fact that it disturbs the equanimity and disarranges the notions of the fitness of things amongst the inhabitants of oliharchdom Governors and Councillors, Dewans and Secretaries, do not, we take it, relish the idea of resigning their power into the hands of representatives chosen by the people for the purposes of administering the affairs of a state On this principle, or, rather, we should say, on this nonpopular feeling, it is, we suppose that the British Government of India and the ruling authorities of native states do not allow the election by the people in choice of members to the legislative councils of their respective states and administrations On legislative councils, whether British Indian or purely Indian, *we may want to allow them,* are so many packed assemblies, to which members have been selected by "letter and affection," and not by the "good old rule of merit" And yet, both the British and native Governments of India foster and encourage the growth and spread of the higher education, and this being the case, the aspirations of the popular will must now be seeking higher and more political levels Lord Ripon saw this as a truth and a fact, it more clearly than any of his predecessors and feeling so, he did not hesitate to say in public that, when a government and rulers of other lands subjects, it must also accept the duties of that education, and make provision for its rising aspirations and ambitions Among the popular rights to which the principle of local self government must not be given, in the choice by the popular voice of members for local legislative councils, Indian British Provinces and provinces and municipal districts and boards, and in short, in all those matters of this principle that induced Lord Ripon to ask the British Indian Association of Calcutta to nominate a member from amongst the town commissioners for the Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India We have no doubt that Lord Dufferin will carry out the same enlightened and noble policy in his dealings with the people placed in his trust If Lord Ripon has conferred on the country the rights and privileges of local self-government, in all matters which relate to municipal administration, it is, surely running on identical lines, if the government extends the principle of popular election to the choice of members for the various legislative councils in British and native India *The election would for the present* be confined to the educated, intelligent and refined sections of a given community, so that the council will have a native member who is, in every respect, educated, intelligent, and cultivated

THE MYSORE AND COORG DIRECTORY

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the *Daily Post and Examiner* office of a copy of the "Mysore and Coorg Directory" for 1885 It is no exaggeration to say that the Directory is *pre eminently* what it professes to be on the cover and title page, namely, "a comprehensive reference and guide, containing accurate information as to the physical, political, social and commercial conditions affecting the two provinces of the Mysore "Little land" This is the third year of the publication of this most useful and important annual, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly improved both in its appearance and general get-up We commend the enterprise and energy of the proprietors and publishers of the volume, who are also proprietors and publishers of the *Daily Post and Examiner* newspapers, the chief of whom is Mr J W Hayes, Sr, our well known and enterprising fellow citizen The Directory supplies in every way a public and popular want, and we think that everybody, both public and private persons, should furnish themselves with a copy of the volume.

THE MYSORE LAND REVENUE CODE, 1881—(III)

[COMMUNICATED]

WITHOUT any prologue I think I must at once begin to pursue the subject of the Mysore Land Revenue Code from the point at which I closed my last communication which you kindly published in the *Prakasika* of Monday the 26th instant

I now begin with para 1 of section 36, which runs as follows:—"Nothing in this Chapter shall affect any officer's liability *to a criminal prosecution for any offence* with which he may be charged" From this section, it is not clear whether or not he is liable to a single punishment only or to double punishments What I hereby mean to express can be better understood by consideration of the following question namely —Can an officer be twice punished, once under this Code and at another time under the Criminal laws in force for the time being With propriety he cannot, I think, be twice vexed and punished for one and the same cause I dare say the authors of the law is contained in the paragraph aforesaid may not have intended any such thing at all But I am afraid that the wording of the section as it now stands is susceptible of any interpretation for which it seems to me to afford enough of room, being sufficiently flexible The section, therefore requires, in my humble opinion, some slight alteration or modification

Proviso 1 to section 40 is as follows—"Provided that in the exercise of the rights herein referred, either by the Government or by any person claiming such rights from the Government, no lands in the holding or enjoyment of others shall, without their permission, be entered upon" "The fact that any land not at the disposal of Government is required for mining purposes either by Government or by persons acquiring mining rights from Government, shall be deemed to be a ground for the acquisition of such land for a public purpose under the provisions of the Land acquisition Act X of 1870" Before any opinion is given over to or on the point to be presently discussed, it seems necessary to inform the public who may not have perused the Bill, that the section with its provisos is a quite a new piece of legislation made for the first time by our present Government I call this a new piece of legislation because it has no corresponding section of the Bombay Rev Code, Mysore's school of the latter appears to be *the model upon which the Bill was re* quisite direction is or no indications which to the Government seemed meet, as may be seen from the numerals thereof which precede many of the numbers of our own sections The code of law as laid down in the portion of the proviso indicated by inverted commas, is open to very grave objections, for if it be enacted as law, it may not I apprehend, fail to produce much disagreeable effect upon the minds of the people who are especially land owners Mysore is a province which cannot, I think, boast of being a very great commercial country A majority of the people thereof, as we well know, are either cultivating ryots or those who hold lands through them There are many persons in the country, who own lands under various titles For the present purpose I may venture to enumerate some who go by different denominations, such as Jahagirdars, Inamdars, Mittadars, Kayamgutadars, Vrittidars and Makandars, etc down to the simple Gudiyem paying ryot, whose only source of living, in most instances, is from land and land alone The provision of the Bill above referred to, if passed into law, seems to me to seriously affect the minds of the people in having out their capital in the purchase and improvement of lands which have now a strong hold upon many a person, but which may lose all their importance under the Code I may also add that it might gradually go so far as to shake the confidence of the people in Government which seems to give itself under this provision an enormous power to demand any person of his estate, whatever title and authority he may possess There are cases wherein persons have spent all they had on the purchase and improvement of lands The lands when originally taken up by or given to them might have been considerably of a very low value, but by the laying out of their capital and at the expense of their labor, the estates might have grown to be of immense value. The up-keep of one's family and its dependence in many an instance entirely dependent on the continuance or disturbance of his possession and enjoyment of his property the maintenance of which rests with him only so long as he is not deprived of the same To call one's land his own, as distinguished from that at the disposal of Government, seems awkward and unsafe in the face of the provision now under discussion, for, the Government can, at any moment, call on the man to give up the same on the ground that it is required for a public purpose. *What the name of a public purpose is can* better be understood from a thoughtful consideration of the proviso itself than can be here explained In these days of speculation and enterprise men are not wanting to go in for lands with a view to try experiments for gold or silver. The existence of several gold mining companies scattered here and there in the various parts of India is itself a proof of what is *submitted in the preceding lines* It is not therefore very unlikely that men of speculation and enterprise may suddenly

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines, *Opium-eating, indigestion dyspepsia* &c by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerjee, Baraagore, via Calcutta Wanted Agents

turn up and apply to Government to grant them mining rights in lands in the holding or enjoyment of others If they so do and the Government finds that to grant the prayer is greatly advantageous to it (no matter whether for not it is so to them—holders of the land applied for) it seems extremely doubtful if it will hesitate to take away the land from its owner and make over the same to applicants under the authority of the aforesaid provision—be the duration of his possession and enjoyment how long-sover—and be his grievance what it may. To its possessor the property may be worth a great deal, and it may, if not snatched away, descend to his progeny as an excellent heritage. From a consideration of the *peculiar circumstances of his family* as well as that of the position and nature of his land, to him the value of the estate may be incalculable, and any compensation promised to be made within the four corners of act X of 1870 as a return for the land taken, may be little or nothing. The people who are not conversant with legal matters, and *with the Land Acquisition Act in particular, cannot pretend to know* what they get in return being dispossessed of their landed properties under the circumstances above described. In the first place I ask you, sir, to let me know why the Government should interfere and take away a land from one person and give it to another—never mind whether the same is required for the mining or any other like purpose. Let the Government grant mining rights by all means, and then leave the parties concerned to make their own arrangements and enter into their own contracts which to them seem most profitable. If the Government requires land for its own use (construction of offices—Military hospitals and schools—barracks,—storehouses and the like) or for the use of the public in which all are interested (such as Railways—Roads, Telegraph lines—constructing of tanks or reservoirs—schools and colleges, etc.)—the question will then be quite a different matter, and be open to no same and rational objections But when it is said that the land is wanted for the sake of a single individual or set of individuals and for his or their benefit, the question will then resolve itself into this, *i. e.*, whether the Government is acting in conformity with any fixed and long established principle of law and justice as also in the interests of all its subjects alike. I entertain doubts as to a mining purpose being deemed a *public* one. If we strain a little, we can, I think, reduce every individual purpose into a public one Without a charge of inconsistency it may, perhaps, be safely said that each and every man forms a part and parcel of the public, and hence his purpose, be it what it may, can also be deemed *a public purpose* The gold mining and other similar companies at present existing must have, I suppose, acquired lands now in their possession without any intervention on the part of Government which will do better not to interfere with matters like these which had better be left to the natural good will and deliberate consideration of the parties interested, *i. e.*, sellers and purchasers I am sorry I have not been able to conceive the principle on which the proviso in question has been based. The more you think of the subject, the more substantial objections present themselves to you

Occasional Notes.

THE Earl and Countess of Dufferin have become vice-patrons of the National Indian Association.

THE Agri-Horticultural exhibition at Rajahmundry towards the funds of which the Government have contributed Rs 500, will be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th proximo.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will embark for England on March 27th, handing over the Government to the Senior Member of Council, by permission of the Secretary of State. Sir James visits Calcutta on February 2nd.

It has been publicly notified in Cabul by the Ameer that any one in future found carrying letters to or from India, except through the regular post, will be put to death. One man has been fined Rs. 500 for taking a letter to Cabul.

WE hear that it has been decided that Sir Charles Turner proceeds to Europe on leave in March or April, and that Mr. Justice Kernan will act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Sir Charles may retire at the close of his leave.

THE Queen gave a "conditional sanction" to the betrothal of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, the condition being that the Prince and Princess reside in England after their marriage, and in close proximity to her Majesty.

KING THEEBAW is endeavouring to raise a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees. It is rumoured at Rangoon that the French Government intend assisting the Panthays to rise against the Chinese, if the Pekin Government does not come to terms about Tonquin. The Chinese rebels still hold Bhamo

AT the Madras High Court, on the morning of the 27th ultimo on the Original side, Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice, said that he had heard with regret that Mr. Justice Kernan had received a telegram announcing the sad intelligence of his wife's death in Ireland. In consequence of this bereavement Mr. Justice Kernan will not sit in the High Court for a week.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and Staff left Madras by the 5 p. m. train on the 26th ultimo for Kamptee where His Excellency is due on the 1st proximo. He will halt two days at Kamptee, and then go on an excursion to Raipore and back. Kandi will be visited on the 11th, and the 12th and 13th will be spent at Saugor. His Excellency will thence proceed to Allahabad, and remain one day Calcutta will be reached on the 18th, and a halt will be made there of sixteen days His Excellency should return to Madras on the 12th March, and on the 26th idem he will leave Madras for Army Head-quarters at Ootacamund

IN consequence of the betrothal of the Princess Beatrice Her Majesty will, it is said, in February address a message to Parliament informing both Houses of the event, and trusting that due provision will be made for her Royal Highness upon her marriage In the usual way Mr Gladstone will then, it is understood, introduce a Bill providing for the grant of an annuity of £30,000 a year for the Princess, being the same amount as that of the annuities settled respectively upon the Princess Christian and the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. This would make the total of all the annuities granted to members of the royal family amount to £178,000 a year In this total there is included only £40,000 of the Prince of Wales's income, the remaining £60,000 a year being obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—It is stated that His Highness the Maharajah returns to Mysore tomorrow, Tuesday, forenoon, by special train. The Dewan accompanies His Highness.

A TIGER.—A tiger was shot, the other day, so close to Bangalore as Kankanhally by a native shikaree, who got the usual reward of Rs. 35 from the officiating District Magistrate of Bangalore.

MAJOR MATHEY.—Major E P. Mathey, President and District Magistrate, C. and M. Station, Bangalore, returns to Bangalore, from leave, on the 20th March next, when Colonel H. M S. Forbes, who is now officiating in those posts, will go back to Coorg.

SUSPENSION OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER.—We are sorry to hear of the suspension of a Munsiff of one of the districts of the Province, *on charges of bribery and corruption* in the discharge of his judicial duties The case is under investigation by the judges of the Chief Court.

HORSE FLESH.—It has been decided to destroy some of the stallions kept for breeding purposes at the Kaigal Farm. It will surprise the uninitiated to learn that horse breeding costs a good lot of money in the Mysore Station, for each stallion costs between Three and Four thousand rupees, when young and fresh.

THE RESIDENT'S COURT.—During the course of last week, the officiating British Resident admitted into his court as advocates two gentlemen who were listed amongst the First Grade Pleaders, namely, Mr B Parthasarathy Iyengar and Mr. Coorey Rao who had been practising as First Grade Pleaders in the Kolar district, and on the abolition of the Subordinate's Court there, transferred their practice to Bangalore.

Correspondence.

BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—Some time ago, one of your local contemporaries published the proceedings of a meeting held in Bangalore on the subject of starting boarding establishments in connection with the important schools in the province. It is a matter of regret that *nothing practical seems to have come of* the discussion and a few words to urge its importance will not, I hope, be considered out of place here.

Your readers may perhaps be aware of the existence of boarding establishments in *connection with some of the Colleges* for European boys in India. The Bishop Cotton's is an instance in point, and the absence of such an institution for Native boys is greatly felt in Bangalore Is it impossible to start one in connection with our Central College which truly boasts of many improvements since the advent of its present Principal? A fine staff of teachers has been imported from outside, and a good lot of apparatus has been added to its laboratory. Delivery of a series of science lectures has been introduced and many liberal scholarships have been instituted But I think these are poor improvements when compared with the moral character and condition of the students who there undergo tuition. Many of the students are poor stipendiaries of Government. Very few hardly own a house in Bangalore. Such being the case, our Bareas have can conveniently compare *the condition with the Scotch students* who subsist on scanty meals in their lodging houses. In our colleges there is nothing like society, social gatherings and mutual interchange of ideas among the students Each takes his solitary meal either in a hotel or under the roof of a generous benefactor and pores over his books in his still more solitary cell or under the *shade of trees or on the pials in front of* some houses. Games in the open air give pleasure to a few out that most envied tennis court in the compound of every school is the exclusive property of a few teachers and a few elderly students, while the bulk of their unfortunate comrades pine away in the vertiginous contending themselves with their books and problems and occasionally sighing and sulk—glancing Under such circumstances the students pass out of their places of instruction, some taking their degrees and many without them and betake themselves to different avocations Suffice it to say that some become lawyers, many Government clerks, and very few different other things. The duties of a citizen they know not, the oaths they take before the convocation they soon forget. We have known and heard of graduates who evince no interest in any question concerning the public welfare. The cause is not far to seek Their exclusiveness at school, want of company and sympathy with their brethren, their work at colleges and their court work, and other business afterwards, are all that constitute their being and living. It must have pleased many of the newspaper reading public to have perused the graphic description given by a student, of his life at Cambridge and Oxford colleges. What a contrast is that description to our own! When are our students to form a National character if not in a school? and what are the ingredients to form it? Need I say Debating Societies, Lecture Halls, Dining Halls, a variety of intellects, a host of matter to talk over the table, merriment free from dissatisfaction and enthusiasm free from cure? Can these be had under the roof where the student lives his temporary sojourn? It is next to impossible. Is it too much to expect these blessings from the Head of the School whose present occupation is solely to make his students more men of science? What is the worth of this when not embalied with other useful knowledge? This may become a temporary preference, but how far will it help in the struggle with the world? Every writer of some eminence sees down every profession the holder of which is at least of general knowledge, which consists in his mixing with society and carving and judging of events and demerits.

It is, I think, high time that the educational authorities in Mysore should bestir themselves in the matter and do something to make the college more attractive than it is at present Apart from its excellent staff of teachers, the Christian College would not have drawn so many students from the mofussil had it not been for the existence of the student's Home Indeed it is believed that the Head of the Presidency College is attempting to take a leaf from his brother of the Free Church Mission Happily our colleges are free from primary classes and the students of the higher classes are the best men to join the College *Student's Home. The cost will not be much* and the profit should not be reckoned. A good manager, a small establishment and a commodious building in the vicinity will be the only needful requisites to start a Home or the *Central College Students.*

THE EDUCATED NATIVE ON THE DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—Native opinion is becoming an important factor in the administration of India and is attracting more attention now than formerly. The government evinces a laudable desire to study the wants and wishes of the people and to shape its policy, so that it may jar as little as possible with the feelings and interests of those whose its measures affect. A beginning is made in the matter of associating the sons of the soil with the administration of the country. These changes have, as a matter of course, roused the envious feelings of those who have been accustomed to have everything in their own way. They therefore spare themselves no trouble to abuse the educated classes. They impugn their loyalty to the government. They charge them with selfishness and want of sympathy for the *people. These and a hundred other charges* are laid at their door. These charges are obviously unfounded, but then, there is in them a perfect adaptation of the means to the end. One of the objects of the educational policy of the government is to fit as many of the natives as practicable, to take a share in the work of administration and to be a medium of communication between itself *and the people, so that on the one hand,* Government may understand the wants and wishes of the people, and on the other, the people may have correct notions of the acts and intentions of the government. If, then, it can be established that the educated native does not serve the purpose for which he has been called into being, a strong case is no doubt made out against him. If the schools and colleges which cost so much to the State, turn out, year by year, none but men who think that they owe no allegiance to the State and no sympathy to the people, it is evident that this circumstance would in itself be a sufficient justification for the government to retrace its steps and give up all idea of educating and elevating the people. But what is the fact? Is the educated native disloyal? That he resents all efforts to repress him, that he insists on his natural rights being respected and his legitimate aspirations gratified, and that he demands equality even with the members of the governing class cannot be denied. But it cannot be said that his wildest schemes of ambition will ever be incompatible with the continuance of British rule in India. The instinct of self-preservation is as strong in him as in any other human being. He may be all that prejudice paints him and ignorance fancies. But the fool, who would destroy the hen which lays golden eggs, he is certainly not. Now, what are his feelings towards the people, towards his own countrymen who are less favoured than himself? Has he no sympathy to spare for them? Has he no regard for their interests? Has he no interests in common with them? A change has no doubt come over him. There is as much difference in his ways of thinking and those of the people as there always is between a cultured mind and one that is not cultured. But does this difference in culture disqualify him from sympathising with his fellow-men? Education is said to enlarge one's sympathies, and it is not clear why this general tendency of education should be inoperative in the case of a native of India. But what, I again ask, is the fact? When the native press asks for a curtailment of public expenditure, for a reduction of taxes, for a better administration of justice and for a better organisation of the police, is it all in the interests of the educated classes that it does so? The Government of Madras may consider the release of the Salem prisoners an act of pure grace and favour; but the general public do not think so. The release is ascribed to the energetic efforts made by educated natives who conduct the native press. Again, did not the educated classes and the common people, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, all go together in the demonstrations held in honour of Lord Ripon? What do facts such as these prove? If they prove anything at all, they prove that the common people share in the views of the educated classes, and that there is no want of good feeling between them. The educated native is regarded as a power for good by the common people. His education, his intelligence, his knowledge of the ways of Government, his accessibility, and his race, all speak in his favour, and he is naturally sought by the people. Surrounded by people who seek his advice, he feels a just pride that he is of some use to his fellowmen. He is seized with an ambition to serve them. He strives to better their condition as well as his own, and, by a sort of natural selection, becomes their leader. Does this show that the educated classes have no hold on the affections of the people? What comes nearer the truth is that there is not much love lost between the educated natives and those Anglo-Indians who make such systematic attempts to discredit them. How can it be otherwise? You cannot expect a man whose reputation you are bent on stabbing, to be in love with you.

General Summary.

COLONEL THOMSON —The services of Colonel H G Thomson, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 14th November 1884 —*Mail*

MR G S FORBES, M A, C E,—Mr G S Forbes, M A, C E, on special duty in the Foreign Department is appointed to be Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department sub *pro tem*, vice Mr A H T Martindale posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg —*Ibid*

A DARING DACOITY AT TRICHINOPOLY —A daring dacoity occurred in Anthir street, in the Trichinopoly Fort, on the night of Sunday last, the 18th instant in the house of Mr P Soobiah Aundu Sub Engineer of the P W D, Lalgudi sub division, and property, ready money and jewels to the extent of Rs 10,000 carried away The dacoits are reported to be Arabs or Cabulees who were trading in neck jewels These men appear to have had some clue from the Sub Engineers servants as to the extent of property in the house and the mode in which it was secured, and awaiting the ins lies of the absence of the Sub Engineer who was on duty in the Uda yanpalayam tying the entered the house at midnight by climbing the terraced roof and descending by means of ropes As soon as they got into the rectangular space in the centre of the house they lit matches and tapers with them and lighted the lamps in the house A boy who was found sleeping in the open verandah by one of them and informed that any noise made by him would induce them to deal a sword with him They had clubs in their hands By this time the Sub-Engineer's wife came out to see what was going on, and the Cabulees, by threatening her life, compelled her to keep quiet They then began to relieve her of her jewels and to ask her for the key of the iron safe which contained the valuables She is stated to have first said that the key was not with her, but the men demanded it saying that they knew it was suspended from her neck by a gold chain On this she made over the key The dacoits then entered the room and opened the iron safe and emptied it Until they had accomplished their object, two of the party were posted with spears to watch the inmates of the house lest they make a noise or create any disturbance On completing the work of pillage they are stated to have saluted the mistress of the house and left the whole town in a great commotion owing to this occurrence which took place in one of the thickly inhabited streets of Trichinopoly The police are after the dacoits, but where were they when all this occurred? These Cabulees are stated to belong to the batch of men who some time ago entered and robbed the Alagapuram in Madura The whole business reflects discreditably on the police, and unless the dacoits are apprehended, the police will not secure public confidence —*Correspondent of the Standard*

RAJAH C N GANAPATI ROY —This gentleman, who has kept a large establishment in Madras for many years past, is now about to remove it to Vizagapatam permanently, taking all his carriages, his sons cattle, &c, as also his employes —*Madras Herald*

MR JUSTICE MUTTUSWAMY IYER —It gives us pleasure to state that the health of Mr Justice Muttuswamy Iyer has so far improved, that it is expected he will be able to attend the Court on Monday The learned Judge had been suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia —*Ibid*

THE DRESS QUESTION —Alluding to those native gentlemen who dress as Englishmen the *Pragi Bandhoo* says —You say that you wear English dress because it ensures respect on the railways, in the law courts, and in such other places You are wrong, but in order to win respect, you pretend to be saheb by putting on English dress Oh brethren you are ready to abandon your national dress in order to obtain the respect *anywhere* They who for this light reason abandon their native dress put an obstacle in the way of national progress

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY TRAVELLING —A resolution is about to issue by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, regarding the provision of retiring accommodation in third class railway carriages, a reform which has been urgently needed for a long time past It is to the third class that the railway managers look for their chief revenue, and yet nothing has been done to make the poorer passengers comfortable Some stringent regulations regarding over crowding are also much needed on certain lines —*Pioneer*

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS —The superior capacity of the Hindoo for passing intellectual examinations, and the inability of the Mahommedan, from whatever cause to compete with him in this respect at present, is shown once more by the results of the Law examinations of the Punjab University published in the last issue of the Punjab Government Gazette Of the ten students who have successfully passed the final examination not a single one is a Mahomedan, and of the sixteen who have qualified by the first examination four only belong to the faith of Islam Two of these, however, are among the best four in the order of merit Doubtless in future years, the necessity of giving their sons a higher education and of commencing that education, from an earlier age, will be recognised by Mahomedans, who even now enjoy and enjoy properly, a far larger portion of the public patronage than could be justified from the results of examinations alone There is nothing, as far as we are aware in the religion of Mahomet which prevents his followers from choosing the legal profession for a career, but the results of the present examinations, equally with an analysis of the whole list of pleaders out of Assistant Surgeons shows that the Hindus practically carry everything before them at the highest examinations in the Punjab We have to forget heedfully to these facts in the Mahomedan community in various parts of India is already alive to, means data the new Viceroy, complaining that they are not admitted to a fair share of the appointments in the public service —*Civil and Military Gazette*

Extracts.

NATIVE DRESS

The *Dyalsingh* —Now that most of the native papers have full vent the lead of the *Indian Mirror* and have discussed the dress question from various points of view, it will no longer be a breach of etiquette for us to put it with a reference to the question of social reform of succession, those we shall in a few words of friendly enquiry to the rising generation of natives on the larger problem which that question seems to indicate Our enquiry, we would premise, is concerned in no spirit of race antagonism, but proceeds from an honest desire to understand what has struck many Europeans and some natives as a rather bewildering phenomenon We see some of the most cultivated members of Bengali society, men who have made the best use of their chances and of their abilities in this country, and have visited England in search of still higher culture—men who could well afford to stand on their dignity and adopting European modes of life keeping European manners, and in many cases wishing to be addressed by European titles Others, again,—among whom was numbered the brilliant orator and journalist whose memory we are now seeking to commemorate,—care for none of these things, and adhere scrupulously to their national dress and manners In the face of a contrast so strong as this it is impossible not to ask which of the two schools commands the sympathy of their fellow countrymen at the present time, and which represents the ideal of the Bangalee nation of the future? We do not attempt to answer the question ourselves, but we think some answer is due from those who profess to belong to the party of progress They have introduced the change, and it is for them to explain the ideas by which it is prompted, and to remove whatever shadow of misapprehension now hangs over their motives For the present we have merely to observe that the history of the world so rich in examples of passionate struggle to preserve the symbols of national identity, furnishes, so far as we know, no single instance on any scale worth mentioning of a whole nation studying how best to put off its own costume and its traditional manners, and sinking its own identity in that of a foreign race We refer to the side circumstances in order to anticipate an obvious reply

THE VICEROY AND THE MAHOMEDANS

The *Times of India* Calcutta, Thursday —A large and representative deputation from the Central National Mahomedan Association presented an address of welcome to the Viceroy this afternoon Prince Lutfullah Shah read the address which was follows —We the members of the Central National Mahomedan Association on our own behalf and on behalf of the branch Associations at Khurrackpore, Shikarpore, Patna, Sukkur, Hyderabad (Sind), Gujerat, Kurnul, Bilaspore, Ajmere, Madras, Tumkoor, Patna, Chittagong, Hooghly, Shiraz, and Mymensing respectfully beg to tender our good wishes on your assumption of the high and responsible office with which you have been entrusted by the Queen Empress Your intimate association with the Mussulman nations of the West and your friendship for the Sultan of Turkey have rendered your name for many years past familiar to Mahomedans in India Owing to a variety of causes the Mahomedan community has lost its position of pre eminence and now finds itself grievously handicapped in the race for progress The address then alluded to the memorial which was presented to Lord Ripon Owing to retirement his lordship was unable to dispose of the questions raised by the memorialists They had reason to fear that since the presentation of the memorial the condition of the Mahomedans had assumed a still less favourable aspect in many parts of the country, and they ventured to hope that under the present Viceroy's wise liberal and sympathetic administration, the aspirations and requirements of Indian Moslems would receive every consideration

The Viceroy in reply said that it gave him great pleasure to see so representative an assembly of the Mahomedan community He gathered from the address that there was scarcely a Mahomedan centre which had not sent a deputation that day This was a most excellent sign—he might almost say proof—that the Mahomedan community throughout India, by its own efforts, by a display of its own intelligence and of its native gems, could not eventually fail to vindicate for itself that position in our social system to which it is so eminently entitled The one thing, his lordship continued, which a person in my position never does is to make promises Whether or not I shall be successful in remedying those grievances of which you complain must entirely depend upon the strength of the case which I have presented on behalf of that all events you may be sure that if a patient study of your representations of an extensive and sincere desire to remedy any wrong of which you can justly complain enable me to give you satisfaction, then you may be certain that I shall not fail to do so His lordship concluded by saying that although it was his supreme duty to display absolute impartiality in the political and civil classes of Her Majesty's subjects yet nevertheless he sympathised with the difficulties under which the Mahomedans had suffered in the change of circumstances over which they had no control in the path of progress and advancement, had fallen behind

The Hon Amir Ali afterwards introduced the deputation only one to his lordship

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The *Madras Mail* —The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held on Tuesday evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Hall The Vice Chancellor the Hon J B Peile, presided in the absence of H E the Governor, the Chancellor, who was prevented from attending through indisposition and there was a large attendance of visitors

The Vice-Chancellor's address was as follows —Gentlemen of the Senate— Now it remains for me to say a few words of exhortation and encouragement to those young men who have to day received their University degrees and are about to go forth with the good seed of education in their hearts to sow and reap My time of preparation for this duty has been so short that my words will be plain and brief I shall not to low my learned predecessors in dwelling on the delights of learning pursued for its own sake and for the good it can do in disregard of earthly honours and emoluments If I gives pace is all such, for such feel and say earnest hope that it may attract and enchain more and more of our students as the academic life is more highly esteemed But no more in an Eastern than in a Western University can only but a small proportion of students devote themselves to life of philosophic research And in truth, it is evident that the material progress of India demands even more imperatively that those whose minds have been strengthened and trained in our Universities should apply their powers to practical life as teachers and workers But if direct you rather to the active than the contemplative life, I shall of course avoid any contact with the strife of political parties above which, as the Chancellor pointed out last year the University should serve I propose only to suggest the answer to this question What outlook has the Indian graduate on active life, and to what purposes can he apply his acquirements? First, then, let me say that with the great and urgent needs of your country, intellectual, moral and material, your career should be one of life long and devoted labour if it is to be worthy of your University and fulfil the expectations of your Government You have won nothing as yet but the means of usefulness, the weapons of your warfare, and you will do well not to look for a premature reward in some lucrious stipend or rest content with a cheaply earned improved and unfruitful reputation for ability You can act more worthily by entering into the competition of the learned professions, law, medicine, and civil engineering, which are open to all according to their capacity, and in which field the Indian graduate has already established his place Thou there is the public service of the country—a most legitimate object of aspiration And although impatience is often expressed as barriers and restrictions in the official career, yet when I see natives of the country in the Legislative Councils, on the bench of the High Courts, in the Magistracy, the Civil Service and in nearly every department of State, I cannot admit that the obstacles to the higher offices are such as need depress or discourage I would remind you that under your Government barriers are temporary, and are surmountable by the force of proved merit and worth And no victory over difficulties is of much ethical value which is achieved without serious effort The great mill of local public business has been made your own to occupy and possess And I hold that whatever limited ones must in this day be imposed on access to higher office, the selection of men to conduct local affairs should be subject to no other conditions than the selection of men to serve the public in the liberal professions the man who is best fitted by education and character to perform the services which the public requires, should be the man who is employed But, besides all these, there is a boundless field of useful activity open to those who have acquired at the University the habit of research and will apply it to investigations useful to Government and their country Reflect, for instance, on the imminent problem connected with the growth of population under the Roman peace of the Empire How shall these multiplying millions be sustained? By what resources of agriculture is come may that and this higher cultivation be enabled to support a large number of New products to be grown for export which will bring wealth in return from other lands? What alternative industries can be set on foot for the employment of the surplus population? These are of the economic questions to the solution of which natives of the country trained in scientific knowledge and to a curate habits of thought should be able to contribute With all these interesting subjects and pursuits opening and expanding before us, and with freedom of speech and thought, one is disposed to envy two young scholar of India his free and various opportunities for usefulness and activity in civil and political life And now in conclusion let me dwelling with the promise of your future, present a few words of caution to your graduates of 1884 and to all those before you who, in the long procession of years have received the degrees of this University, and gone out hence to encounter the struggle of life You are living in a day of much promise of which no man can yet foresee the perfect day Then realize how much in the future of your country depends upon yourselves and the character you have formed under the discipline of your colleges If you are called on hereafter as you may and will to think and speak and write on public affairs let your participation therein be in the spirit of the great authors whom you have studied, thoughtful scrupulous, liberal and free from prejudice Let me draw your attention to the words uttered lately at Poona by one whose great historical attainments entitle him to speak with high authority of the lessons of history —I mean the learned Principal of Elphinstone College, who told you that you as an educated minority among illiterate masses are exposed to special temptations and dangers from which you can be protected only by habits of mental discipline and patient self denial Keep your minds free from exaggerated ideas and pretentions Do not mar and nullify the great power and privilege of a free press by petulant and inaccurate criticism of public affairs But honest work in some of the fields of action, which I have briefly indicated, and the patriotic singleness of purpose for the public good, abstract your minds from any craving for the personal notoriety which is so often mistaken for fame Thus may you obey the charge which I have addressed to you, that even in your life and conversation you shall show yourselves worthy of the degrees conferred upon you by this University—a University founded in a year of war and tumult by a Government, which resolution was impotent to divert from completing the benefacent work of which you enjoy the inheritance (Applause)

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATAK PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 9, 1885. No. 6.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0 0
Per mensem	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	3 0
Back numbers	"	0	4 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be inserted, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps half annas value, the latter are equivalent to a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Rapidly and effectually relieves cancers, strengthens the intellectual faculties, invigorates the kidneys, lungs and liver and is highly recommended for the following ailments —

Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, General Debility, Loss of appetite, Fever, Ague, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a persistent nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANIES EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1, 1 2, 1s 7 8, 1s 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Baranagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column do	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under R 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 18, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and persons of many years experience in the trade

Stationary. Watches Teas Cutlery. &c &c

To avoid all mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work, we have our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Sole Agents to Terms Strictly Cash

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE RS 10 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to encourage the sacred title of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Veda, the Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Pedhamasant Upanishads

II A full account on the Sacred Mimansa and Brahma Sutras their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to Sutras

III Literal translation into English of the Sarirakka Mimansa (of which the original Sutras can not shall be given in Devanagari) together with a treatise of the sacred mystery of Sankaracharya entitled Sarirak Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanations of the reasoning, proposition, &c by Sankaracharya in brief in extent

IV An explanation of the principal Vedantic Doctrines not briefly the Indian Philosophic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SAME

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POSTAGE FREE)

Apply, with remittance to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE ANTI GUM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPROCURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of this remedy I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fortnight (three weeks) I have in reality upon thousands and not thousands Leprosy, Leucoderma (white leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Nodes and all mental conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day This wonderful and unexampled 190 different mental Substance prepared Chemically and warranted Discovered by our Ancient Aryans so early as 1873 it has been tested with full success Thousands of testimonials from different parts of British India and Europe received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results

I Guarantee a cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned. Price Rs 12 8 for 2 weeks and Rs 1 for one month

Free to all the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing, &c 12 only

Brief Sketch Why the well known Rockwood Zamindar Dr Shaw, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier has conducted a few days in second to my immediate relief, which has thoroughly cured my long and tedious

His Highness the Rajah of Alipore, Bengal, says —that medicine you have sent me for my cure the last bottle case message I send you 2 bottles more per V P P Dr Charles Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in my family I will also use it Shah" Thousands of testimonials from all parts of all

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Office,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO.
CHARLESTREE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Scrofula, Psoriasis and very obstinate diseases common in India

Price of three packets for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and Five packets for a months use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" has to three different kinds, patients are requested to state their symptoms so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr M Chakravarty says —"I have seen Chormoco cure wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is an able remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1882.

Messrs SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

Dear Sirs,

Having heard of your reputation and skill in matters the treatment of Leprosy by your patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I am prompted to buy from a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores or the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight, I noticed to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty I owe to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected in me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation in the part, on consulting some experienced men I became informed that it was a leprous and originated from effects of the three Gunas down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not speak to anyone regarding it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave into the world that I received the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

Mrs * * * * *

First Street, No New Town, Madras.

I was prompted by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V. P. P. a bottle of them for three months use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

Messrs SCHUSZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully
(Sd) R VENKUT RAO

Apply to SCHUSZ SMITH & Co,
Bangalore, India.

Advertisement.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Coolies to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 9th February 1885

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

A. E HAWLINS, LIEUT.-COL.,
Offg Supdt Rem Remt Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR
25th January 1885

TENDERS FOR WOOL

The Agents of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company, (Limited) invite tenders for the supply of Wool for 1, 2 or 3 years, of the following descriptions, and in Bounds of 20lbs each

Sheared Wool Grey Ordinary
" " do Coiar
" " Black Nuddroog
" " do Ordinary
" " White best Mundium
" " Brown soft light
" " do " dark Chickballapoor

Tenders will be opened, at noon, on Saturday, 25th February 1885, at the Company's premises, No 7, Dickinson Road, in the presence of those concerned The Agents hold themselves to nothing and reserve to themselves the right of accepting any tenders

R WESTON FOTHER,
Secretary (pro tem)

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 1st Feb—Sealed warrants having been received by the authorities that attempts would be made to blow up public buildings in London every precaution against such an occurrence has been taken at the Bank of England the British Museum and the new Law Courts

Several State Legislatures have adopted resolutions expressing abhorrence at the recent outrages in London and bills have been introduced directed against dynamite

Bombay 2nd Feb—The *Times of India* learns that at the Calcutta Trades Association dinner on Friday Lord Dufferin in reply to the toast of his health said he doubted whether it did not of the Government should speak in public on such rare occasions His duty was rather to listen to other speakers in such a vast country as India. He heartily thank the hearers for the cordial reception they had given him He trusted that his policy would further in every way the interests of the people in spite of all adverse criticism This policy he added was not only his but was that of England as regards India's government and people all of whom were from that English rule in India shall be the crowning glory of India's history No grievance either native or European, should be passed over without enquiry

London 2nd Feb—The terms of agreement offered by England with respect to Egypt are final as will be embodied in a treaty The international guarantee will confer no no Power but England the right to interfere with the Egyptian administration A tax of 5 per cent will be levied on imports for two years No commission of enquiry as suggested by French proposals will be appointed unless at the expiration of that time it is necessary to continue the tax

Cairo 2nd Feb—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that the enemy have abandoned their position at Bir and that General Earle's force now occupied the place

The navigation of the Nile is very difficult but the column have over come all obstacles

General Freemantle has made a reconnaissance in force eight miles west of Suakim and found the enemy occupying a strong position there They however retired to Sgi t, and the British after a slight skirmish returned to Suakim

Paris 3rd Feb—Admiral Courbet telegraphs that on the 28th January the forces under his command carried the enemy's position on the south east of Kelung after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Chinese

Cairo, 3rd Feb—A body of eighty men composed of Hussars and Egyptians, proceeded from Suakim yesterday and burned Handoub, and whilst returning to Suakim were surrounded by a strong force of rebels They succeeded however in making their escape with the loss of eight Hussars and three Egyptians.

Constantinople 3rd Feb—Turkey has protested against Italian annexations in the Red Sea.

FALL OF KHARTOUM

GENERAL GORDON PROBABLY A PRISONER

Cairo 5th Feb—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has been captured by the Mahdi through treachery and that General Gordon has probably been taken prisoner

Further telegrams received from Lord Wolseley state that Khartoum fell on the 26th January

Sir Charles Wilson arrived there on the 28th and found the town in the hands of the enemy, and returned under heavy fire from the banks of the river

Cairo, 6th Feb—The latest reports state that the Pacha commanding the remparts at Khartoum opened the gates, and admitted the Mahdites into the City

The steamers, on arriving some miles below the Shabluka cataract, were wrecked All on board however were saved, and landed on an island in the middle of the river, where they are now in safety A steamer has been dispatched to bring them to Gakat

The fate of General Gordon is an unknown

The telegram states that General Stewart still continues to improve

The wounded are being brought back to Cabbat

London 6th Feb—The London Press of this morning unanimously urge that the retreat of our troops from the Soudan is impossible and advise Lord Wolseley to concentrate a strong force at Dongola in order to take Berber and in the meantime while the strong relief movements are being partly of Indian troops should be sent to Suakim to open the road to Berber

Sir Charles Dilke speaking at Pudlington yesterday said the Government had received a telegram from Lord Wolseley stating that there was no cause for alarm regarding the position held by the British at Gakdul and Metemmah

At a Cabinet Council held to-day the future course of the Government with regard to the Soudan has been determined

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 9, 1885

BRITISH MALIGNERS OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA

THERE is one section of the English in India and one section of the Anglo Indian Press which never can believe the natives of India and the Native Press alone The fiery Englishman young or old, in town or in the mofussil, especially if he be a coffee, tea, or indigo planter, is continually saying something to irritate and annoy his native fellow subjects of the Queen, and as we know well, it is no uncommon thing for us to hear of a poor cooly being beaten to death or "accidentally" shot, and if *such things are recorded* in the columns of the Native Press and commented upon in fitting terms, then the members of the Native Press are disreputable and disloyal people. Then, again, there is a section of the Anglo Indian Press which is continuously maligning the Native Press Please "three born Englishmen," learned editors of sinking journals, decline to see any virtue or strength, or honesty in their brethren of the native press Honest, it may be, strong, language in the Native Press is at once taken to be disloyalty to the British Queen and her Government Such exhibitions of British arrogance and wanton rudeness, we had hitherto supposed were chiefly confined to Englishmen and the *English Press in Bengal and the North-West Provinces*, and that in Southern India, there was far more satisfactory feeling between the English and the Native Press It would seem, however, that we reckoned without our host, and that, in Southern, as in Northern India, there may be Englishmen and English Journalists who are maligners of the natives and of the native press In his issue of the 5th instant, our contemporary of the *Bangalore Examiner* (which is the tri weekly edition of the *Daily Post*) has an article on that most remarkable letter which appears in the columns of a Moscow paper from the pen of General Scobeleff The letter deliberately sets forth the announcement—which looks demi official—that it is, and has been, for many years, the constant aim and design of Russia to invade India, to strike at British power in India, so that Russia may be unhampered in her designs on the Bosphorus and the city of Constantinople With the actual contents of general Scobeleff's letter we have nothing to do just now What we wish to direct attention to is that part of the article in the *Bangalore Examiner* which seeks to discover a cause for the estimate of the Indian people's feelings towards, and expectations from, Russia which General Scobeleff professes to give in his letter After quoting general Scobeleff's words, the *Examiner* continues—"But who is responsible for this trouble? The writers in the English and Indian Press who wrote the nonsense to which general Scobeleff refers. Such papers as *the Indian Mirror* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and journals of the same kidney must have fallen in the way of the writer, and he believes every word that they contain the people do not wish to see Russian and Afghan hordes plundering their lands, and should this ever take place, they will have to thank such precious prints as those we have referred to, which make the members believe that they will be received with open arms" This is the kind of *stuff* with which our contemporary of the *Examiner* treats his readers He does not seem to see, or if he sees, he coolly ignores, the gross libel in which he has indulged towards both the people and the press of India The charge is deliberately made that both are equally disloyal, and that it is owing to this disloyalty that the Russians have been encouraged to form and publicly announce plans for the invasion of India and for the wresting of empire from the hands of the British It follows that if the Press, which is the representative and reflex of public opinion, is disloyal, then the people too must be disloyal The logic of the *Examiner* is curious because *General Scobeleff has had the courage* of his convictions and has published them abroad, because he has read the productions of certain English and Native writers in the Press, therefore, these writers—as generally the native writers—are responsible for the invasion of India by Russia Now that is really too bad As we say, that the atheism and no-religion which now prevail amongst some young educated natives of India are to be attributed to the higher Western education which the British Government encourages and itself supports out of the revenues If the native press of India, especially such high class journals as the *Indian Mirror* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* have had frequent occasions to speak out plain and wholesome truths, in plain and wholesome language, to the British Government of India, it does not follow either the Press or the people are disloyal to Great Britain, and that either would wish that Russia would take her place in India Our contemporary appears to think that plain speaking on the defects and shortcomings of the British Government of India can not be compatible with the sincerest loyalty to the Queen Empress of India The fact of the matter lies all the other way—the fact that the Russian Government or writers in the Russian Press, have wrong notions about the feelings, and misunderstand conduct of the Indian Press and Indian people towards the British Government Our own conviction is that such erroneous notions would not go abroad and find their way into Russia, but for that section of the Anglo Indian Press which keeps constantly and pertinaciously calling into question the loyalty of the princes, the people, and the native press of India towards the British Government It is owing to maligners, such as those that such a letter as General Scobeleff's could have been written We are sorry to see the *Bangalore Examiner* in the company of the maligners

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE

THE system of admitting natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service of the country by selection through what is known as the Statutory Civil Service, is bad enough in itself and is also equally unpopular wherever it has been tried by the various British Governments and administrations in India We are indebted to the short-sighted and selfish policy of Lord Lytton for the introduction of the system, as that nobleman evidently thought that such a plan, combined with the reduction of the minimum of age for candidates competing in England, would effectually debar the entry of the educated natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service, through the regular channel of the open competitive examination held in London Lord Lytton's narrow minded and selfish plan has succeeded so far that, in recent years, but very few natives of India have been able to go to England for the purpose of trying their fortune there, and the Covenanted Indian Civil Service, through that channel may be said to be now practically barred to our educated, intelligent, and ambitious young men We repeat that the Statutory Civil Service is bad enough in itself for the natives of India, but it seems to us that, in the hands of the Madras Government, no bad system could be made worse than it originally was, by the way in which the system is worked Indeed, it is quite a revelation to the public that the Government of Madras could possibly have acted in the manner described in a Memorial to Lord Dufferin the Viceroy and Governor General, which now has before us It is a memorial from the Mahajana Sabha of Madras and sets forth in brief and terse, yet telling language, the mode adopted by the Madras Government to carry out the system of the Statutory Civil Service The facts relate to the last examination and selection made in the course of the past year The memorialists are justified in affirming that the plan adopted by the Madras Government is arbitrary and unjust to the candidates, and, we would add, we never saw a plan so foolish and absurd, so laughable, we should say, if the issues were not so grave to those concerned The memorialists say—"A few days before the date of the preliminary examination the candidates, whose applications had been registered from year to year were informed that they should appear for an examination in certain specified subjects and that the candidates who might succeed in the said examination would have to undergo another *trial* examination which was to be fixed The notices sent to the candidates did not specify any limitation regarding age. As the Government took care to select such applications only as they thought it proper to take in organisation, it was believed by the candidates to whom notices were sent that they would have to compete on equal terms Nor did the Government announce to them in any manner that, after the competitive examination was over, any other unlimited and unknown considerations will be brought forward to nullify its results practically After the results of the preliminary examination were known to the Government though they have not been published up to this time, certain alterations were suddenly introduced into the scheme originally proposed for the second Examination which was held on the 15th of December last and whose result was communicated to the Government *in the manner prescribed by them* Your Excellency's Memorialists are now surprised to find that the Government instructed the President of the Examination Board, without however in any way revealing their intentions to the candidates, that for the purpose of selecting *but one candidate* out of 9 examinees, the names of the *next six* candidates should be sent to them *in alphabetical order* special care being taken *not* to indicate their rank in any way In accordance with these instructions the names of *three* candidates were communicated to the Government *in alphabetical order* as the names of those that passed in the first class, though the minimum of marks required for passing in the first class was not definitely fixed beforehand and communicated to the candidates, and, without any reference whatsoever to the respective positions of the three candidates, information regarding the same having been deliberately avoided by the Government, one of them has been recommended to Your Excellency for admission into the Civil Service" Could there be anything more absurd and ridiculous than the plan of competitive examination described above? We should not be using exaggerated language if we spoke of the plan as a competitive farce, the concoctors of which were quite unconscious of the ridiculous figures they were presenting to the public It is, in short, a happy go lucky plan, by which that candidate is more likely to succeed whose name happens to be alphabetically higher up the letters of the English language than the names of his fellow competitors. The reader will understand from this what a fictitious importance the Madras Government has attached to the mere initial letter of a man's name Had the Madras Government directed the Board of examiners after they had conducted the preliminary examination of the nine candidates, to cut nine slips of paper of uniform size, and to write the word—*prize* on one of those

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wine Opium smoking indigestion dyspepsia &c by one simple instruction in a bottle Re 3 As 8 per phial & T Wickenden, Barrackpore, Calcutta Wanted Agents

while the other eight represented blanks, if these pieces of paper were rolled up, thrown into the hat of one of the examiners, and well shaken up, and then if the nine candidates stood in a row (in alphabetical order, if you like) and each one took out a slip of paper out of the hat, and if the man who was lucky enough to take out the "prize" slip was declared to be the successful statutory civilian, we do not think such a man could have been worse or more unfair than the method adopted by the Government of Madras Our plan certainly has the advantage of the excitement and high expectations of lottery, while it preserves the Madras Government's penchant for 'alphabetical order' But enough of this farce, we have no doubt whatever that Lord Dufferin will lend an attentive and considerate ear to the prayer of the memorialists that "the respective rank of the three candidates mentioned in the order of the Madras Government may be taken into consideration before accepting the recommendation of the local Government, that the selection be made according to the order of merit and that orders may be passed to hold every year hereafter an open competitive examination under such rules as Your Excellency in Council may think fit to adopt for the admission of natives into the Statutory Civil Service, and to make the selection solely according to the merits of the successful candidates as determined by such examination"

Occasional Notes.

THE Maharajah Holkar is reported to be rather seriously ill

The Viceroy has conferred upon His Highness Malcolm Sir Mirza Raja Kangar of Kutch the title of Sawai Bahadoor as an hereditary distinction

THE Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says that a fresh Treaty has been made between France and Burmah, and that a French consul will be sent to Mandalay

THE *Englishman* understands that, after all, the Hon Justice Cunningham will not take leave to go to England this year He may, however, take short leave in the country

INTIMATION has been received in India that Sir William Muir has resigned his place in the Secretary of state's Council—consequent on his appointment as successor Sir Alexander Grant as Principal of the Edinburgh University

A DELEGATION of Buddhist priests has waited on King Theebaw and represented the grievances and evils that people are suffering, and the miserable condition to which extortion and oppression have brought them Theebaw expressed surprise, but promised inquiry and redress Meanwhile fighting and cruelty go on in the villages A serious rising is reported from the Minjan district, where 1000 Shans were plundering villages, and killing those inhabitants who opposed them The Governor had sent to Mandalay for troops, but none were available

A MERCHANT from Herat who has arrived at Lahore states that there is considerable popular excitement in Herat in consequence of the Russian advance The Chiefs are opposed to the peace at peace for bearing police enforced by the Ameer of Cabul The Chiefs urge that the true policy is to maintain Afghan independence, and to actively and resolutely resist Russian aggression They suspect treachery on the part of the Ameer and the British Government and the popular belief is that there will be much fighting and trouble before the matter is settled one way or the other

A PROSELYTIZING campaign is being carried on by the Russian clergy of the German provinces of the Empire The system pursued is one of bribes and promises, not of pains and penalties A magnificent church of the Greek Church has just been consecrated at Riga, in presence of the protector of the Holy Synod and several other dignitaries, and the papers of St Petersburg ascribed to it all the importance of a great historic event The Czar, out of his own purse, has endowed the new church with 6000,000 roubles The conversions of the Letters and Esthonians to the Greek Church continue on a considerable scale

THE Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill have now gone through all the clauses of the Bill. Another four or five days will probably see the Bill redrafted and the Report written. The future course of the measure cannot at present be accurately marked out The report on the redrafted Bill will probably pass through Committee in time to be laid on the Legislative Council table on the 13 h, certainly on the 20th the latest The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration may, however, be kept back until the 6th proximo, due time being thus given for members of the Council to study the redraft and report

AT Pondicherry, the prices of many of the principal necessary articles of food have been at almost famine rates ever since the floods of December last, owing to supplies from the interior being cut off, even now rice is selling at 1½ Pondicherry measures only per fanam, (equal to Rs 8 per bag) and cotton 8 annas per pound, vegetables, usually very cheap and plentiful, have often been unobtainable at any price The French Minister for the Colonies has, we understand, sanctioned, as an *extraordinary* expenditure by the Pondicherry Government, an amount of the Extraordinaries, of two millions of francs (Rs 9,70,870)

SAYS the *Rast Goftar*—From Mr Inapore we hear of a case illustrative of the Ilbert Bill Two Europeans in Inapore were recently in a bold barefaced theft within a house in charge of the Irrigation Department, they were defended by a well known local planter on the part of the Defence As soon as the Europeans Magistrate trying let off one of them fined the other one Rupee

This is the first time we The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* hear of a *bold barefaced theft* punished with one rupee fine If this policy of peace is to be practically carried out, the natives would be to take more notice of these gross forms of justice

AT a meeting of Graduates of the Madras University held in Triplicane We Ivan Mission High School on the evening of the last instant, it was resolved "that in the opinion of this meeting the mode of recommendation adopted by the Madras Government this year to the Statutory Civil Service during the results of the recent Competitive Examinations is highly objectionable in that it does not guarantee the appointment of the best of the successful candidates" Also—"that this meeting resolves to send a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy of India requesting His Excellency to call for the results of the preliminary as well as of the final competitive Examination recently held in preference to the Statutory Civil Service and *then* make the appointment" The following is the copy of the telegram sent to the Viceroy by the Chairman of the Graduates' meeting—"Meeting of Graduates held this evening Method of recommendation this year by Madras Government to Statutory Civil Service ignoring results of Competitive Examination condemned Prevailed decision and call for results of Examination"

Local and Provincial

AN Agriculturist—We learn that Mr Ragavoolu Naidu, A Tenant Engineer of Shimogah, intends taking "Leave" special leave, in order to enter upon his studies at the Agricultural College at Madras, with the view of adding the coming scientific Agriculturist, thus

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE C and M Station—Major Mirlie, District Magistrate and Municipal President, C and M Station, Bangalore, will return from furlough about the beginning of next month, when Colonel Mugrath, who is officiating will revert to Coorg

MR BICKETTS—We understand that Mr L Bicketts, the packer Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, will return from furlough on the 21st Instant, when he will take charge from Mr Sannaraveelou Pillay, till the return of Capt A H Macintosh, and that Mr Bicketts will then be posted as Civil and Sessions Judge of Ashugrum Division

DEPARTURE OF H H THE MAHARAJAH—His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan, his Secretary, His Highness Private Secretary Mr A Power, and the members of the suite left Bangalore for Mysore on Tuesday afternoon to 7th inst at by special train The British Resident and Major Wylie, the Assistant Resident, with a large assemblage of Europeans and Native gentlemen of Bangalore were on the platform to bid His Highness farewell

THE MOPLAHS AGAIN—Yesterday, at 12-15 p m, a special troop train conveyed three companies of the 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry to Malliapuram, on the Western coast There is every probability that there will be a few fat row again got up by the Moplahs There will be some sort of festival coming on amongst the Christian (Roman Catholic) Moplah boatmen and the Christians of the Mahomed a Moplahs It will be remembered that the latter, after having been converted to Roman Catholicism, and marrying a girl of that religion, recanted, deserted his wife, and went back to their own people The Christian Moplahs from time to time receives aid from foreign countries that the Moplahs resent the heavy taxation imposed on them at Malliapuram by the Government on account of the last and refuse to pay it With the three companies of Infantry go ten artillerymen and two horses The report has gone abroad that the Government of Madras intend to use the most stringent measures, with a view of disarming the Moplah population as the mischief is supposed to be being the men to go about armed with knives and firearms

Correspondence.

WANTED—A CANARESE SCHOOL FOR BANGALORE

SIR—There is a pretty good number of English Schools of all grades at Bangalore, but for some reason which I am unable to divine, the Educational Department has not thought fit to establish a Canarese School for four years Parents find the want an inflicted hardship in choosing a Canarese School for their children There are some indigenous schools but there is nothing like a system in them and what little is taught in them may be event by our children less than they usually take out to the present Canarese schools I am afraid we cannot send to English Schools with the end, and many of the students who only would do well to learn their own vernacular are taught at present in a foreign language at an expense of time and labour If *intuition and cramming* are the chief objections now, I don't see any reason why subjects such as History, Geography and Mathematics, should not be taught in the vernacular of the boys If this course be followed, I think our boys will be better all to follow the course of studies in an English school, when they are subsequently sent to it The instruction given in a Canarese School of the description I propose should from the most fitted English education of our boys Parents hold of this description in the Lingayat Vernacular school will and, I am sure, be out of place at Bangalore The cost of maintaining the school will Cost Rupees 4 in addition will be quite simple If the editor of this paper bring the matter to the notice of our enlightened Dewan and the Education Secretary which is so much in the cause of vernacular education in the country I am hopeful a suitable provision will be made for the instruction of our children in Canarese

A PARENT

DRAMA AND MORALITY

SIR,—In the days of Iram the mania it might look strange on my part to say anything against imitation of the dramatic performances which are being given in Bangalore almost every day, but it is not with these my wish to say something on the moral effect produced by them on the public In dramas is no doubt an even tendency It will make a good performance which have talents for it It will give scope for the improvement of literature It has its own moral excellences To a superficial observer these seem to suffice But to one who knows what is going on around him and within the theatre the disadvantages outweigh only a little the good enumerated above The different postures of squatting, coughing, mouth at gazing, and a host of other indecorous exercises on the part of the audience and neglect of work and study on the part of the young clearly go to show that the theatre is a place calculated to do more harm than good, to speak of the disfigurings, aping deformities, shows unmanly and the parrot getting up of the pieces on the part of the *actures* themselves A dramatic performance produces on the audience what I will produce sonnets readers Both are for the excitement of the thoughtless and giddy and for the benefit of the wise Considering that the majority belong to the former denomination, what can be said of moral effects produced on them? Who stops to reflect upon a parable in a lecture or to wait for the moral lesson which is found only at the end of the novel or at the conclusion of the performance The countenance of *Vomen* and the *Gudhervastree* will have a more lasting in the heart of the audience than the right views and woes of *Rhamayida* and the *Yogi* brahmin *Dushtabudhi* has a firmer hold on them than *Unantrahasa*. *Sakuntala* and *Vishiya* are loved more for their beauty than for their virtue. When those pioneers of Natakams and now much neglected *Sangalaes* first made their appearance before the Bangalore public it was a pleasure and amusement for all to witness them All actors in talk and ridiculous gestures were the order of the day. Now that they have been superseded by the Mysore singing quasi dramatic Companies, every master has neglected his profession in favor of preparing Natakams and his pupil hardly finds time for his education in addition to attending Natak Company which has become his school and home. How many promising boys have been seduced to it, and how many parents are pining away at home, heart broken at the conduct of their children! The youths spend their time, sighing after the happiness depicted in the play, and neglecting the work at home It might look misanthropic on my part to depict these evils on the supposition that they are exaggerated, but I would earnestly appeal to the inner heart of every man who attends a match party in his friend's house Next I say that the dancing satellite will be the object of his dreams for a few nights, and that her different gestures will be floating before his eyes?

If it is the object of the leading public to look after the well being of the less favoured brethren and sisters, it is high time, I think, that they should seriously look into the affair and discourage as far as possible the mania for theatre-going and theatre-playing

UMPIRE

Extracts

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE

The *Madras Mail*—We regret to learn that the Princess of Tanjore died at Tanjore on Saturday afternoon, from the effects of small-pox Her Highness Vijya Mehtab Mukta Boye Amoonna, Rajah Sahib of Tanjore, and member of the order of the Crown of India, was the daughter of Rajah Sowaj, who died in 18 and the *grandaughter of Rajah Sharfoji*, the friend of Missionary Schwartz In 1799 Sharfoji concluded a treaty with the East India company, by which he resigned all administrative authority in Tanjore to the British and retained two forts in the State and various palaces, together with an annual revenue of 1½ lakhs of rupees, and one fifth of the net revenue of the country, amounting to 7 lakhs per annum more Sharfoji was educated among Christians in Madras, but he remained a Hindu until his death in 1832 He was a most amiable and enlightened Prince, and his son and grandaughter should in remembrance of his own loyalty, have been accorded better treatment than they experienced at the hands of the Government Her Highness came to Madras on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and at other times, and she evinced much intelligent interest in the welfare of her country-women Her counsel Dr Kavanagh, is at the present moment urging her case on the notice of the home authorities, and has enlisted the sympathy of Lord Napier and Ettrick, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr John Bright, Mr Cowen and others.

THE NEW HIGH COURT HOUSE

The *Madras Mail*—A committee has been recently sitting, with the Chief Justice as President, to decide on a site for the erection of a High Court House the present buildings having been condemned as affording accommodation quite insufficient for the five Judges and their establishments, while the situation is both noisy and dusty, evils that will increase as the Harbour works progress The spot selected is on the Lighthouse Esplanade, and the new buildings will have a frontage facing the sea. They will stretch from the Esplanade road on the north, to the lighthouse on the south, their front being a little further back from the sea than the lighthouse The Commander in Chief has consented to the occupation of the proposed site It was feared that exception would be taken by the military authorities on account of proximity to the Fort, but Sir Frederick Roberts is aware that the fort is untenable against any assailed attack with heavy artillery, and would only be useful in the case of a civil outbreak, as a rallying point and place of refuge, sufficient clear space being retained round it for the effective use of rifles. With this space the new Courts will not interfere The Pallapetti maidan was first thought of, but its distance from Black Town was found to be an insuperable obstacle, while the Judges naturally objected to any site northward of the existing High Court A sea face with plenty of space in front and behind, were also highly desirable All these desiderata have been happily secured by the selection of the Esplanade, and the Bench, the bar, and the public, are alike to be congratulated We

hope soon to announce that Government has accorded formal sanction to the choice of the Committee, and that we shall see a pile of buildings erected that will be an ornament to and worthy of this city

MUSSULMAN *versus* HINDUS

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—We noticed the other day, the complaints made by Mahomedans, that the good places under Government and elsewhere are nearly always filled by Hindus Without taking any side in a matter between the races, we can certainly say—that the Mussulman has only himself to blame if he is beaten by the Hindu The question arises, why is he so beaten? The answer is simple enough Take ten Mussulman boys of 14 and ten Hindus of the same age from the same school, and you will find that the attainments of the followers of the Prophet are no what inferior to those of the believers in the Shastras Let the twenty boys be studied further (in imagination) and go up to one of our Colleges, and look at them again when they are twenty years old What do we find then? The Hindus are almost with out exception, superior to the Mussulmans in their intellectual attainments Posts now a days are filled according to the results of competitive examinations, and, in consequence, the Hindus carry them Two reason why the Hindu, as a young man, is better than the Mussulman, who was his equal when both were boys, is to be found in the difference between the modes of life followed by the pair From his caste rules, and from his hereditary instincts, the Hindu is sedentary and solitary, the Mussulman sensual and gregarious Thus while the Hindu youth is devoting the budding power of his intellect to the absorption of new, varied, and useful knowledge, his Mahomedan *Contrere* yields to the inclination of a lazy disposition, worked upon by the sensuous influence of a tropical climate, and gives himself up—so far as his means will allow—to a *dolce far niente* existence expressed, in his case, by match girls, rose water, repose, sweets scents and sounds, and idleness complete Years roll by, and he goes idly with the current in contact to float with the stream, drifting day by day farther and farther from the object of his waning ambition yet is only when he sees a quondam friend—who has battled successfully against the stream of competition, disappointment and reverse—safe ashore in the haven of his desire—a lucrative appointment under the *Sircar Malatia Mulatia*, the Hindu is the Scot, and the Mussulman the Irishman of India Hence the result we are constantly see

PROSPECTS AND METHODS OF NATIONAL REFORM

Mr A O Hume, of Simla, in a long letter to the Indian *Spectator*, writes —

I have read with the most entire sympathy your cogent and eloquent Notes on the evils attendant on infant marriages and enforced widowhood. Privately, for years past, I have strenuously urged on Native friends the necessity of reform on these and other kindred social matters, so that you must not attribute my long delay in answering your letter, on closing these papers, to any want of interest in the painful subjects to which they relate Most entirely do I agree with you, that much misery results from these customs, that in the present day, (whatever may have been the case in times long past) the evil generated by them far outweighs any good with which they can justly be credited—that yearly this disproportion will increase and that their abolition is even now an object in every way worthy to be aimed at

There is so little genuine selfish enthusiasm in the world now a days, that agreeing thus far with you, I have been unwilling to appear in any way to throw cold water on your zeal, by tendering only a qualified concurrence in your views But since you continue to insist on a public confession of the faith that is in me, I must in justice to the great national cause, which we both alike have at heart, say distinctly, what—rightly or wrongly—I really think about the matter

In the first place I must say I think you *somewhat* exaggerate the evil results of these traditional institutions I quite admit that there is full warrant for everything you advance—the terrible evils you refer to are real, but they are not, to my idea, by any means so universal as the ordinary reader of your Notes would, I think, be led to infer More over, though I admit that the evil does, on the whole, outweigh the good, it is not fair to our people to allow it to be supposed that they are so hopelessly blind as to cling to institutions which are utterly and unmitigatedly bad In the existing state of the native social problem, no really impartial competent judge will, I believe, deny that in many cases these institutions even yet work fairly well There are millions of cases in which early marriages are believed to be duly proving happy ones, and in which consummation having been deferred by the parents (and it is *may I add, say*, is the usual case) till a reasonable age (I mean for Asiatic girls) the progeny are, so far as we can judge perfectly healthy, physically and mentally

The male intellect, however cultivated, still remains in perfect unit a sympathized by that of the educated woman Mill's essay on Liberty—his grandest work—owes its perfection I firmly believe, as asserted by its author to his long discussions of the subject with a highly educated lady A nation whose women are made dated let its men have all possible culture still goes not the world's fight with only one arm The superiority of Western over Eastern nations (and in many matters this is beyond dispute) is mainly due to the fact that in the former both the female and male hand are brought to bear upon all great public questions Ladies it is true, do not as yet sit in the House of Commons, but there is not a vote taken in that House on any important national question which has not been fully as much influenced by the female as by the male minds of the educated classes In a despotically governed country where the Sovereign associates with himself a coterie of highly intellectual, if perhaps only self educated women the evil of the general mental degradation of the females of the country may not be distinctly and directly traced on the public policy but where by the spread of liberal institutions the people voice becomes as it is even here becoming daily day a more and more powerful factor in the direction of public affairs, the community which retains to women uneducated and deliberately deprives itself of their intellectual co operation, can never hope to compete successfully with others in which public policy is the joint product of the educated male and female mind Educated reformers of all shades of opinion should never forget that unless the elevation of the female element in the nation proceeds *pari passu* with their work, all their labour for the political enfranchisement of the country will prove vain and in so far as the two castes against which you rightly inveigh tend *inter alia* to depress that element all are bound to sympathize with and support you in your proposed reforms not overrating their importance not pressing them too furiously before their time is ripe, but accepting them as two, amongst several reforms by which our women must be raised to their rightful status before India whether still affiliated to England or not can become either truly prosperous or truly free

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The *Wilson Mill*—The anniversary of this institution was held on Saturday afternoon, at the College Sir Charles Turner, C.J., Chief Justice, presided and said —If there are any among the audience who do not at the present moment share my views as to the importance of a sound education to the agricultural, I hope before my address is finished, I shall have persuaded them of its value, and I would expect, crave the attention of educated native gentlemen who have at heart the interests of their country, and are active in promoting them We know that those gentlemen are at present greatly occupied with one question, I mean the question of representative government I by no means underrate the importance of that question, but what after all, is representative government? What is indeed government of any kind? It is but the means to an end Government is a means whereby we seek to achieve freedom,—that is to say, the lawful use by every man of his faculties and his possessions so as not to injure others It is the end of government to secure to the citizens their lives, their liberties, and their wealth It is the function of Government to achieve for us those ends and things which, individually we cannot compass for ourselves For instance, we cannot by individual effort secure the due administration of justice, or the provision of a police or military force sufficient to secure internal tranquility, and to protect us from foreign foes It is also the legitimate function of government to do for the whole community what it can not so well do for itself, for instance establish an internal and external postal system—or to do for certain classes of the community what all feel should be done but what for want of means individuals cannot do, for instance, provide a thoroughly sound system of public instruction These are the legitimate functions of government, and whatever be the form of a Government which the circumstances of a country have brought about, the Government is a good Government in so far as it achieves these ends It is not unnatural that the citizens of a State should desire to have their opinions consulted in regards administration having under the British Government, you have been assisted by the same love of political discussion which is implanted in the breast of every Englishman and if the connection of this country with the crown of England is to endure you will find a demand made in imagination to the effect that our rulers should bring more of your ends (in phrase), but in those of us (imagination) who are only study the present and future of India there seems a still more urgent thing we in nature insist on You are not unable to make your wishes or your opinions known to the Government there is to count in which the Government allows all citizens certain liberty of expression, or rather freely invites, or more gracefully accepts well meaned suggestions You have more pressing needs You have made rapid strides on the path of intellectual culture and like every nation which has trod that path you have more wants the more a nation advances in civilization the more the material wants of life increase in intensity, and now the people of India feel that their houses better fed and clothed better lighted and ventilated better fed, better protected, whether in law or in medicine, in fact, you are entering upon a very much more expensive life and I have read the letters in the newspapers written by gentlemen who express pleasure in Municipalities you will find the same complaint in Madras we are too poor Now it appears to me, gentlemen that the one great need which India must endeavour to satisfy at the present day is to make herself more wealthy Do you look for instance at the Government over which I have the honour to preside Some of you are very conversant with that there should be an entire separation of the executive or revenue and magisterial functions What do we find in India? A very large increase in the expense of administration Many are anxious for a larger division of higher officers that they may be more expenditure Many are anxious for the development of railways of canals, and the improvement of our roads That means larger expenditure But the question arises how are we to provide for this large expenditure? The answer must become more wealthy In what way? I fear I must say I fear if we seek to increase the national wealth? We must look to the land (cheers, cheers) we must increase the development of the resources of the land I truly have that a country of which the resources are principally upon the surface and such a country is India This empire has many different climates that it produces a number of plants which are not only necessary for its wants but have a commercial value in other parts of the world Hitherto as the occupation of the large bulk of the population, and its labour market is so well stocked that its exports labour The great antiquity of agriculture in this land has secured for you an inheritance of really made knowledge but we must not stand where our grandfathers stood in these progressive days Scientific agriculture has been and is recognized both by ancient and modern *savants* as a necessity for a nation of agriculturists We are now taught that each country should produce that which it can produce best and cheapest, so that the wealth of every country is materially increased by adopting this doctrine, that it is a waste of capital for a country to pay Rs 10 for a home made article which the same article can be supplied to it, of the same quality, by a foreign country for Rs 5 If India is to be made richer, it is either by increasing the number of these products, or their quality or by converting raw material into a manufactured article, in which case you will make two profits the profit of growing or collecting the raw material and the profit of converting the raw material into the manufactured article. And this double profit you can secure if you avail yourselves of what, wherever it is found, can be made a source of wealth, a supply of cheap labour Labour can only be cheap where food is cheap Therefore both the profits I have mentioned eventually come from the land The cost of your food supply and the cost of your cheap labour is also the cost of your raw material Even when labour is dear, we may find instances of the practical advantages of scientific agriculture It is idle to say that in India the agriculturist does not require scientific training He has little occasion to resort to *machinery* to apply the plough of human labor, but he has his own difficulties to contend with He has to work with a rainfall which is capricious and demands on the land more frequently in violence than in gentle showers The science of the Engineer is here called into play to regulate the watersupply, to store rainfall and to distribute it to the best advantage, and to provide adequate drainage The science of the practical agriculturists to select in each season crops which have certain varying degrees of exemption of drought or moisture, so that if some fail others may succeed to replace a crop that has been lost by superadding growing crop which may in some measure compensate for the loss of the original crop Much too may be done to improve our crops by the careful selection of seed and by hybridization There is no reason why we a South India should not improve the staple of our cotton, and enable the Carnatic and Buckingham, the Bellary and Travancore mills to supply the Eastern markets with fine as they are now supplying them with coarse numbers The interest of the manufacturer and the agriculturist is no longer opposed to distribution dealt with the problem of the agriculture

If I might suggest an industry which is likely to prove profitable, I think the Government might be made of converting the holes we now expend into tanks and I send in the next in an established condition, so that the industry of India might secure all the profit and benefit enhanced by a considerable saving of freight Amongst other branches of agricultural training, which I hope to see fully established in this College, I cannot but be delighted that thought under your notice in the very interesting lecture delivered by the Professor of Veterinary Science There is no reason why Madras, Bombay and Calcutta should be filled with indifferent mutton There is no reason why the fleeces of India's sheep should not be improved by careful selection as has been done in Spain and in Australia You have but been guided by carefully acquired veterinary knowledge, to produce a very much better article both for the fleece and for manufacturing purposes I know you cattle, no one can overestimate the amount of suffering inflicted on animals throughout this country by want of veterinary science And no one can say how much of the misery discussed the Indian ryot is due to the loss of cattle which might have been prevented had science been at hand with a remedy I look to the land to provide for the ever increasing expenditure of this now progressive country, not by an increase of the burdens which press on the sweat under agriculture, but by the creation of those arts, and by the taxation of wealth which a large exportation of manufactures will secure to British India With very legitimate pride in the recognition of the merits of the training provided at this institution the distinguished Principal has told us that his pupils have found employment readily, and upon very remunerative salaries, and I trust that the same measure of success may attend those at present enjoying the benefits of the institution, and those who will succeed them There is a vast area of country calling for scientific methods of agriculture, and if as I believe, the instruction here given is of practical value, the wider the pupils of the institution are spread over India the greater will be the results which the institution will achieve Students, you have heard from Mr Mill that you have two courses open to you, you can go away and forget all you have learnt, or be content to learn no more, secure in the employment of an income sufficient for your bodily wants or you may on the other hand leave this College assisted by its training, to pursue science in its wide range, and you may enable yourselves at some future time not only to look back upon your lives as well spent from a purely personal point of view, but upon lives well spent in the service of your native land by the diffusion among your neighbours of the results of the education which this College imparts (Loud applause)

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Petteah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 16, 1885. No. 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism CONCLUDED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

Advertisement.

The Agents of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, (Limited) invite tenders for the supply of Wool for 1, 2, or 3 years, of the following descriptions, and in Maunds of 25lbs each.

Sheared Wool Grey Ordinary
" " do Color
" " Black Nundidrong
" " do Ordinary
" " White best Mundum
" " Brown soft light
" " do " dark Chickballapoor

Tenders will be opened, at noon, on Saturday, 25th February 1885, at the Company's premises, No. 7, Dickinson Road, in the presence of those concerned. The Agents bind themselves to nothing, and reserve to themselves the right of accepting any tenders.

R WESTON POTTER,
Secretary (pro-tem)

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and proved as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Genital Organic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stones, Phosphatic deposit and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Holes, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5-4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4.

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to.

A. T. MOKERJEE.
Proprietor

Baranagore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES.

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....Rs. 10
In England do £ 1
Single copy Re. 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion ....Rs. 12
Per Column, do 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of any government men can be had of them.

Stationary. Watches Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work, we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION.

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

THIS work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz* :—

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahamanas and Upanishads.

II A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanskrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimamsa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the reasoning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORNIGHTLY, FROM DECEMBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A NEWS Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day.

By the application of Lepro-curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of leprosy within a fixed time (three weeks) It acts uniquely upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day. This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and warm dried discovered by our Ancient Aryans. Since the year 1873 it has been tested with fair success. Thousands of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results.

I Guarantee for the cure, if not, the price of the medecine will be returned. Price Rs 12-8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month.

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medecines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge.

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

This is the only Medecine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medecine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly. Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs. 2-per bottle packing ans 12 only.

Babu Sota Nath Roy Chowdhy the well known Banker and Zemindar of Dacca, Bengal, says :—"I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which have thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions."

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alipura, Badalkhand, writes :—that medecine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done immense good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P. Parcel and oblige.

Dr. Charles Smith says :—that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also improve health" Thousands of testimonals from all world.

Wanted Agents, terms liberal.

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHAURINGHEE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs. 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 ; closing packing.

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Mackpherson says —" I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy."

Dr G S Harvey says .—" Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined "

Dr. K C Chowdery, L M S., says :—" On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states "

Mr R. Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—" My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach ; I shall try best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfullness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicion for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J C. GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part ; on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *
First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO

Apply to SCHUEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Rome 9th Feb—To the Italian Government has decided to restore England in the Soudan, if asked by the British Government to do so

Arrangements are being made to call out 10,000 men of the Army Reserve

Suakim 10th Feb—Osman Digna is concentrating large forces at Tamai

Cairo 10th Feb—It is stated that General Gordon was still held during the capture of Khartoum and that he died on the 26th inst.

Details and details of atrocities including women and children were massacred by the rebels

Bombay 11th Feb—A London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that according to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the Cabinet has decided that it necessary to maintain Berber and Metemmeh and at the East by fortifying the Nile

Five weeks hence General Earle reaches Berber Osman will be smashed with a force from Suakim under the personal command but there will be no advance from Suakim for two months

General Buller is to clear Metemmeh of rebels

A London telegram to the *Times of India* says that there is a serious difference of opinion regarding the despatch of an Indian contingent The India Office is against the proposal but will probably be overruled The question is still undecided

Two 28th Bombay Infantry at Poona has received orders for service and preparations for the report have already commenced A total Indian contingent of 2,100 infantry and 500 cavalry will probably carrion Suakim

WAR IN THE SOUDAN

Lord 11th Feb—General Earle's column attacked the enemy on Tuesday but the Arabs and after five hours severe fighting took by storm the enemy's position which was strongly fortified

General Earle fell whilst leading the attack and Col Rew [illegible] was wounded

Five officers were killed by cavalry

Great slaughter was inflicted on the enemy

Cairo 11th Feb—Later news received here to-day shows that the refugees from Khartoum report that Faraji [illegible] opened the gates of the City to the Mahdists on the [illegible] General Gordon on refusing to do so [illegible] to escape from the crisis of the commotion was slain on the evening of [illegible] The date of his death on 4th February or seven days sooner is consequently an error

Cairo 11th Feb—No official confirmation of the fate of General Gordon has yet been received here

London 12th Feb—Sir Gerald Graham has been appointed to the command of the new expedition to Egypt, and Sir G [illegible] Greaves is appointed Chief of the Staff

General Brownrigg will command the Brigade of Guards

The 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment has been ordered to Egypt.

Earl Rosebery has been appointed Lord Privy Seal and Chief Commissioner of Works and takes a seat in the Cabinet.

Cairo 12th Feb—A telegram from Lord Wolseley states that a letter signed by the Governor of Berber was found in the enemy's possession at Dalka which states that a letter had been received from the Mahdi announcing that Khartoum was captured on January 26 and that General Gordon was killed

It is understood that Sir Evelyn Wood will take command of General Earle's column

London 12th Feb—Major General Sir John McNeill has been appointed to the Command second brigade of the new expedition to Egypt

The 5th Lancers (Royal Irish) have been ordered for service to the Soudan and will proceed to Suakim and Berber

The report was current yesterday that the Khedive had accepted Hunt's guaranty of the revenues and other securities Consols closed at 99½ The report was however without foundation

Shanghai 13th Feb—The French fleet left here to-day in search of the Chinese fleet

Bombay 13th Feb—The *Pioneer* has a special telegram from Fort Kassing that Faraji Pasha commander of the Soudanese Khartoum has received the early Intelligence of Gordon's death He was in the act of hoisting his rebel [illegible]

Lord Charles Beresford after a sharp action rescued Sir Charles Wilson whose steamer was three hours under the enemy's fire which is being repaired

About twelve steamers are engaged subject to satisfactory survey

Colonel Wolcott and Captain Innes Bombay, and Captain Radcliffe, Aden will be the Commissariat Officers

The 9th Bengal Cavalry is on its way to Bombay

The *Times of India* learns from Calcutta that Majors Cook and Pure will be Brigade Majors at Suakim Colonel Lockhardt will probably command the mounted artillery

Bombay 14th Feb—The *Bombay Gazette* has a London telegram stating that General Earle found the Arabs entrenched on the rocks at Kerbekan on Tuesday He surrounded them. The Arabs commenced the attack The Black Watch stormed the rocks. The Sussexdiers Regiment stormed the hills There was an obstinate resistance by the enemy, and it took five hours hard fighting to drive them and defeat them with great slaughter The loss of the enemy is several Arabs were killed and wounded escaped by swimming General Earle was killed while leading the attack early in the day The British loss was slight.

A London telegram to the *Times of India* states that throughout Europe there is grief at the fate of Gordon and warm praises are pronounced on his gallantry and devotion

The Standard states that at the opening of Parliament the Opposition will move the House to register the regret that here who proved subsequently disorderly in the

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1885

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE PRINCES

AMONGST the privileges accorded to the native princes and chiefs of India, none is more highly appreciated, none sought to be preserved with such jealous care, none which would be so greatly missed, if they were deprived of it, than the privilege of keeping and maintaining armies of their own, not only to support the pomp and circumstance and dignity of the princes and chiefs themselves, but also as sources of protection and defence to their states and subjects, whenever the necessity for such practical action may arise The native princes and chiefs of India are also accustomed to look upon their armies as standing defences, in conjunction with the British army in India, of not only their own territories, but also those of the British empire in India, under their gracious sovereign the Queen-Empress In a word, the armies of the native princes and chiefs are not merely sources of pleasure and ostentatious pride, but also of substantial meaning and significance both to themselves and the British Government which has wisely permitted them to maintain such forces The latter fact was abundantly proved, when, in the war of the British Government with the Ameers of Afghanistan in 1878 79 80, many of the native princes and chiefs placed their armies and considerable portions of the revenues of their states at the disposal of that Government There can be no doubt, then, as to the loyalty and fidelity of the native princes and chiefs, and that the military forces they maintain are not only sources of strength to themselves, but also to the British empire in India, and to India generally If the British Government in London and at Calcutta were to deprive the native princes and chiefs of this their most cherished political privilege, then, we have no hesitation in affirming that there would not be so much loyalty and fidelity to the British Raj, to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India as there is at present In spite of these facts, it is a source of perpetual regret to us, as it is to our contemporaries of the Native Press of India, that there are many English and Anglo Indian journals who are constantly harping on, and, as it were, taking a fiendish delight in, the topic of the "standing armies" of the native princes of India These short sighted wiseacres often affirm that these armies are sources of distrust and danger to the British Government of India, that, one day, these armies will be turned against that Government, for the purpose of overthrowing British rule in India, that these armies should be curtailed of their fair proportions and reduced to the smallest possible minimum, and thus they think the British Raj in India will be free from the risk of overthrow No grosser mistake can be made by English and Anglo Indian publicists, than this to impugn the faith of the native princes and chiefs of India not to suppose that they are maintaining their armies simply for the sole purpose of using them against a day, when the very ruling power will be in jeopardy of its position itself in this country The native princes and chiefs are not so foolish, not so foolhardy, we should say, to risk their place and position in the scale of the communities of the world, as to desire to overthrow the present dominant European power in India, when they know that, in lieu of it, there will, surely, come another European power, who will, most probably, be not so complaisant with them, show them no such sympathy and consideration as are now shown them It does not seem to strike these writers in the English newspaper press of the country and in England, that instead of urging the British Government of India to look upon the armies maintained by the native princes and chiefs with suspicion and distrust, they should advise the British Government to take the native princes and chiefs into its confidence These latter will then reciprocate the good will shown to them by the British Raj Confidence begets confidence, and where suspicion is absent, trust is generally present At all events, a policy of trust and confidence is far superior to a policy of suspicion and distrust Such a policy—a policy of confidence—will induce natives of India, of good birth, who have still some warlike spirit in them, to come forward to serve in the armies of native princes and chiefs as soldiers and officers There can be no doubt of this, as the armies of native princes and chiefs are evidently manned by natives of good birth and respectability simply because their loyalty to the British Government is being constantly suspected There can be no doubt, also, that natives, when properly employed and trained, as soldiers, have been proved to be no way inferior to European soldiers on the battle field, and in enduring hardships and privations in long and tedious campaigns Their love of country and their conservatism towards their countrymen and the obligations they owe to their community, have served, and will always serve, to strengthen their warlike spirit If the British Government, rising superior to the suspicion and distrust created by irresponsible writers in the English and Anglo Indian Press, will only open the commissioned ranks of the British Indian military service to the ambition and patriotism of the natives of this country, such as the Mahrattas and Rajputs, and other classes, who are actuated by feelings and sentiments of courageous chivalry, even in these days of degeneracy, which have been brought about by peace, no less than the exclusive policy of the British Government,—if, we say, such a policy were adopted the defence of India against foreign aggression will be a less anxious and less expensive affair than it is at present.

THE MYSORE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical School of the Mysore State, over since its removal from Bangalore to Mysore town, has been very flourishing, and giving plenty of public satisfaction, under the direction and guidance of Dr Cooksey, the head master of the school Mr Cooksey is seconded in his laudable efforts by Mr Vythianathan Pillay, L M S, of the Madras Medical College, who, we believe, takes the class in the school in Chemistry and Materia Medica, while Mr Cooksey has the general supervision of the medical education of the students The school does not profess to educate its students beyond the attainments in Medicine and Surgery required in the first grade Hospital assistants employed in the Subordinate Medical Department of the Madras Government—a institution which is a source of much regret It might be reformed and organised so as to make it, if not a teaching, at least an examining institution up to the grade of second class Apothecary (for the present only—it has plenty of higher capacity in the future) by which, in time, it would be unnecessary for the Mysore Durbar to intend on the Madras Government for medical men of that grade, on "loan service," if we may say so The Mysore Medical school has, at present, thirteen young men as medical students, namely, two from Kolar, two from Hassan, five from Bangalore, and four in Mysore town itself. There is no doubt that those young men are making satisfactory progress from all we hear, and will make useful and reliable medical subordinates in the service of the Mysore state, but, we are afraid, that they are labouring and studying under one great discouragement, which ought not to be allowed to be in the path of such studies as medical and surgical science implies We allude to want of adequate means for the pursuit of such studies Each student, we believe, gets Rs. 8 a month as a scholarship, and out of this bare pittance, he has to feed himself on Rs. 7 a month—a miserable allowance, indeed for young men who should grow robust and strong for *their* particular profession! —and *one* rupee for house rent or washing, or some inexorable necessity like that. Of course, there is nothing left for books, or any other requirements—which are indispensable and urgent in so important a study as the medical profession—and the student is left to struggle, as best he might, to the position of First class Hospital Assistant We think the Government of His Highness the Maharajah might well take this matter into consideration, and afford the students of the Mysore Medical School some immediate relief is to the pecuniary means at their disposal, while they *are* students Of course, rules and regulations, involving forfeiture of scholarships, in case of neglect or incompetency on the part of the student will have to be introduced, in case the amount of scholarships should be raised, as it ought to be, from Rs 8 to Rs 15 or 16 a month, to adequately meet the requirements of the students

WIDOW MARRIAGE

We publish with pleasure the following letter addressed to Dewan Bahadoor R Raghoonatha Row by Sir T Madava Row K C S I—

Ootty, Tuesday—I have ere this given expression to my deep sympathy for the cause of Hindu Widow Marriage In token of that sympathy I desire to contribute for the present a sum of Rs 500 For this amount I will send you a cheque on my return to Mylapore, and I shall thank you to utilize the same as you may judge best Yours very sincerely, T MADAVA ROW"

Occasional Notes.

THE Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 25th proximo He will probably make a short tour, instead of going direct to Simla. The Government offices will open at Simla on the 15th of April

A CORRESPONDENT who has just visited Australia writes to a contemporary — "Things there are in a bad way, for the Government seems to have done, as in India, the maximum of evil in the minimum of time"

NAWAB SALAR JUNG, Prime Minister of the Hyderabad State, and Mr Cordery Resident of Hyderabad, have gone to Calcutta Moulvi Mahadi Ali, Political and Financial Secretary, Messrs Roofeel Ali B A D C, and M Pudonjee Jamshedji, Settlement Commissioner, accompanied His Excellency

DR W W Hunter is understood to be engaged in compiling a record of the chief administrative measures and reforms carried through the various departments of the Government of India during Lord Ripon's term of office The same work was done for Lord Lawrence at the close of his Viceroyalty by Colonel Malleson.

ON Thursday last the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India was presented to H H the Nizam at a durbar held at Hyderabad About forty Ladies and two hundred gentlemen were present The order was presented by Mr Cordery, the Resident, who made an appropriate speech H H the Nizam replied and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired A grand banquet was given in the evening by the Prime Minister in honor of the event

Two committee meetings were held in Calcutta on Wednesday last, in connection with the Ashley Eden and the Kistodass Pal memorials The Eden memorial committee appointed new secretaries in place of the gentlemen proceeding to England. A statue of Sir Ashley Eden is to be erected in Calcutta An executive committee was nominated to collect funds during the ensuing form in aid of the proposed hospital to be erected in Calcutta in memory of Kistodass Pal.

We hear that the first prize of Rs. 20,000 —No 71,132 has fallen to the lot of Damara Rammanayanim Varu, Dewan to the Rajah of Kalahastri, a zemindary in the North Arcot collectorate The Dewan is said to be a liberal minded and charitable gentleman and well deserves the big prize As soon as news was received that the prize had been won by the Dewan, orders were issued for the preparation and distribution of food to the poor.

ASHU'S POWDER

For effectually cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking Digestion disorders &c. Dose one pinch in an liquid Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerjee Baraagore 190 Calcutta Wanted Agents

In the case of Lalla Ram, the Police Inspector who illegally arrested Mr. Walker, a planter, Purnesh, Mr Justice Macpherson, in the Calcutta High Court, has given the following judgment —"We will grant a rule to show cause why the Judge should not proceed with the trial of the three charges which he struck out of his own accord and upon which there has been no trial We will grant a rule particularly with reference to the charge of insult, which was an independent charge But we make it comprehensive so as to permit the whole of the points to be argued The record will be called for and a copy of the affidavits and petition will be sent to the Judge for any remarks he may choose to make"

Lord Randolph Churchill has intimated his inability to accept the invitation to be present at a public dinner which it was proposed to give in his honour in Calcutta The reasons, however, the *Englishman* says, which his lordship assigns for the decision are conclusive While expressing a deep sense of the honour implied by the invitation, he points out that he is travelling in India solely as a private individual in search of change, rest, and health In several places he has already had to decline similar invitations, and he adds character ically that a public dinner means speech, that he dislikes the idea of making a speech in which he is compelled to remain within the limits of empty verbiage He cannot speak on English questions without diverging more or less into an attitude which would be distasteful to those who are not Conservatives, and, on the other hand, he does not feel justified in speaking on Indian subjects in the present state of his knowledge of those subjects Lord Randolph is taking a warm interest in Indian affairs, and hopes to derive much benefit from his present journey Great regret is felt at his lordship's determination to both in Calcutta and in places at a distance people had signified their intention of attending

Colonel Olcott has sent us a copy of a letter he has written to the *Pioneer*, the subject of which is "What is the religion which Colonel Olcott professes?"

Adyar, Madras, 7th February 1885

To the Editor of the Pioneer

Sir,—Pray excuse my troubling you about a matter, small in itself, but potential for mischief Your Rangoon correspondent reporting my lecture at the Shwey Dughon Pagoda, on the 27th ultimo, made me say that, after deep research, I had been convinced that Buddhism was *the only true religion*, and had accordingly embraced it He was misinformed I certainly said I was a Buddhist and have made no secret of the fact since I became such—in America, in the year 1875 But Buddhism—how ever misconceived—is a Philosophy and no creed—as I have often attempted to show among other places in the appendix to my Buddhist "Catechism" of which I beg to send you a copy herewith Nor do I maintain, or believe, that the teaching of Gautama, Buddha exclusively considered (and I am concerned primarily with that) is essentially different from the esoteric basis of the other great world faiths Not only Hinduism, but also Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, &c, &c, with their so various surface aspects, are woven upon the same identical golden woof So, although for convenience I may be classed as a Buddhist, yet it would be equally true to say that I find divine truth in all religions the same divine absolute truth—when I penetrate the husk or tough envelopes by which sectaries have enwrapped or swathed it In no word I am a *Theosophist*, and to the full extent permitted by my natural imperfections a respecter and admirer of every man, of whatever faith, who accepts it and follows its best teachings in sincerity If I do my duty by the Buddhists, I mean the less try to help others as much as I can to discover, value, and practise the highest moralities embodied in their sacred books

H S OLCOTT

P.S —The above mistake having had wide currency, I hope that it may be now corrected

Local and Provincial

Mysore D P W —Captain Kensington, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore State D P W, has been promoted to 2nd Grade

Lying-in-Hospitals —The Mysore Government has under consideration the advisability of opening lying-in hospitals at Shimoga and Hassan

Wells —The experiments of the Town Municipality of Bangalore in trying to construct new wells, have not succeeded very well The diggers have only struck rock and not water at the bottom

The Residency —Mr Martindale, C S, arrived on Monday last, at Bangalore, and took charge of the duties of Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore from Major Wylie, C S I, on Tuesday last

Shikar Reward —On Monday last, at the District Office, the officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore paid reward of Rs 110 to three shikaries of the village of Magadi who had slain four tigers which were roaming about the taluk

Maha Siva Ratri —Owing to the great *Hindu festival of Maha Siva Ratri, which* fell on Friday last, all the public offices and courts, throughout the Province, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, were closed for the day

Bar Dinner —Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore has invited the European members of the Mysore bar to a dinner, at his house, on Thursday next the 19th instant, to celebrate the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

Saint Joseph's College, Cantonment —Of the 16 students sent up for the Matriculation from Saint Joseph's College, Cantonment, 9 have passed successfully, namely J Venkatapathi Naidu, L Karnaff, I Dharmarajo, V Madhava Rao, F Lynch, S Srinivas Iyengar, M Wright, A Wright and A Grant

A Royalty —It has been ruled by the Mysore Durbar that Elephant tusks shall form an item of royalty, and the tusks of all elephants which may die from natural causes, or which may be shot, whether on private or Government property, belong to Government and should accordingly be handed over to the Deputy Commissioners, who have been required to take the needful steps within their respective Districts for the protection of the Government right under reference

Civil Court, C and M Station —The Civil Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore will close for six weeks from the 2nd March ensuing, and re-open on the 15th April following This arrangement is consequent on there being no officer to take up the judgeship on the departure of Mr J D Rees, the present incumbent, who goes on a year's leave There will be no officer available, till the middle of April next when Colonel F G Clarke will go to Coorg, and Mr J B Lyall returns as British Resident Mr Rees, we believe, intends spending the greater portion of his leave by residing in Persia

Pettah Board —The Downs has sanctioned the re-appointment of the gentlemen not in official Municipal Commissioners of the Bangalore Town Municipality for a period of three years, for the Divisions marked against their respective names — M A S Raghavachar, Municipal Commissioner, No I Division Mr Murty Gangadi, Municipal Commissioner, No I Division Mr Khazi Abid Sheriff Sahib, Municipal Commissioner, No II Division Mr S V Annamalapa Setti, Municipal Commissioner, No III Division The recommendation in behalf of Mr Manik Muttayanna for No II Division is also approved

First in Arts Results —Out of 42 candidates examined in Bangalore in December last, the following 15 have been successful —

280 Ahobala Bhatti, Central College
290 Bhujanga Rao, D, Central College
281 Lucas J, Bishop Cotton's College
282 Lakshmana Sastri, Central College
284 Seshachalam J, St Joseph's College
285 Murphy Marr, Cross (private study)
287 Nanjundiah B Central College
288 Narasimaiah N A Central College
289 Narasimhamurthy N V Central College
292 O'Sullivan Denis, St Joseph's College
293 Ramiah I Central College
294 Ramachandra M S Central College
297 Seetaramiah S Central College
302 Srinivasa Chari, S Central College
309 Venkatasubbaiyer J St Joseph's Coll

Gloomy Prospects —We cordially agree with and confirm every word of the subjoined paragraph from Saturday's issue of the *Bangalore Spectator* —That the province is to pass through a period of great scarcity, there can be no longer any doubt We do not suppose that any persons no better judges of the season's prospects than the grain merchants, for what is starvation, ruin, and death to others, is gain to them When therefore, we find them importing large quantities of grain into Bangalore, including the *staple* product of the Province, *raggi*, we may make sure that a scarcity is inevitable So large have been the importations of grain into Bangalore, from various parts of the Madras Presidency, that special trains have had to be run by the Madras Railway, to convey the consignments It is surely time the Mysore Government "put their house in order," and devised measures of relief!

News Letters.

KOLAR, 12th Feb 1885

The prospects of the season are not very favorable It is apprehended that there will be great scarcity both of water and of grass and that the poor ryots will suffer Tanks are already dry and the days are becoming hot Kolar is not noted for its sanitation A jattray takes place every year at a village near the Kolar Gold fields It is called Gangamma Jattray People who had gone there have just returned and many have already gone to Nandy for the great Sivaratree festival which is to commence tomorrow and to continue for more than a week Our Deputy Commissioner is still on circuit and will not come back soon He is in the Chikballapur Taluk somewhere near Manchenahally Mr Raghavatha Rao is conversant in Police work and he has already gone for inspecting the work of his subordinates in the district He is a good judge, a clever revenue officer, and a popular gentleman We re now to see him as a Police officer Public impression is that he is too good for that department In every circle, both high and low the new Revenue Code has been the topic of the day There are very few who like it, as it is I think some modification is necessary and we hope that our popular Dewan will attend to it

The first thing that attracts a stranger here is Hyder's Darga It is not a large one, but has a very beautiful garden and well Fine flowers are gathered every evening and thrown on the tombs of the departed relatives of the Mysore tiger As one enters the building he sees before him a dozen tombs all covered with red shawls and flower garlands, and it is probable that he thinks that so many people are fast asleep There lies the tomb of Hyder's step mother and by her side some of his stepbrothers and an uncle who brought him up A handful of flowers will be presented to you *before you take leave The Daroga in charge* is a very good Musulman and he has under him 2 or 3 Mutcheddies Government gives a grant of 250 Rs, and this sum is spent in giving alms to the poor of all classes.

The birth place of Hyder is also noted for another thing and that is "*Unthergunga*" a mile to the north east of the *Darga* Hyder seems to have spent much money towards constructing the well It is at the foot of the Hill, and the water flows into it from the mouth of a cow It is not known where the water has its source, but it is an admitted fact that water will be flowing in all the seasons of the year There is good cultivation near the well From the top of the Hill it is a picturesque scenery to look on There are about five villages on the Hill and good cultivation of paddy and Raghi is carried on Without the least difficulty many a man and woman will be ascending and descending the Hill with heavy loads of all sorts including firewood and dung cakes A bath in the Antargunga will be a Ganges bath and will cure any fevers, at least, so they say Our Jail and its own days when it had the Superintendence of Mr Purma It is now deserted The Superintendent has left this, and the convicts removed from here The present occupants are mostly white ants and rats It at garden which was reared with so much pleasure has become a thorny place Those innumerable walks, oh! all gone Our school is now improving with its present staff Mr Dunning and Mr Subramania Iyer are doing excellent work The Deputy Commissioner has been promising to give a good place for the accommodation of the girl school, which by the bye is doing well under the Superintendence of Mr Venkata Char, its secretary

HASSAN, 11th Feb 1885.

Our once flourishing place has been going down every day We expected one popular Sub Division officer would stay here long enough to do some good to people as Colonel Hill and Mr Krishnamurti did as Deputy Commissioners, but we regret that he has been transferred to Bangalore We hope to find a good officer in Mr Tirumalachar We are as yet in the dark as to what kind of officer he is Our new Munsiff Mr Budden Sheriff has gone to Bangalore on urgent private affairs and the work has already fallen into arrears Our popular Engineer Mr Subaraya Iyer is to go and Mr Ranga Rao is to succeed him Our popular Dr Lincoln is gone and we have Mr AchutaRao What a happy fate is ours to lose all old man and get all young men! We fervently hope that they will attend more to their work and less to Tennis Courts

Extracts.

THE DEFENCES OF INDIA

The *Indian Mirror* —Taking all these facts into consideration, we may safely say that the Russians can only invade India, via Herat and Candahar It cannot be made further to the south, for the country between Herat and the Persian Gulf is a desert, as the Boundary Commission found out, and in which a Russian army could not be provisioned, even if assisted by Persia, and advancing from Meshed as their base Besides, if they kept very much to the south, their advance could be taken in flank, by forces landed from our ships in the Persian Gulf And we may also safely say that, until the Russians have possessed themselves of Herat, or in alliance with the power holding that city, they cannot advance on India by the Candahar route Were the Boundary Commission could hold the Russians in check before Herat, it would enable the British to send Candahar, and push on troops to assist them In the narrow strip of country between the mountains and deserts of the Helmand, abounding in defensive positions, the small but well disciplined British forces, could hold easily superior forces in check and if driven from one strong position, could fall back on others still stronger, without fear of being outflanked and surrounded.

THE SPEECH OF THE VICEROY

The *Indian Mirror* —We would ask all our countrymen to read carefully the speech made by the Viceroy at the Calcutta Trades Association Dinner, held in the Town Hall on Friday last. It was the best speech made on the occasion, and we do not know how to admire it. The more we read it, the more we learn to respect Lord Dufferin For judgment, tact, ability, nobility of sentiments, chastenessof diction, and the capacity of expressing a good deal in a few words, the speech is unrivalled It gives a clear insight into the general policy, proposed to be followed by the Viceroy It serves as a chart of Lord Dufferin's future plan of action No doubt should now be allowed to lurk in any body's mind on that point The speech should be re assuring to the whole Native population of India. It should lead to the growing popularity of Lord Dufferin, and induce our people to love and esteem him Many were ignorant of His Excellency's views as to his Indian policy, and were anxious to know them Lord Dufferin has done well in taking the public into his confidence and in informing them of the general course of policy he intends pursuing in this country He has done right in making this announcation, for it will remove much future misapprehension on the part of the public It is fair both to himself and the people he has come to govern that he has made such an honest declaration of his policy We are sure the speech will be read with great satisfaction by all Natives of India throughout the country, and by all unprejudiced people really anxious to see British character for justice maintained, and the stability of British rule in India established.

THE VICEROY AND THE INDIAN UNION

On the 31st ultimo, the members of the Indian Union, headed by the Maharajah of Durbhanga, presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy The Viceroy replied as follows —

Maharajah and Gentlemen,—In the first place, I must express the great satisfaction which I have experienced from the views of the deputation having been conveyed to me through the instrumentality of one of our great Native nobles, who has already taken a most honorable and distinguished part in the administration of the country, and whose talents and capacity are in themselves a proof of the very great advantage which the Government of India may derive from the assistance of the leading nobles and gentlemen of the land I have already had so many occasions of expressing my desire to meet the wishes and to satisfy the demands of all classes of

Her Majesty's subjects in India, that I need not again repeat them, but I can assure you that I regard it as a very great advantage that personage like yourselves, who are authorised to speak on behalf of large sections of the *community*, who *exercise a legitimate* and useful influence over numbers of their fellow-subjects, should come to me, as you have done, with an address in which there is formulated, in a very business like and practical manner, the various suggestions which you have to offer to the Government of India It is by reducing your wishes to this shape that we, on our part, will be able best to compre hend in what way we can legislate for the general good of the country I will not touch upon any of the points which you have raised as this would not be the proper place for me to do so, but I will carefully consider *every one of them in turn* and although the duration of term of office of a Viceroy is hardly long enough to enable him to do very *much for* the improvement of the general legislation of the country, I still hope that by the application of my efforts to the task, I may be able to go away with the conviction that at all events my term of office shall not have been barren of results I thank you heartily for these personal expressions of good will contained in your address and I can assure you that I have no higher ambition than to merit your confidence and to discharge *my duty faithfully by the Queen Empress and* by the people of India

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES AND INDIA'S DUTY

The *Hindu*.—Now, none knows it better than the *statesmen of England that her great* power and influence in the world are owing to her Indian possessions and that it is their duty to do every thing that is in their power to the maintenance of that possession Yet what attempts are they making to remove from the minds of the Russian writers this impression about the disloyalty of the Indian people? No amount of protestation from the native press will reach Russia England has full confidence in the attachment of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and she must practically show her Russian rival that the relation between the Government and its subjects in India is one of complete loyalty on one side and confidence on the other But there is no measure by which in times of danger England can make use of this immense source of power, nor have the people been placed in a position *to convert their loyal feeling into active co* operation The *Globe* advises England to cultivate assiduously the good will of the stronger races of the Indian population There is no need for cultivating their good will, it exists in all possible spontaneity and abundance But how can good-will alone help England in times when physical power is all that will avail? In fact, the people should be taken into the confidence of the Government and the path to military distinction should no longer be closed against them The Arms Act should be abolished and natives of the country should be invited to enlist themselves as volunteers, so that when need arrives they may be fit for actual service in the field We are told that volunteering has failed in India and is at present a subject of *consideration* by the Government of India With 250 millions of loyal subjects the English Government ought to be able to fix its flower of scorn at Russian menaces Such a huge population must on the other hand be a *source of embarrassment* at critical times when the Government may be engaged in defending the country against foreign invasion Modern Anglo Indian authorities may scout the idea of confiding in native fidelity. But we are glad to see the London *Spectator* supporting our view Nothing is more natural than that the task of defending India must be that of the people, and if the English Government are convinced of their own good intentions and benificence as well as the people are, let them be frankly and confidently invited to that responsible and honourable task

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA

The *Indian Spectator*.—If, then, volunteering has been such a failure in the past after a trial of over 7 years in Bombay and over 25 or 30 in Bengal and other Provinces, what are the prospects of success after a reform? Is it at all likely that placing the force under the direction of the Commander in-Chief and granting the man an extra capitation allowance will encourage the growth of *volunteering*? For these seem to be the only two practical suggestions that have been put *forward* No doubt other suggestions are made, but we must leave them out of account as impracticable, unless the Imperial Government goes in for conscription The question, then, which the Government of India should *first decide is this*, whether it is desirable to further support volunteering in India even supposing that the suggestions now put forward are carried out The answer to this depends on another query Whether a compulsorily enlisted force will be more efficient in drill and shooting, in short, for the main object in view, than the one now existing? Will there be no changes in the different companies and different centres? Will there be greater economy consequent to *union*? Will there be greater attendance at drills and parades? Will there be enough attraction to keep the body compact and in good trim without the *numbers* or social *stimulants* which are now the real mainstay of the volunteer movement? The suggestions submitted by the Army *Commission* as well as by Anglo Indian publicists must be considered with the proviso of their practicability If the chances of each success are few and far between, then we are forcibly of opinion that it would be wrong of *the Government of India to* expend even a single pie of the taxpayer's money in so useless an object We have in the three years more than once expressed our conviction that even a reformed volunteer force will prove of no avail At the best it will be a *delusive* one, and the delusion will last till the emergency has conclusively shown the folly of the maintenance of the force on an utterly *wrong principle* The non success of the force is owing to that *The natural* defenders of the country are the *natives* of India Europeans are only birds of passage, here to day and gone tomorrow They have no permanent ties with the country And under no circumstances can you expect them, of course outlaws may be excepted, to take seriously to *volunteering That spirit of defence* for hearth and home which has made volunteering so successful and honourable in England is almost wholly wanting here We cannot blame Europeans for this want for, after all, *they are aliens Volunteering can only* succeed in India when the loyal Natives are taken into service by the Government Unfortunately, it has such a stain of their disloyalty that it will not allow Natives to enrol as volunteers So long, therefore, as this unnatural mistrust lasts, volunteering will be a delusion but the Government take a new departure let it courageously acknowledge the fallacy of the principle on which volunteering is now conducted let it recognise the necessity of enrolling Natives of undoubted loyalty and respectability in the force, and it will find in a few short years what a tower of strength *real* volunteering is?

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The following is the order of the Madras Government on the recent examination of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service, it is dated 27th January 1885 —

The Governor General in Council having invited the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council upon the general question of the best mode of improving the working of the existing rules for the admission of Natives of India to the Statutory Civil Service, and upon certain specific proposals for the purpose the matured views of this Government were communicated to the Government of India in the Chief Secretary's letter No 1,612 (Public), dat 18th June 1884

2 In the letter read above from the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department (Public) His Excellency the Governor in Council was informed that there would probably be one appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in Madras for that year, and was requested to submit, in due course the names of three candidates selected for the appointment It was intimated that as the revision of the Statutory Rules was still under consideration the Government might, on the present occasion, select as candidates a young man not that appeared deserving special regard being paid (in the case of the candidates who *merits and abilities* had not been already proved by employment in the public service), to educational attainments and proficiency, and in conclusion, it was requested that, in submitting the names of the persons selected, full information might be given as to their qualifications and as to the mode of selection adopted

3 His Excellency the Governor in Council thereupon resolved, as a temporary measure, and pending the final revision of the rules, that the selection should be made in the following manner —There was to be in the first place, a preliminary examination of the candidates whose names had already been registered as applicants for admission to the Statutory Civil Service, this examination being of a qualifying character and to be used as a means of *eliminating* candidates of inferior educational attainments The candidates who passed this preliminary test were then to compete together in an examination of a very high order, the names of the five gentlemen most *highly distinguished in this final* examination were to be certified to Government in alphabetical order

4 The arrangements for both examinations were made in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, and, in *preserving* the preliminary test, it was assumed that the general or educational qualification of the candidates would approximate the standard of the Arts Degree in the Madras University and that a test in that course was best calculated to gauge the intellectual calibre and mental *culture* of the candidates An examination framed with this object was held at Madras under the presidency of Mr A F Arundel, C S in the middle of November last Forty seven candidates were eligible for admission, of *whom fifteen presented themselves* for examination, and of these nine were declared by the Examiners to have qualified for admission to the final competition

5 The competitive examination consisted of an examination in *English composition English* Literature and History and in general Jurisprudence, with Indian History as an alternative subject for those candidates who had not graduated in Law and did not object to be examined in it A paper was also set containing searching questions in political and *Physical Geography*, and each candidate was allowed five or ten extra marks for proficiency in Chemistry, Botany or Geology The examination was held in Madras on the 15th December under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brandt C S, and he *reported* that, in the opinion of the Examiners, in which he concurred the following three candidates whose names were given in alphabetical order had so completely distanced the others as to be alone entitled to be placed in the 1st Class —

Rajagopala Chari, P
Subba Rao, P
Varadha Rao, T

6 His Excellency the Governor in Council congratulates these gentlemen on having so greatly distinguished themselves in the competition now *concluded*, and will have the pleasure of recommending one of them for appointment by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to be a Member of the Civil Service of Madras, and will keep all of them in view as persons well deserving employment of a responsible character in the public service

7 *In conclusion, the Government desires* to thank the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brandt and Mr A T Arundel and each of the Examiners for the trouble they have taken in presiding over and in conducting these important examinations

BEWARE OF RUSSIA

Sir Madhava Row writes as follows to a Madras paper under the *nom de plume* of a "Native Thinker —

All thinking people are charged with the destinies of India, and indeed all those who have any concern with the future of India ought to read and digest the article on Russia contributed by Mr A Vambery, to the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and thus obtain a fair comprehension of the great northern Empire *rapidly approaching these regions for a* terrible encounter with the British lion

Time flies, and yet never by anything is being done to meet the great danger within sight The new Viceroy is to take a leave and making *speeches or elegant speeches* The members of the governing services are writing idle reports about domestic matters, or enjoying themselves at hill stations or reckoning up the period for which they have served, or calculating what pension they would get on retirement, or planning how they should get an after retirement Meanwhile the Bear strikes further approaches

Vast organization in various directions is urgently needed, and yet *nobody seems* to have an earnest and even active interest in the future A blind confidence or cold indifference seems disposed to let matters drift as they may

At this *moment one would expect* in India the same vigour and vigilance and the same activity in regard to defensive preparations, as are exercised by Russia in regard to offensive preparations But we see nothing of the *sort*

The Ministers in England hold office but *for a short term* The Viceroy of India passes off in only five years, and so also the chief officers *under him. It is not in the* nature of things that they should give themselves much trouble about events expected long after them!

It seems, indeed, very doubtful if the Government in England and the *Government in* India are sufficiently fitted by their nature and constitution to rise equal to the requirements of the occasion These Governments have grown very complex and unwieldy in their mode of action—perhaps too much so to be able to cope with autocratic Russia! It *seems hopeless* to expect in these Governments the same strength of purpose, the same indomitable resolution, the same unflagging energy of purposes, the same uninterrupted continuity of design and action, the same promptitude and *vigour in the execution of* well matured plans, the same plenary command of moral and material resources, the same iron will which compels the convergence of everything upon the accomplishment of the given object, and which would not *brook the slight* est opposition or impediment, in short, the same qualities which characterize Russia and which seem to promise to her the power of moulding the destinies of vast continents

In these circumstances why not constitute India into one grand hereditary monarchy *such as might be as powerful* as Russia—nay even more powerful!

The first monarch might be the Prince of Wales?

The monarch of all India would be sure to insure her protection against foreign conquest in its countless emergencies

Leaving everything about India to the Indian monarchy, England might be left free to talk with out end, to write without end, to agitate without end about her own trifles!

Wild and visionary—and almost insane—at the foregoing suggestion might at first appear, it cannot but occur to deep thinkers in *the presence of the incessant activity of Russia* and of the careless inactivity of England.

The Indian Press cannot do better or more important service than to constantly press the subject of the Russian advance on the attention of the rulers and to lash them into the necessary activity

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem		"	0 8 0
Single copy		"	0 3 0
Back numbers		"	0 4 0
Local Subscription		"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second or each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor should* be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC Press, No 44, Hospital road, the Proprietor.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 23, 1885. No. 8.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The "Theosophist."

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *The Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras

Advertisement.

The Agents of the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Company (Limited) invite tenders for the supply of Wood for 1, 2, or 3 years of the following descriptions and in Maunds of 28 lbs each

Short Wood Grey Ordinary
" " do Coal
" " Black Soft Long
" " Ordinary
" " White Cut Long
" " Lower Height
" " do Chandapoor

Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 7th March 1885 at the Company's premises No 7 Dickson Road in the presence of those tenderers who may then and there be present and reserve to themselves the right of accepting any tender

R WILSON PHILIP
Secretary (pro tem)

THE GREAT ORIENTAL
MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Raises and developes the nervous energies strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended by Medical Practitioners for the following ailments

Asthma Short Cough Dropsy Worms General Debility Loss of appetite Pleurisy Fever Chronic Nervous Headache Indigestion Sleeplessness Want of appetite Common in the Spring Giddiness Obstructions Fits Hysteria Chronic inflammation of the Bladder Cough

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures

Burns Ulcers Abscesses Sores Ringworms, Boils, Tetters, Gallbladder Parotitis (mumps) Leprosy Elephantiasis, Gout Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a chronic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE
ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 and Rs 10 per phial, postage extra

Good Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A P MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Barrackpore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING
PENSIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA
ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS
EVERY INSTANCE 2000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum Rs 10
In England do £ 1
Single copy Rs 1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisements in advance

Per Page, for each insertion Rs 12
Per Column, do 8
CONTRACT RATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Rs 1
Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji *Proprietor*
Office 36, Mazagon Street Fort Bombay

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, & &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Peoples Choice Sheet Music, and pictures of many celebrated kind of them

Stationary. Watches. Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Manager, Pettah

Special agents Agents
Teas Stationery

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U. GUPTA

Complete in 2 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE RS 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects

I A historical sketch of the Vedanta Philosophy, as far as they each trace it in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A description on the Sutraka Mimansa and Brahma Sutra their age, authors, contents, objects, and their relation to the Sruti

III A literal translation into English of the Sutraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanskrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the most commentary of Sankarachariya entitled Sutraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the meaning put upon them by Sankaracharya in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Vedantic Doctrines exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankarachariya

All Orders and Money Orders are to be sent to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY,
ARGYLE STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY
ARGYLE STREET
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of Review of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR POST FREE

Apply, with remittance, to

Messrs SUTTON & RAMSAY,
ARGYLE STREET,
CALCUTTA

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST !!!

LEPRO CURO.

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Leprocuro I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fortnight (three weeks) It acts magically upon Leprosy and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present Day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different minerals Scientifically prepared Chemically and Medicinally and discovered by an Ancient Arian Sanskrit Vaidya 1871 it has been tested with success It has received testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere recently and continuing to prove its wonderful results

Price Rs 12 for the cure, and the parcel the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 8 for "weekly and Rs 21 for one month.

For the Chemists Hospitals the Native States and in large quantities supplied on a nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing as 12 only

Babu Sree Nath Roy Choudhry (the well known Banker and Zamindar of Dacca Bengal) says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your Antidote for Mercury will be of particular benefit to me I for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alpura, Bulkhand, writes, that in doing you have sent me for purifying the blood has done enormous good, please send 2 Bottles more per V P Parcel and oblige

Dr Charles Saunders says —that your medicine is very effacious in purifying blood and also restores health" Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wholesale Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,
CHARLES SMITH AND CO
CHOWRINGHEE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele Psoriasis and very bad ulcers in one month.

Price of every packing for a fortnight are Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackintosh says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Hoy says —"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdery, L M S, says "On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes — My brother, I am glad to inform you by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

Messrs SCHULZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was pursuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the wretched commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs 18 8 as your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs. SCHULZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some respectable medical men I became informed that it was leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUSTONJEE DODABHOY.

From

Miss * * * * *
First Street, No. Nose Town,
Madras.

I was pursuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Madras the 31st December 1883

Messrs SCHULZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUP RAO

Apply to

SCHULZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 17th Feb.—Offers have been received from New South Wales and Victoria to furnish troops to the Home Government for service in the Soudan.

Strong arguments have been made with regard to the admission of the public into the Houses of Parliament during the forthcoming session.

London, 20th Feb.—The British Government have accepted the offer of troops from New South Wales for service in the Soudan.

The British Government has finally decided to construct a railway from Suakim to Berber.

Cairo, 17th Feb.—In compliance with the request of Lord Wolseley, the Allowa contingent of the Nile Army has been appointed Governor General of Soudan, and will proceed to Korti forthwith. Russia has also will take over a number of Egyptian troops.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs that an eye-witness from Khartoum says that the Mahdi's troops entered the city at daybreak on Friday, 26th ult., with the General Gordon was killed by a shot fired from the rebels while on his way to the Mudir in Consulate.

London, 17th Feb.—Sir Australia has offered to send a Contingent of 250 Infantry to the Soudan.

Lord Wolseley has telegraphed his acceptance of an offer of a contingent from Canada.

Korti, 20th Feb.—Sir Redvers Buller with the 15th Regiment left Korti on the 15th instant, reached Metamneh on the 18th.

It has transpired that large numbers of the Arabs at Berber were advancing to attack the garrison at Metamneh.

On hearing of this Sir Redvers Buller sent the 15th Regiment back to Korti.

The *Englishman* is strongly in favour of the construction of the railway.

Korti, 19th Feb.—Sir Evelyn Wood started to-day for Mehemmed.

Cairo, 18th Feb.—It has been proposed to the Khedive of Egypt to offer the Khedivate to Prince Hassan, but the Prince has declined the offer.

An eye-witness from Khartoum states that the Dervishes took possession of Khartoum on the 26th ult. by treachery, the garrison were killed, stated previously to have left the town.

Cairo, 19th Feb.—Advices from Lord Wolseley state that the rebellion in the vicinity of Berber and Metamneh and at Matton from Khartoum to Metamneh.

London, 18th Feb.—The Government intending to announce the withdrawing of their motion in Opposition to the proposal to offer an amendment to the Government of their policy in Egypt.

The Mahdi with 50,000 is anticipated to be marching to the relief of Metamneh.

Aden, 18th Feb.—Five Chinese Junks and Chinese war vessels at Chefoo. Three others succeeded in escaping.

WAR IN THE SOUDAN

London, 19th Feb.—In answer to a question by Lord Granville in the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington said that the Government had offered to send troops to the Soudan. They had stated that the question of service was still under consideration. The Soldiers would be sent to Khartoum and break the power of the Mahdi. The selection of the troops for service in the Soudan would be left to the Earl of Wolseley, but it would probably take the form of a Brigade. The Government would be glad to have the benefit of the offers made by Colonial Governments of troops for service in the Soudan. Government would very shortly submit to the consideration of Parliament a scheme for Egypt's final and satisfactory settlement of the financial difficulty in Egypt.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in a long speech, moved a vote of censure on the policy of Government.

London, 20th Feb.—It is stated the Bombay papers hear that England intends acting fairly in the matter of the cost of the Indian expedition, and that it is impossible India will bear any charges except the ordinary pay of native regiments.

They also hear that England has agreed to pay all extra charges that would otherwise not have been incurred as was done in the Abyssinian expedition.

The *Times of India* learns in a letter that full transhipment has been made for the guidance of the expedition. The corps will be full strength. There will be family depots for the Cavalry, Infantry, Extra battery, Field and Siege Artillery, Engineers, Medical Staff, Commissariat, Transport, Ordnance, Telegraph, Postal, Veterinary, Medical,

is that we do not feel when they wrong us, simply because they are our own creation. We want native states and we want native administrators. And it is because we want them that we honestly desire that the wrong Dewans and wrong counsellors should be kept at arms' length from our princes. Let our princes snatch a few moments from their luxurious ease and indifference to contemplate their duties to their subjects, let them use their discretion in the choice of their advisers and instruments, let them allow a little space in their princely hearts for the toiling ryot, and let them sympathize with the aspirations of the rising generation; and let our Dewans exercise a little self-denial and keep their cousins and lackeys at a respectable distance, and let them, above all, disband their secret police of place-hunters, then we shall surely be proud of them and love them. Love and loyalty are not things to be enforced by force and authority. When will our princes and Dewans see this and rise to a contemplation of their duties?

Occasional Notes.

THE *Pioneer* hears that it is probable the Amir of Cabul may visit India in the spring to meet the Viceroy.

THE rumour about the Nizam's going home is premature, although it is probable that His Highness may make the trip either this spring or next. The Nawab Salar Jung and the British Resident at Hyderabad will probably call at Madras in returning to Hyderabad from Calcutta at the end of this month.

THE Bengal Government Resolution on the management of the Calcutta Presidency Jail is published. Although the very grave charges could not be established, yet the Superintendent of the Jail does not come scatheless out of the inquiry, and is strongly condemned on some points. He is made to understand that any repetition of the fault will carry with it forfeiture of his appointment.

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Bangalorean*, dated the 17th instant, states that "Lord Ripon, in replying yesterday to the address of the Indian reform Society, excused himself for not passing the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He said,—"I did not take up the question at all until it was brought definitely before me by the Bengal Government, and I did not in the least desire to hurry forward the progress of the measure."

Local and Provincial.

AN ADVOCATE AT MYSORE.—We learn that the Dewan has appointed Mr. T. Rama Rao, an advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore, to be Munsiff of Hassan.

THE 12TH M. N. I.—The 15th M. N. I., which was lately on the garrison of Bangalore, having been transferred to Madras, the 12th M. N. I. is brought on the garrison and arrived here by route march on Thursday morning.

RETURN FROM MYSORE.—Messrs Justices Thumboo Chetty and Ramachendraiyer, Judges of the Chief Court, returned to Bangalore on Friday last, from Mysore, whither they had gone on account of His Highness the Maharajah's birthday.

RECRUITS.—A havildar and a private from Cannanore have been about the Cantonment and town of Bangalore, trying to get forty recruits for the 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry, now at Sagar. Here is a chance for able bodied native youths.

MYSORE POSTS.—The appointment of Mr. Krishna Rao as Police Assistant Commissioner of Kadur has been cancelled, and Mr. K. Mahomed Ali Assistant Commissioner of Tumkur has been appointed, as the latter is senior to the former.

A "NATIVE OF MYSORE" writes to the *Mail*:—"Within a fortnight, three appointments have been made, and the men selected are all Madrassees and are the near relatives of the alumnus of official bounty in Mysore. To be a native of Mysore and a legitimate subject of His Highness is a disqualification for entering Government service. The educated natives are smarting under discouragement and disappointment."

SUNDAY LECTURES.—A course of lectures on religion was to have been begun yesterday, by the Revd. T. E. Slater, of the London Mission, in the Mission Hall, Infantry lines, C. and M. Station. The first lecture was to have been on—"Karma, or Sowing and Reaping." A short conference on religion is to be held immediately after each lecture. All educated natives are invited to attend.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's birthday, on Tuesday last, was celebrated by the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore giving a dinner at his residence, to a number of gentlemen and to all the European advocates of the Chief Court. The guests included, Colonel T. G. Clarke, the officiating British Resident, Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, Paymaster of Military Pensions, Mr. Martindale, Assistant to the Resident, Mr. J. D. Rees, Civil and Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, and Mr. E. Howetson, District Superintendent of Police, C. and M. Station. There was no speechmaking of any kind. After dinner, Mrs. Plumer and the Misses Plumer received the guests in the drawing room, where coffee was served, and there was some music and singing.

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines, Opium and Ganja, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., by one sup. Instructions on label. Rs. 3 As. 8 per phial. A. P. Bhattacharjee, Baraigoro, via Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

Correspondence.

STUDENTS HOME AT HASSAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

SIR,—At a meeting held in the School room on the 31st January to make the necessary arrangements for starting a Students Home at Hassan, the following resolutions were come to:

I. That the Boarding Fee be Rs. 5 a month for the present till the number increases, when the fee may be reduced to Rs. 4.

II. That the Boarding Fee of Rs. 5 provide for the following items of expenditure:

1. Food 2 meals breakfast at 10 A. M. tiffin at 2 P. M. and supper at 7 P. M.
2. Room—mat, bench and table with lamp [illegible]
3. Shaving and oil bath
4. Clothes washed.
5. Medical treatment.

III. That the Boarding Fee be paid (before the student be admitted) in advance for the 1st month and before the 15th of each month, for the remainder of the months so may stay in the Students Home. Half or quarter the Boarding Fee must be paid by a student, if absent during the Mid summer, Xmas vacation towards the up keep of the establishment.

IV. That students of all castes that take their meals with Brahmins will be received into the Students Home and fed in different rooms, excepting those to whom exception may be taken by the Managing Committee.

V. That all details connected with the Students Home be under the control of the Managing Committee.

VI. That a reduction be made in the case of two or more students coming from the same family or in the case of a parent or guardian paying the boarding fee in advance for one year.

VII. That the Boarding School or Students Home be under the immediate supervision of the Head Master and his assistants.

VIII. That the President be the President of the Managing Committee and the Secretary be the Secretary.

That the following gentlemen be the members of the Managing Committee with power to add to their number:

1. Mr. P. S. Nand Row, [illegible]
2. Mr. P. R. Sreenivasa Row, (Auditor)
3. M. Hosan Kashinaya
4. Mr. Nelge Narayana
5. M. G. Ho. Mr. Ho. Sub
6. Mr. Peeroo Pottanah
7. Mr. Muthaiah
8. Mr. Bommaiah

N. B. Arrangements are being made for opening the Students Home at the [illegible] where will be received their meals [illegible] the Students Home was opened on the 12th February. There are 20 boarders at present, viz., 2 at Chenapatna and 1 from Hassan, and 17 from Sakleshpur.

(Sd.) J. ARBUTHNOTT,
Hony Secy

HASSAN, 18th Feb. 1885.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

SIR,—A veteran lawyer, in addressing his brethren of Madras, half a century ago, said that "those who are loudest in upbraiding the Government and its measures are not always the most competent to expose what is wrong. These reproaches come commonly flow from such as are unwilling to learn and incapable to teach. Those who, from accurate enquiry and sound knowledge are indeed to point out real evils are generally remarkable for their moderation as for their firmness and earnestness of purpose. They desire amendment rather than overthrow, and reformation rather than change." I am thus led to quote these few sentences here as a contrast to what we see in Mysore—abuse, discontent and a desire for overthrow and novelty. While the Press and its contributors do not here appeal to the public, both literate and illiterate, to take steps for the remedying of evils, and while the students of Calcutta are begging from door to door for money and help to relieve their distressed brethren in Tirhoot, stricken places, and in short, while self-government and self help are preached every where, we have here a cart load of complaints against the Government. We say it has not given us an agricultural association in return for the enormous revenue it collects from the poor ryots; it has not made men rich and independent; it has not given employment to its graduates in preference to outsiders; it has not given good tanks and good roads; and that it is unfair on our Durbar so long as matters stand thus. These reflections have suggested themselves to me by the perusal of a correspondence in the columns of your contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* a few weeks ago. Some of the complaints enumerated above may no doubt appear reasonable, but what right have we to expect from Government the establishment of an agricultural association and its being made independent of the state? Is there such a precedent anywhere? The objects of such associations should be to inquire into the state of agricultural population and to make representations and suggestions on their behalf to the Government which is supposed to meet and remedy the evils. It is alleged that the Government has promised to do something of the kind. To me it seems ridiculous to believe the allegation. From what I have read of the proceedings of the representative meetings of the Mysore Ryots, I am led to believe that the Mysore Durbar have only promised to cooperate in any undertaking which the people may have at heart. "Whatever Government can do to people will be very little when compared to what the people can do for themselves, and His Highness's Government will be very happy to welcome any suggestions and representations from his subjects." And this I presume is the promise. It should not by this be understood that I have taken the part of an advocate to defend the present state of things, but I give praise where it is due and criticize where it deserves criticism.

In a province like Mysore the subject of agricultural improvements is of vast importance, and specially in a season like the present. Tanks have almost become dry and water is becoming scarce everywhere. Cattle are likely to migrate, and the ryot is on the brink of bankruptcy. What are our men of means and leisure doing? Should they not spare a few annas from their well earned pensions and a few minutes from their morning recreations, afternoon naps and evening gossips? There are besides lawyers, merchants, and a host of others who are directly interested in agricultural improvements. Can they all not join together and form themselves into an association and represent to Government what is absolutely necessary at the present moment? These gentlemen, from their experience of the outside world and by coming into direct contact with all sorts of people, are in a better position to enlighten the Government which at present entirely depends upon official reports and recommendations. From these the people have a right to expect a little self-sacrifice and patriotism. It might not perhaps be possible for them to tax their ingenuity and chalk out a new design for them. The rest of India is not so apathetic as Mysore. There are different associations in different parts of the Peninsula for different objects. Can they not follow any one of them? The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has been an object of pride to our brethren of the Deccan and the Indian Association to those of Bengal. We are not destitute of men who are in every way suited to take the lead in these matters. But why and wherefore they do not come forward is a question beyond my poor powers to solve. I would earnestly appeal to each well-to-do son of Mysore to solve the question for himself and do something for his brethren without expecting the Government to do everything for him. It would not, I believe, be inappropriate to close this with what our present Viceroy said to the inhabitants of Quebec a few years ago on a public occasion. Lord Dufferin said "I cannot help wishing to express the extreme satisfaction which I experience in observing with what alacrity and self abnegation the chief citizens of Quebec, gentlemen whose private occupations and engagements must be extremely absorbing, can consent to sacrifice their domestic leisure and the interest of their private business in order to give their time and attention to the public service. Gentlemen, I take it that there is no more healthy sign of national life than this, or rather that there would be no more fatal indication of an unpatriotic, selfish, and despicable spirit, than were what are called the business men of the country, that is to say, those persons who, by their education, character, habits and intelligence are best fitted to serve her, being tempted by an overabsorption in their private business to abstain from all contact with their public affairs and a due participation in the honorable strife of Municipal politics."

A CITIZEN.

General Summary.

STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—We are informed that a telegram has been sent by the Hindu Excelsior Reading Room to the Viceroy in the following words:—"Local Government's rule of recommendation to Statutory Civil Service produced sad disappointment. Pray select by merit."—*Mail*

CONVICTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The attention of the Magistracy has been directed by Government to the necessity, when a person in the service of Government is convicted, and the sentence to be awarded is under consideration, of taking into consideration the effect of the sentence upon the convicted person, as in some instances imprisonment may entail loss of pay or pension, while a fine entails no further penalty. The Government therefore consider it proper that the Magistrate concerned should record his opinion as to the sufficiency of the penalty he may award, without further punishment at the hands of the officer's departmental superiors.—*Ibid.*

HISTORY AND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The Committee appointed by the Senate on the 5th December, to consider Dr. Oppert's proposition "that in Rule for 142, VI, (a), page 72 of Calendar, the words 'The History of England from A. D. 1687' be omitted," met in the Senate House at 5.30 P. M. on Saturday, the 24th ultimo. The Committee resolved to recommend that the History for the F. A. Examination be as follows:—(a) The History of England from A. D. 1603, (b) the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, (c) the History of Rome to the death of Augustus. The Committee also suggest the desirability of considering the text book in "Ancient History" for the F. A. Examination.—*Ibid*

MR. DALYELL.—The following is an extract from the *Times*:—"The members of the India Council fill in rotation the office of Vice President. Mr. R. A. Dalyell, who filled the brilliant career of novelist in Madras, with most honourable credit from November, 1877, at an exchange [illegible] Anglo Indian official had ceased to be in force, has just concluded the year of holding the Vice Presidentship. Mr. Dalyell obtained his appointment to the Council mainly in consideration of his exceptionally meritorious services as Honorary Secretary to the Bombay and Madras Relief Committee of 1876, for it was felt how valuable his experience would be in dealing with the difficult and arduous famine which broke out in Southern India the year following, and in the Council at Whitehall. Not experience alone, but the responsible charge as one of the ministers of the state of Mysore, which was in effect, the most severely afflicted by the famine of 1877. Mr. Dalyell has written numerous reports on important subjects, executed work of the Indian questions, but such, as a rule, is observed Council work is confidential unless called for in Parliament or printed for Parliamentary Committees, very few of these have been published. Two important exceptions occurred in connection with the great Afghan war, and it is mainly that a portion of the sum so should be borne by England—a suggestion mainly adopted in relation to the construction of railways. He is also the author of a small work on "the land Tenures of Southern India."—*Ibid*

AN ATHAPHANAM PRELIMINARY.—A meeting of more than 500 people, consisting mostly of the Vysia community of Madras was held on Saturday evening last, in the premises of the Free Church Mission Girls' School, Black Town, to witness the usual preliminary ceremonies in the case of Pandit Ratchakanda of Vizagapatam. The pandit, a young, modest, high priest of the Vysia community, presided. The following feats were performed:—(1) Mahabharat and Bhagavat, two of the most sacred books of the East, were first been lit, and portions of them took place, (2) [illegible] (3) upside down (4) continually turned round and round on a large [illegible], and (5) while a hand passed again and again over the [illegible] as much as possible, and allowing each moment only [illegible] to the pandit. A recent [illegible] translation of the "Mathamatical Venus" which it is in fact by [illegible] was read by [illegible] while the above performances were being given, questions in English and Telugu questioned meaning the responding [illegible] theory or explanation of difficult verses, which on being [illegible] were put to the pandit, who immediately after answering them satisfactorily, resumed the reading of the book before [illegible] exactly from the place where he left off. The fluency and the apparent familiarity with which strange books strangely presented were thus read, were much admired and applauded. From the beginning of the proceedings special strokes were being made on his back, which he correctly counted, and announced at the end. A sum of Rs. 500 was subscribed for him on the spot.—*Ibid*

THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Colonel Olcott's preaching in Rangoon has seemingly not been without effect, for a numerously attended meeting of Burmans was held yesterday morning, in the house of Maung Shway Lain, of the Government Bank, with the object of establishing a Theosophical Society in Rangoon, the entrance fee to be Rs. 10, and the monthly subscription Re. 2. About thirty of those who were present expressed their willingness to be enrolled as members.—*Rangoon Times*

Extracts.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

The *Indian Mirror*—A dire disaster has happened to England; and Englishmen have grown very much excited over the event, whether they have settled or are residing. Heaven knows what it may not lead to, if Khartoum is not wrested at once from the grasp of the Mahdi and his hordes. Such as have read Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's poems, headed "The Wind and the Whirlwind," will be able to form some idea of the deep seated national feeling in Egypt against foreign interference in hostilities. For our part, we do not at all wonder at what has happened in that country. But we are afraid it is only the beginning of a series of troubles of serious import, and the Government and people of England should now, if ever, try to maintain a cool head, if they wish to avert further dangers. We can see no end in excitement and in the rants of Jingoism. We do not wish to be understood as standing in the way of sending Indian troops to Egypt at the present juncture. But we must certainly protest most strongly against India being

charged with any portion of their cost We are bound, however, to say that with such heavy clouds gathering on the North Western frontier, India can ill afford to spare troops for Egypt She wants more troops for self for her own protection against threatened foreign aggression With the menacing attitude assumed by the Russian Bear towards the British Lion, we should not overlook our own position and prospects We do not know what a moment may bring forth in Afghanistan Let us be ready for any emergency The times seem to be very critical

---

The Indian Daily News—Commenting on our contention that India must be the only ally of England in any war to restore peace and order in the Soudan, the "Lucknow Express"—a newspaper which has special means of ascertaining Moslemm opinion—writes as follows —"This is quite the view we have adopted in our article on the fall of Khartoum The entire Mahommedan world is now watching, with intent interest, the next movement of both the Mahdi and the British Government Here in India the matter is exciting native partisanship very greatly indeed It would be useless to maintain that the Mahdi has no sympathisers in this country I think the Mahommedan section has no desire to see the principles represented by the Mahdi's pretensions successfully developed, many of that class, high in position and influential among their coreligionists, will view with secret gratification any reverse which may attend the British arms in the Soudan It is a mistake to consider that this attempt to suppress the False Prophet has no personal or collective interest to the Faithful in India They see in the Mahdi a Mussulman Reformer, one who seeks to cleanse the modern practices of Islam of much of their heresy, and although they are not prepared to adopt all the Mahdi's doctrines, his rough and ready chastisement is not without its attractions to very many who would rejoice to see the British worsted in their endeavours to purify the Soudan and disperse the Mahdi's following

---

THE MAHARAJAH

The *Pungalore Spectator*—His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G C S I Maharajah of Mysore, celebrates to day the 29th anniversary of his birth day Virtually the day is also the fourth anniversary of His Highness's reign inasmuch as the Supreme Government ordered that on his attaining his majority, i e, the completion of his 18th year, the Government of his country should be entrusted to him A life of twenty-two years, and four years a king! A very young man but quite old enough to have developed promises of future greatness To day a great many people will ask the question either of themselves or others, What has Chamarajendra done [illegible] as an exalted one, he has had four years of power—has he fulfilled the duties of a Prince and an enlightened ruler of his people? What sort of an answer can be given to these questions? It is, we know, the correct thing to flatter kings and princes, and to tell them that they are endued with all the graces and virtues of a superior sort of mankind "The king's right is divine!" A king can do no wrong! These are phrases which meant a good deal some generations back, but only men who are behind the times think anything of the sort The flattery that beats upon a throne is taken full advantage of now days by irreverent critics, to assist in scanning the throne and its occupant, to take a record of their flaws and stains, with even more care and exactitude than their perfections We have at last got to be of opinion that a king is only a man after all, who is paid by the people to do the people's work The notions of this work have also changed very considerably of late years For the mere beauty of the thing a king may be allowed on high holidays to sit around on gilded chairs, and wear a large amount of gold and precious stones on his person that's the parade business, the fun and feathers of a princely life The present generation, however, have come to desire much more than this in a king they expect him to be an exemplar in charity, a real leader of his people in the cause of national advancement an intelligent guide in politics and an impartial adjudicator between conflicting parties and interests in the State No legitimate aspiration of any section of his people must be without the value sympathy and encouragement He must do all, too without partial favour to any, and he cannot rightly delegate his power to any one. His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur having been four years before the public of Mysore as a king, it is not a bit too early to allow of a judgment being formed of him That opinion may we think, be summed up in two words "very respectable!" There is nothing against His Highness He shows himself freely in Mysore, Bangalore, and Outacamund, at stated seasons every year He has no great vices and he does not spend money recklessly His virtues, as far as the public knows of them, are of a negative order His Highness evidently does not believe in publicity as a help to good government, he has no great desire apparently to push the self government scheme into real effective practice, either in his own state council or in the Municipalities Although His Highness is generally seen at an opening of a railway section, at a annual race meeting, and at the distribution of College prizes, His Highness always displays those of the calm dignity of the Prince than the keen interest of the responsible ruler, or the hearty sympathy of the man We are not complaining, but we would nevertheless say that Mysore could well do with a little less of the impassive, and a little more of the sympathetic, in its ruler Mysore was, a short time ago, concerned at the rumour that His Highness had expressed a wish to be relieved of the cares of State, and to hand back the actual government of Mysore to the British What foundation there was for the rumour we do not know—the Mysore Court is so full of mystery and secrecy that nobody knows anything about it,—but as far as we could judge, an Irish friend of ours summed up the public opinion of the reported wish of the ruler of Mysore, as correctly as though the speaker had been Mysore bred and born —"Shure, he's an Irish state that its mighty little he cares for the cares of the State" The public opinion may have been wrong but it is truly formed itself into that shape

One thing is in the Maharajah's favor—and after all, it is of vast importance both to him and to his country His Highness is regarded with affection by his people In an (for the mass) assumed character of the cordial friend so would however, say that we think this affection is based more on the fact that he represents the old regime—the ancient loyalty and hereditary head of the province than on a real living affection to his person The people when they speak of "our Maharajah mean that they possess a ruler of their own *in contradistinction to the great mass of Indians* who live in British Territory and who have only the Queen Empress Victoria to look to as their Sovereign The pride the Mysoreans feel in a station of which they are proud, the Maharajah is *their* Maharajah

To try His Highness will not be a shower of congratulations and much flattery, if any of his officers of State, or Council's would explain to his Highness following Other expected in his Highness shall [illegible] advancing good part and if they it, his future life and reign—and we sincerely hope will be long and happy—may also be great and glorious

---

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE

Dewan Bahadur R Raghunath Row writes *to the Madras Mail* as follows —

"A Native thinker has commenced to think social reform It is a happy sign of the times His thoughts, I regret to see, seem to be well digested He says that we should not act upon an influential conformity with the Shastras now in Hindu customs but that we should do what is not opposed to human happiness and to a moderate use of reason, justice and humanity This at moment looks very plausible at the first hearing, on closer examination it becomes clear that this standard of right and wrong is no standard at all but absence of any standard If history tells us one and the same act which was according to the customs of many a great man, just, reasonable and humane, whether called by men of equal calibre as unreasonable, unjust and inhuman look at the honest contests of political parties in England, see how the supporters of Free Trade and Protection consider each other as unreasonable people What is an offence in one civilized country is no offence in another It appears to me that all improvements must be based on some common rule or principle, if the reformers wish to carry them out with success In the case of social reforms of the Hindus, interpreted as they are with their religion, this common rule is their Shastra and Shastra alone Ask any Hindu why he does any particular act, good or bad, he will tell you that the Veda or Shastra requires him to do so

It is a great pity that "A Native Thinker" does not care to know something of the Hindu Shastra If he studies it he would at once see that the Shastra, without requiring the aid of modern legislation recognizes the Hindu woman as member of the human race, and as such, having the right to a happy life that the Shastra entitles her to avoid exercises which arise from a custom and are not inflicted by the Shastra, that the Shastra grants her the option of leading a happy life as a celibate, as a married woman as a widow, or as a married woman, or as a recluse, that the Shastra clearly lays down rules for her conduct in any of the above and capacities and that the Shastra clearly defines the rights privileges, and duties of her profession

1 If a wife does her husband may marry *another wife (Manu verse 168 chap IX)*

If a husband dies, a wife may marry *another husband (Manu quoted by Madhava and Vidyaranth Dikshita, Parasara, Nareda, Yagnavalkya quoted by Krishna Goriya Smriti Agni Purana, Smriti quoted by Chetty Gorya Achiriya and Chandrima Bhatt)*

2 If a wife becomes fallen by drunkenness or immorality, her husband may marry another, *(verse 80 chap 9 Manu, verse 72 page 116 Yajnavalkya)*

3 If a husband becomes fallen his wife may remarry another husband *(Manu quoted by Madhava, and several other quotations alluded to above)*

4 If a wife be barren, her husband may marry another wife *(Manu, chap 9, verse 81)*

If a husband be impotent, his wife may marry another husband *(Manu and several others quoted above)*

5 In particular circumstances a wife may abandon her husband *(Manu, chap 9 verse 79)*

A husband may abandon his wife if she be blemished, diseased, deliberately or given him with fraud *(Manu chap 9, verse 72 74)*

6 If a husband deserts his wife, she may marry another *(verse 76, chapter 9, Manu, and several others quoted above)*

7 If a wife treats her husband with scorn *she may cease to cohabit with her (Manu chap 9, verse 77*

A husband must be revered (verse 154, chap 5 of Manu)

A wife must be honoured by the husband (verse 55, chap 3 of Manu)

8 A good wife irradiates the house and is a goddess of wealth (verse 26 chap 9 Manu)

A good husband makes his wife entitled to honor (verse 21 chap 9 Manu)

9 A wife is the mistress of her husband's house Her functions are the production of children, the nurture of them when produced, and the daily superintendence of domestic affairs (chap 9 verse 27 Manu)

"*From the wife alone proceed offspring,* good household management, solicitous attention, most exquisite caresses and the heavenly beatitude which she obtains for the manes of ancestors and for the husband himself" (chapter 9, verse 28 Manu)

She shall keep in subjection to her husband her heart, her speech, and her body (Chap 9 verse 2) Manu)

10 "He husband is even one person with his wife" (Chapter 9 verse 45 Manu) A wife is half of the husband

11 A wife who neglects her husband is [illegible] *(Chapter 9 verse 78 Manu)* So is a husband

12 *Her mutual fidelity continue to death,* (verse 101 chapter 9, Manu)

13 Where families are honoured *there* the gods are pleased, but where they are dishonoured there all religious acts become fruitless *(Verses 56 chap, 3 Manu, and verse 52, chapter 9 Yajnavalkya)*

14 If a husband or family the husband is cast out from his wife and the wife with the children of the house will fortune be [illegible] *(Manu chap 3 verse 40)*

15 A wife is declared to be a perpetual hostess of the house She need not go to a temple as a pilgrim to obtain the reward of her religious acts, for she is the means of her husband's salvation She is allowed to possess her own riches (Sakhagrihya) Smarta Dhanhirar Varon Thirum, Seeth, Dhanyatan Sakunatah Kamatee Shrabhasa Odam Dosipadi, Jara, Mandodaree Ahalya Tarea, Mahamrita Sur [illegible] Hollar and M Lathoubayee, are well known ladies who have fulfilled the *duties which the law delivered upon women* in so complete a manner as to immortalize *them selves If these were slaves slavery is* thousand times preferable to anything which may be styled liberty now a days

"A Native thinker will find, when he may study the Shastra that it does not sanction or permit the forcible shaving of the head of the widow, burning away of her clothes or ornaments, the [illegible] of her attitude by her in the family of her deceased husband, and her *enforced* segregation and imprisonment therein in the contrary quite the reverse is prescribed by the Hindu Shastra and it takes care to strongly protect her hands against anything that her guardians may do to prejudice her interests I have on many occasions mentioned that the Shastra prescribes a minimum age for the bride to be given away in marriage viz, 10 years and for the bridegroom to years of age that prohibits marriages of minor or unmarried girls, holds men of better than 50 years of age as to quite fit to enter into a married life and condemned in strong language, the buying and selling of girls No fresh legislation on the aforesaid points is therefore at all necessary All that is required is to declare the provision of the Shastra as having upon the Hindus despite any custom or any bad law attitude or judgment, to the contrary

Some pledges, made to many of these referred to by "A Native Thinker" in your issue of the 6th instant, have been taken by the members of the Re marriage Association and have been kept by them they are that no member shall attend the marriages contracted or celebrated against the provisions of the Shastra as explained above nor shall he have any to such illegal marriages, that he shall prevent such marriages by lawful means &c,

While thanking "A Native Thinker" for his having of late diverted his thoughts to social reform, I beg to invite his attention to the great necessity that exists for his studying the provisions of the Shastra as one who wishes to know the French law during the reign of the Great Napoleon would study the Code Napoleon He might therefore advise his countrymen as to what they should do in the case of the re marriage of Hindu women

To sum up what I say is that all the *praises made by "A Native Thinker"* are already the ranks of the Shastra, and that, therefore, being neither new nor fresh legislation is necessary All that is required is that the great pledges given by the British Government of to administer justice in such cases according to the Hindu Shastra or law, should be strictly and effectively carried out If any one doubts that the Shastra is that I have described *it to be I earnestly beg of him* to study the Shastra, or make such inquiries as he may think fit to acquaint himself accurately with its provisions, to ascertain if it is so or not

---

Advertisement

M L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicent humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache coldness in all sorts of hot Eye complaints and burning sensation of hand and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening the stimulating the growth of hair and prevents grey falling of and never fails to loose a sweet flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHUNDLO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9 Sobhram Bacal's Lane Calcutta,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

Cape Bolangiri,
13th January 1885.

Messrs
Mohundlo Lall Mullick & Co,
Dear Sirs

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
Bahadur,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpur in C P.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone do	„	6 0 0
Per Quarter	„	0 8 0
Single copy	„	0 3 0
Back numbers	„	0 4 0
Bound Subscriptions	„	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	. 0 2 0,
For the second and each following insertion	. 0 1 0
For Contracts to be translated, per line	. 0 2 6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter receipt and by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1885. No. 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and proved as a severe gratuitously for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fever, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Ulcerated posts and inner in the nose, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Hydrocele, Diarrhœa of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Dropsentries —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Pimples (mumbs pals) Leprosy Eruptions on Head, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a pernicious nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

1 Sold at Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 9 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKLRIFE
Proprietor

Bangalore, Salem, Madras, Pondicherry

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches. Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Specimen Agenda.
Terms Strictly Cash

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY INTERESTING, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum ..	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re. 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do . .	" 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhoy Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST !!!

LEPRO CURO.

OR

A sure and effective remedy of the day

By the application of Lepro-curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of leprosy within a fixed time (three weeks) It acts magically upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different medical Substances prepared Chemically and was discovered by an Ancient Arian Since the year 1873 it has been tested with full success Thousands of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results

Guarantee to cure, or, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs 12 for 2 oz and Rs 21 for 4 oz

For the use of the Chemical Hospitals the Native Medical Practitioners in Bombay have recommended it

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Rs 2 per bottle packing annas 12 only

Babu Sree Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zemindar of Dacca Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your "Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has made for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, and has thoroughly cured my eruptions"

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alpura, Bundelkund, writes—"I do hereby you have sent me for purifying the Blood has come very good I have used 2 Bottles and paid Rs 9 Parcel and charge

Dr Charles Smith says —that you in doing so is very effacious in purifying the Blood and also restores health.' Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,

CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHAUPINCHEE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month,

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Muthuswamy says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr C S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C. Chowdery, L M S, says.—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr. R. Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes.—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try how to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his legs being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (one of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had all remained of After taking the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, remaining to restore to some of the diseased parts, and most of the affected places O shown healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs. 16 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my little toe, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

Mrs. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele Phy medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a cured it by their suffering from bronchocele and to the cause of satisfactory result Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months use

Mangalore, the 21st December 1882

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKUJI RAO.

Apply to SCHULZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India.

M L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicious humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration :—

Price Rs. 2 Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet; and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose it sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No. 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans. Paking 4 ans.
No 1. Do do 1 Re. do

MOHUNDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, *Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colcotollah,*
CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS.
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me benefit at result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY
H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

London 23rd Feb—General Gordon's official despatches have been published The latest dated 14th December received 21st December shows that Khartoum was then in its last extremity *At* that time the besieged threw sides and fighting going on day and night The despatch says "Come quickly by Metammeh and Berber"

A despatch dated 6th November received on 18th Nov states that *two steamers were* from at Metammeh awaiting orders from General Wilsey and that the garrison could hold out easily forty days but that it would be difficult to do so after that time

London 24th Feb—Lord Salisbury gave notice in the *House of Lords* last night of a vote of censure against the Government for the abandonment of the Soudan as being dangerous alike to Egypt and the Empire

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote proposed a vote of censure against the Government

He declared that the policy pursued by the Government with respect to the Soudan has been without result and that it was imperative to establish a stable Government there.

Mr Gladstone in his reply passed a warm eulogium upon the late General Gordon and said that inevitable treason prevented *it is owing to our troops* He defended the policy of the Government, and demanded a vote of confidence

The adjournment of the debate was then agreed to

London 24th Feb—Mr Gladstone in reply to questions in the *House of Commons to-day said that the declarations made by both the present and former Cabinets* with respect to preserving the integrity of Afghanistan from foreign aggression still remain in full force

Bombay, 25th Feb—The *Times of India* has a telegram from Lundi Kotal, stating that the *debate on the proposed* vote of censure against the Government is expected to result in a Government majority of thirty

It is now stated that the Hon Trevelyan will shortly be recalled Mr Gladstone and Mr Chamberlain will return Mr Childers and Mr Forster return place Lord Derby and Lord Granville Sir Charles Dilke to be Foreign Secretary Lord Rosebery Lord Colonial Secretary Mr Goschen to be President of the Government Board

London, 25th Feb—Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the Government were taking steps which they deem best to ascertain and secure the entire Afghan frontier including Herat but it was inexpedient at present to make a further statement on the subject

Mr Cross replying to a question said it was not considered necessary to strengthen the British forces in India

The debate on the vote of censure was resumed last night, and again adjourned A division will take place on Friday

An important meeting of the Conservative party took place here to-day under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, at which it was agreed that the conservatives were prepared to assume office

Korti, 24th Feb—Spies sent out by the Mahdi and bands of marauders have appeared along the route between here and Gakdul

THE Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1885

THE MAHARAJAH'S ANNUAL TRIP TO THE NEILGHERRIES

In common with the Anglo Indian and Native Press of India, we have, on several occasions, in these columns, protested against the inconvenient, selfish, and costly practice of the Viceroys, Governors, Councillors, Secretaries, and other high functionaries of the British Government of India proceeding to and sojourning on the hill stations of the country, for the hot season, that is, for the greater portion of the year, and we are glad to see that the united protests of the Indian Press, and the support of experienced and reflective Anglo Indian statesmen, now in England, such as Lord Napier and Ettrick, have had effect so far, that the practice of what is known as a "Governor's picnic on the hills" will be, very soon, if not altogether discontinued, be, at all events, so modified and circumscribed, as to reduce the evil to the smallest possible minimum But these high functionaries of the British Empire in India have some slight excuse or extenuation for their desire to leave the hot burning plains below, and to sojourn in the cool bracing atmosphere of the hills These gentlemen are Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, as the case may be, and they have been born in the Northern latitudes of Europe, and so are accustomed all their lives, till they come out to this country, to a climate in which the thermometer frequently nearly touches zero, and sometimes goes below it, as in intense, bitterly cold winter seasons They, therefore, naturally find it rather difficult to live down in the burning hot plains, especially at that season of the year known as the "hot weather," which lasts from three to nine months, in different localities Of course, this is not a very strong argument in defence of the prolonged absentism of the members of the several administrations of British India on various hill stations Beyond doubt, they came to this country with their eyes open, they knew quite well in what kind of a climate they would have to dwell, and they had no business to accept office and large salaries and emoluments therewith, if they were either unable or unwilling to bear the obligations and inconveniences of official life in the tropics, and they had no right to look for cool and pleasant places in which to discharge the duty and public trust they undertook At any rate, it seems to us, there is *some* medium of excuse in the case of European officials, on the score of the cold regions whence they come, that they should be desirous of escaping from the heat and glare of the plains, especially during the hot weather But the same excuse cannot be urged, indeed, there can be no excuse urged at all, in defence of native princes and chiefs who regularly spend a portion of the year on hill stations, which are not only far away from their own capitals, but also absolutely out of their territories, and yet if we come to look at this unnatural practice a little closely, we shall find that it is quite of modern date, and entirely of European origin It is a practice which has been concocted and carried into effect by the *European guardians of our princes and* chiefs It was urged on the attention of the Government of India on the specious pretext of the Native prince or chief acquiring a knowledge of life and men and manners beyond his own *dominions, but, in reality,* it was for the benefit of the health of the European guardian himself or the prince When, when the guardianship was over and the prince came to his own, the practice has been continued But it is an undesirable practice which can be easily given up—very easily, indeed—by our princes and chiefs, without much risk, indeed without any risk at all, to their health and comfort

Now to apply the above remarks in the shape of what is known as *argumentum ad hominem*—to illustrate them, in short by the case of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore His Highness has been a regular visitor, for four months in the year, to the Neilgherries, all through his minority, since 1869 or 1870 and he has always been *accompanied to Ootacamund by his European* guardian, whoever the gentleman was at the time, and, no doubt, the gentleman greatly benefited in health by this regular change to what Tennyson speaks of as *"the sweet hill English Neilgherry air,"* but we do not think that this annual trip, which cost the state coffers much, was absolutely necessary for the health of a prince like our Maharajah, who has always had a sound, healthy constitution, with an absolute immunity from ill health We had hoped, therefore, that His Highness, on his attaining his majority and coming to his own, would have been advised to give up the practice, or would have done so of his own accord, but it is now four years since the condition, and the practice has been continued as regularly as when the prince was minor and used to be compelled to Neilhill by his Europe guardian This is not, of course, as it should be, and the more so the pity that the practice has not been given up But then you at least, we think, His Highness might dispense the idea of going to the Hills There is every fear of a very severe scarcity throughout the Province, and, surely when such is the case, it becomes absolutely necessary that the ruler of this state should remain in his capital, and give his time and thought to concert measures for the rescue and relief of his own people? We trust we shall not be misunderstood We hope we shall not be suspected of not caring for the health and comfort of His Highness We do care very much for these important ingredients in His Highness's life which is very dear to us as being amongst his loyal subjects What we wish to point out is, that the trip to the Neilgherries is too expensive at the present time, when the finances of the state are so low, on the one hand, and undesirable at a period when severe scarcity and drought are threatening the country, on the other hand. But the health and comfort of His Highness may be as well secured within his own Province, as without it, on the Neilgherries, and at the same time, the happiness of His Highness' subjects may be secured. We would suggest, as an alternative measure, which is perfectly warranted and feasible, that His Highness would do well to spend the summer months on the Nundydroog hills, once a favorite summer resort for Europeans in the Province, and where are even now so used by many of *them Arrangements for the* purpose, such as house accommodation, &c, can be easily and inexpensively made, and in this way, His Highness will largely contribute to the development of the commercial and trade resources of one of the best and most healthy regions of his state We said *we do not grudge* His Highness means for his health and comfort The suggestion we have ventured to make will affect another, but will rather contribute to them, and let it be specially remembered that we *have made the suggestion keeping* clearly in view the evil that is impending over the country and the impoverished condition of the state coffers When His Highness has once adopted the plan of going annually for three months *on to the Nundydroog* Hills, he will find the practice as just consonant in all respects with his position and dignity, his duty and obligation as the ruler of this fair Province of Mysore

THE CLOSING OF THE CIVIL COURT, C AND M STATION

The fact that the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has been closed, for the usual annual six weeks vacation, a month earlier than usual, since the commencement of the powers that be look upon the interests of the litigant and general public hitherto, all the civil courts in the Province, except the Court in the Civil and Military Station, would be closed during the same period annually, from the beginning of April to the latter end of May, and however hard the closing of all of the civil courts may be, there was some uniformity in the hardship, and the public and the lawyers generally had not it as hard they might, but now, the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station closes from this day, and the vacation lasts through the present month up to the 20th of the ensuing month of April, while the other civil courts of the Province will close on the 8th April and continue closed till the 25th May next Thus, for the first time since the institution of the Province to the Mahrajah and the assignment of the tract for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the British Government, there is a clashing of the judicial interests of the civil courts of the *native state with the civil court on British* ground, because in the course of civil litigation amongst the public, summonses, subpoenas, orders for commissions, and other processes, pass from the civil courts in the native town of Bangalore and in the Province generally to the civil court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *and there must, as a matter of course,* be quite a rush back to business of the kind for the next six weeks, to the utmost inconvenience, annoyance, delay, and even loss, of the litigant public, for the Manager or Chief Clerk has not had the powers of a regular of a civil court conferred on him so that he cannot sign the correspondence addressed to the "Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station" and pass order thereon, such orders being *ultra vires* if he attempted to pass any Similarly communications from the civil courts outside the Province, such as the Court of Small Causes, Madras and other civil courts in the Southern Presidency, addressed to the Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, cannot will be responded for six weeks, at all events since the manager, or Chief Clerk, without any orders passed upon the 1st inst, in the meanwhile, some *body is appointed Judge of the Court.* Such, then, is the impeded condition of civil justice in the C and M Station of Bangalore—an impediment which will, as we have shown, affect the work of other civil courts in the Province out of it We must add that the fact that the Civil Court of the Station will be open every Monday, between 11 A M and 3 P M during the vacation, is not of much consequence to suitors in or out of the Province The concession can only be taken advantage of by people in the station or in the native town who have suits to file or subpoenas to take out, and of course, this opportunity will occur only six times during the vacation Thus, in all the civil courts of the Province will be closed for six weeks on the 8th prximo, so that when the Civil Court of the C and M Station is opened about the 20th of the same month, its summonses, subpoenas commissions, and other important processes (important at least to the parties concerned) which have to be served on people residing out of *the jurisdiction,* through the civil courts outside, will have to be held in abeyance, because the judges will all be away and the shorstaders have no power to open official communications addressed *to the judges* and to pass orders thereon It is evident, then, that the course of civil justice in this Province will be greatly impeded during almost three months, that is, the whole of March and April and up to the 13th May next The only reason assigned for reinstituting a hard and unjust practice still more hard and unjust is, that the authorities—by which, we suppose, is meant the Government of India and the British Resident—were unable to find an officer to fill the post of Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, in succession to the acting incumbent, Mr J D Rees, of the Madras Civil Service, whose services the Madras Government lent up to Saturday last, when Mr. Rees went away on leave The reason given by the Government may be true enough, but the action of closing the court to meet the difficulty was certainly selfish and inconsiderate towards the public, whose interests ought to have been studied The Government knew what was coming, that is it knew that by the end of February, an officer would be required for the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station, *and knowing this, it yet does not seem to* have taken steps to make the necessary provision, and it took the most unfair way of getting out of the difficulty It closes the court without the slightest regard to *the grievous injustice it was done to the public,* who might be put to any amount of inconvenience, annoyance, delay, and loss, in settling just cases, so long as the Government got rid of bother Such things can only be done in a country like India

THE MYSORE LAND REVENUE CODE 1881—(III)

[COMMUNICATED]

Your readers are aware, I hope, that my last communication to you was closed with observations on proviso 1 to section 40 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code

The next section that presents itself for comment is the 50th, which is as follows —

"All lands whether applied to agricultural or other purposes and wherever situate are liable to the payment of land revenue to Government according to the rules hereinafter enacted, except such as may be wholly exempted under the provisions of any special contract with the Government or any law for the time being in force But nothing in this legislation shall be deemed to affect the power of the Government to direct by law the levy of revenue on all lands *under what* ever title they may be held whenever a long *exigencies of the state* may render such levy necessary"

The 1st question that naturally suggests itself to the mind of even a superficial reader of this section is what are the exigencies of the state—what are the particular instances coming under the general and indefinite notion conveyed by the phrase "exigencies of the state? Can one of such instances be the pecuniary need that may arise in such fearful times as of famine or drought?—times when *even the royal tables are scantily supplied,* when the wealthy aristocrats are forced to forego many of his hitherto new of comforts, and when the middle class man has to hard and his resources which are by no means bound less by the observance of strictest economy and prudence when the poorest by sheer force *of necessity* is compelled to sell all his precious property gold silver, brass copper his dwelling place, his harvest crop, his implements of industry for the price of a meal or few when nothing no market for his only dilapidated hovel in some such of his ancestors where perhaps a shrewd Brahman, or a sagacious and usurious Banyan, will reach him to part with his last fall of the material of his partially pulled down house to the value of a meal or the price of a meal when the generosity of the poor lending all to assuage or hunger, treat themselves to a sumptuous feast of yellow and sore leaves of few trees and parasitic roots, when they leave their homes, the cherished homes and dear hitherto to their fates and go abroad for the mere purpose of satisfying the raging hunger and when perhaps in a foreign place many of them, forlorn and forsaken die unwept, and when for want of *bread or an option three loan and spare* corpses are forced on by the more lean and hungry dogs, then there is doubtless a pecuniary need unavoidable necessity for funds How is it to be met? by the levy of extra assessment from the peasants the majority of whom could not survive the direct effects of famine, or from the middle class men who have no easy time of it or from aristocrats hardly able to make both ends meet? No, it is impossible It cannot be the case that the framers of the code meant by the "exigency of the state" any need arising during such times, as famine or drought

Can it then, by the "exigency of the state," be meant the need for money, which may arise from the sudden breaking of wars or rebellions? War may be offensive, but it presupposes an insatiable thirst after territorial extension by conquest on the part of our rulers a state of things that does not, we are happy to observe, *prevail at present and will not, we hope, prevail* in this country at any future time other circumstances being considered Nevertheless, suppose, despite the British counsel and supervision and other counter influences at work, any of our rulers would form mad and wild projects of foreign invasion rather than try to promote the welfare and happiness of their subjects, may the need for money thus created be, in fairness, called an "exigency of the state?" Or wars may be defensive, and some foreign power might try to subdue our country, then the state will need money, but will the British Lion be then sleeping? Would

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking and gration dyspepsia &c. by use as per instructions Rs 1 1 1 Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerjee, Bazaguru, via Calcutta Wanted Agents

it be aroused even by the boosting of foreign cannon and the sound of foreign drums? Why pay such a large sum of subsidy and maintain a British cantonment in the country? To suppose that the British will be inactive at such times would be trying to cast a slur on the fair fame of Briton for integrity and honor. In the first place it is extremely improbable that any foreign power would undertake an expedition against our country; but, if, by a combination of unforeseen circumstances, such an untoward event happen there is ever the ready helping hand of the British, and there will be no need for the levy of extra funds. In case of any rebellion breaking out, it will be put down in no time by the British troops. It may not be, therefore, that by "exigencies of the state" the legislature meant, such needs for money as would arise from these and causes. Then, can it be that the British Government might demand a higher rate of subsidy for a time at least, and then there may arise an emergency for extraordinary taxes? The subsidy now fixed is the highest and it can not be higher still. To suppose that the British would ever demand a higher rate of subsidy would be doubting their sincerity, which is simply unbearable. Then, can it be that the need in question will arise from reckless and extravagant waste of public money on the part of our rulers in pursuit of frolicks? Our rulers are made of a higher and nobler stuff, and are too conscientious to be so thoughtlessly prodigal; and we beg to be pardoned for having even for a moment mulled them with such a supposition. How, then, is the phrase "exigencies of the state" to be construed. The lawgivers, it is hoped, will, on the 2nd reading of the section, fix by strict definition the precise signification of this phrase.

Next limits in the century no hold under different titles granted and granted by different rulers under various tenures and for various considerations, and whatever is meant by the "exigency of the state" can the Government be so utterly regardless of the privileges, laws, rules, precedents, usages and customs, and introduce a new piece of legislation which seems to be rather obnoxious to the private rights of its subjects? It cannot be, for some of the general principles held in view in the transfer of the administration to native rule and set forth in a minute framed by Sir J. D. Gordon for the information of the home authorities, bearing date the 10th day of Feb. 1879, are as follow

"3rd. The observance of established laws, rights and usages, and their amendment only by a properly constituted legislative machinery and on principles approved by the British Government."

"5th. The observance of the terms of existing settlements in respect of the land, and the levy of no taxes or other payments, save in accordance with law, or custom, on principles approved by the Government of India."

It does not appear, however, that the draft bill, as published in the official Gazette, has had the sanction of the Governor General-in-Council. It may not be that the state, however great its need, will call upon the land owning public to pay an extra rate without due regard to the conditions upon which the lands were originally given to them, but the question under discussion reads as if Government meant to invest itself with absolute power, in the matter of the levy of extra taxes, which seems hardly consistent with the liberal policy adopted in the administration of this country. The subject, however, is one of very great importance and men of experience in revenue matters and of superior talents will please express their views on the same.

Occasional Notes

THE NIZAM has offered a contingent for service in the Soudan.

THE Punjab Sikh Chiefs have, with their usual loyalty, offered contingents for service in the Soudan.

IT is stated that Sir Arthur Hobhouse, q. c., will probably obtain one of the impending vacancies in the India Council.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that Sir Lepel Griffin goes to Jellalabad, to meet the Amir of Cabul, and accompany him to India.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS leaves Calcutta today for Cooch Behar, where his Excellency will have a few days' shooting. He returns to Calcutta about the 4th proximo.

IT is admitted, the *Pioneer* hears from England, that the calling out of the Reserves is not more due to affairs in the Soudan than to the anxiety that is felt about Afghanistan and Herat.

MR. W. B. JONES, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has resigned the service owing to ill health. It is assumed that Mr. C. T. Crosthwaite, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, will be confirmed in the appointment, while Mr. R. Crosthwaite will probably succeed to the Judicial Commissionership.

PRINCE HASSAN, who wants a large retinue before he starts for the Soudan as Governor General, is said to be a man of promise. He went through a regular University course at Christ Church, and is an Oxford D. C. L. He afterwards worked his way from a sub lieutenancy to field rank in the Prussian Guards, of which he remains a Major. Latterly he has served as Minister of War at Cairo.

THE *Oudh Akhbar*, a daily native paper published at Lucknow, has the following on England's duty in the Soudan:—"The time has come when preparations to crush the enemy at one stroke should be made in such a way as befits the dignity of the British Empire. We would take the opportunity of mentioning here that the gentry and aristocracy of this land heartily sympathise with the Government in this catastrophe, and the Princes, without one exception, are ready to help the British with all their strength, treasure, and energy, if necessary."

A TELEGRAM from London to the *English* states that "a memorial was adopted at the recent conference between the Constitutional Association and the London Committee of the Landholders' Association, to be presented to the Secretary of State. The memorial urges that the Tenancy Bill should be republished, on the ground that the rural communities have had no opportunity of learning in what form it now stands. The haste with which the measure is being pressed forward is condemned as a violation of the recent Government Resolutions promising publicity to proposed legislation."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M. P., alluded at a banquet on the 24th ultimo to the many failures of the present Ministry. He said that although Mr. Gladstone had the largest majority behind him that any Prime Minister had ever had, and although he was the absolute master of the House of Commons, yet the longer he remained in office the more the prospects of returning prosperity were diminished, and the more the national honour and the national character became humiliated in the estimation of foreign nations. The charge which the Conservatives brought against the Government was not that they occasionally failed, but that they were constantly and perpetually failing, that in every phase and branch of political life, whether in finance, in the administration of home affairs, or in the management of the business of the House of Commons, whether as statesmen, as makers of war, or as makers of peace, they had signally failed. The blood and treasure of this country had been poured out like water, and in proportion as the country sacrificed the lives of its soldiers, and increased the burdens of the tax-payers, so did the Government make everywhere humiliating concessions and surrenders.

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH'S TREASURY.—Mr. B. Vesudeva Rao, Manager of the Maharaja's Treasury, is to retire on a pension of one-third of his salary, in April ensuing.

THE LAST SATURDAY.—Saturday last having been the last in the month, all the courts and offices both in the town and C. and M. Station of Bangalore, were closed for the day.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES.—The dispensaries at Mysore, Cuddalore, Kadur, Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur, and Kolar have received their usual supplies of medicine and appliances from Bangalore.

MYSORE D. P. W.—We learn that Mr. C. Vardaraja Pillay, Assistant Engineer, Mysore D. P. W., having obtained one month's privilege leave, Mr. Dass, the senior Assistant Engineer, will act for him.

MR. L. RICKETTS.—Mr. L. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, returned from furlough to England on Thursday last, and resumed charge of the office from Mr. Shamnagarela Pillay, Assistant Commissioner.

CHOLERA.—We learn that this scourge has broken out at Cauvery, the oil grass at two miles distant from Sagar, Sunga two of the disease spread on the 18th instant, and up to date 140 deaths have been reported of which 4 proved fatal. A Hospital Assistant with a good supply of medicines was sent from Mysore to give help to the people.—*Mail*.

THE MYSORE D. P. W.—On the 10th instant, Captain Keensington, Secretary to the Maharajah's Government in the Department of Public Works, will hold an examination for the fifteen probationers now in the department as overseers, sub-overseers, and talak maistries.

BOWRING CIVIL HOSPITAL.—It is stated that Assistant Apothecary R. Hamilton, who has been a long while doing duty at Bowring Civil Hospital, C. and M. Station, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for service in Egypt, another Apothecary being brought from Madras to take up the post.

MAJOR E. P. MALTBY.—It is expected that Major E. P. Maltby, who went on a year's furlough to Europe, will return on the 12th instant, and resume charge of the offices of District Magistrate and Municipal President of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, the acting incumbent, who will then proceed on furlough.

CLOSING OF A COURT.—Contrary to the usual practice of closing the Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore at the same time as all the other civil courts in the Province, the former court was closed for six weeks from Saturday last. The court will re-open on the 20th April ensuing. We have more fully alluded to this subject in our editorial columns.

MR. J. B. LYALL.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident of Mysore, returned on the expiry of his leave to Bangalore, on the night of Saturday last, by the ordinary day train from Madras. A number of the civil and military officers of the station, and Colonel T. G. Clarke, the officiating Resident, were present on the platform. Colonel Clarke makes over charge this day to Mr. Lyall and proceeds to Mercara as Commissioner of Coorg.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The charge of abduction against a native police constable of the Pettah force, named Kristna Rao, in that he is said to have abducted a respectable Rajput girl named Kistnabaie, was dismissed, last week, by Mr. Ramchendra Iyer, the third judge of the Chief Court, on the ground that there was no evidence to convict the accused, and that the girl, who is of age, appears to have voluntarily gone with the accused. The accused, on his release, was re-arrested on a charge of enticing away a married woman, and will be tried in due course before the Town Magistrate.

MR. J. D. REES.—Mr. J. D. Rees, of the Madras Civil Service, who officiated as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, left Bangalore on Friday last, on leave of absence for about six months, a great part of which time, we believe, Mr. Rees intends spending in Persia. Mr. Rees is a graduate of Cambridge and an L. L. B. of that University. He is Under Secretary to the Government of Madras and a splendid Oriental scholar, having already acquired a sound knowledge of Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic. Mr. Rees' object in visiting Persia is to perfect himself in a knowledge of that language. It is no exaggeration to say that by his urbanity and consideration to all with whom he came in contact, members of the bar and court officials alike, Mr. Rees was the most popular Civil and Sessions Judge who has sat on the bench since the formation of the court.

A WIGGING TO THE CHIEF COURT TRANSLATORS.—Yesterday, at the Chief Court, before a Full Bench consisting of Mr. C. G. Turner, Chief Judge, and Justices Thumboo Chetty, and Ramachandra Iyer, a native Advocate appeared before their Honors in a Civil Appeal, and moved the Court to have the hearing adjourned, as some of the letters, bearing materially upon the grounds of appeal, had not been translated. His Honor the Chief Judge immediately sent for the Registrar, Mr. Hampa Rao, and asked him the cause of these laches. The Registrar replied that the translator could not understand the letters, and had therefore not translated them. The Chief Judge said that the translator got high pay and did nothing. His colleagues, Mr. Justices Thumboo Chetty and Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer had also occasion to find fault with the Translator's department. In fact the latter Judge had gone as far as to say that he could place no reliance upon the translations made in the Department. It appeared to him that it would be absolutely necessary to make a regular sweep in the Translator's Department. If the Translators did not do their work as they were expected to do, he would be compelled to dispense with their services. There were many in Bangalore who would be only too glad to take up the appointments and discharge their duties more satisfactorily than at present. The Registrar said that the revision would come into operation shortly, when the whole department would undergo certain changes. The Chief Judge replied that the sooner the revision came into force, the better. He expressed a hope that such gross carelessness should not occur in future, and also he would take severe notice of it. He then enquired where the Chief Translator was. The Registrar said, he had written to say that he was sick, and had applied for six weeks leave. The Chief Judge directed to send for him at once, and get the letters translated, unless he submitted a medical certificate.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

Letters to the Editor.

STUDENTS HOME AT HASSAN.

SIR,—It is with great joy that I learnt, from the columns of your paper of last week, the establishment of a Students Home at Hassan. While the capital and the chief city in the province are sleeping over the matter, it is certainly creditable that the chief citizens of a district head quarters should have taken the lead. I cannot adequately express what I feel at heart for the benevolent intentions of the school authorities at Hassan. Much as I thank them for their doing I beg to point out that the rate of charges is unusually low when compared to the innumerable benefits to be derived therefrom. Lest it might embarrass the managers in course of time, I would entreat them not to think of still reducing the rate as promised. By the bye are we ever to have one in Bangalore? And will it ever occur to our Principal to think of looking to the comforts of his pupils? I wish he would do so before going on leave.

A COLLEGE STUDENT.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND NATIVE STATES.

SIR,—"A well-wisher of Native States" has contributed a thoughtful article, to your journal of last Monday, on the subject of Native states and Native Press. In it, he has contrasted the rulers and the ruled in Native states with those in British India, and has earnestly appealed to the heart of every Native prince and Native minister to do his duty faithfully for the happiness of the subject population. I am certain that every thoughtful reader will pause to reflect as he peruses it; but it seems to me that we shall be wasting our time by directing our energies in a direction which is not likely to bear good fruit. The importance of the subject we treat of, and the temper and condition of the readers for whom it is intended, should be our primary consideration, and the rest only secondary according to circumstances.

History tells us that, with rare exceptions, no king or minister has done good to his country either voluntarily or disinterestedly. Every inch of the political ground on which the people now stand has been fought for and obtained by themselves. Look for a moment into the History of Civilized Europe. What is the cause and the result of the French Revolution, English and American Reformation? Who wrung from King John the great *Magna Charta* for the people of England? Need I say that in each of these, the people were the cause and their happiness was the result? Coming nearer home still, how have our brethren in British India progressed? Is it by simple favor of a governor or commissioner, a Duff or a Cubbon? It might look ungrateful in me to deny them the high honor due for their achievements, but I should be permitted to say that people themselves were not inactive in times of necessity. But for a Rammohan Roy Sattee would not have been

abolished; but for a Gupta native jurisdiction bill would not have been introduced; but for the repeated memorials from Southern India there would have been no release for the Satara prisoners; and but for the great Indian Mutiny there would have been no gracious proclamation.

"A well-wisher of Native states" says that so long as all attempts at exposure are discouraged, and so long as the official class in Native states is sure of the indiscriminate support of the Native Press, so long will there be not the slightest chance of matters improving. He is perfectly right in the exposition of the theory, but I am at a loss to fathom the depth of his thoughts. Does he refer to the conduct of the Maharajah of Indore towards his merchant subjects, and his indiscriminate support by the Native Press of Bombay? does he refer to our neighbour Prince of Travancore, and his indifference to the public affairs of his State? or does he refer to our beloved Maharajah and his beloved country? But he would be wrong if he does not admit that the same evils exist in British India. To me it appears that both the administrations are liable to err, and the good which the Native states have done compares very favorably with that done in British territories. Lightly taxing the people and themselves highly encumbered, the Native States are better off than the British Provinces; and the Native princes, who do not imitate Briton in toto, have been spending less time on sports and more in public affairs. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is an instance in point, and your remarks leader of last week gives a fair review of his administration. Dispensing with the company of his flowers and the paternal supervision of the British Resident, and leaving his capital to the care of his advisers, His Highness is said to be making a house to house visitation in his State. His evening conversations in the fields with the inhabitants of the villages through which he passed, and his enquiry after their health and comforts and other minor details, have been graphically described: and I need hardly say that this is more to a British Collector does.

"A well-wisher of Native States" further says that our friends under the British Government are progressing by leaps and bounds; and that good Government is possible only when our public men feel that they are under the eye of the world. In the one case or the other, it is my humble opinion that our educated men alone are responsible and they alone are to blame. If they think that there are grievances to be redressed and complaints to be made, they must ventilate them, and I am sure that our Government will attend to them. In the absence of these what should be the inference? Whose business is it to make public men feel that they are under the eye of the world? If any inference is necessary it is, I think, that there are no men of public spirit in Mysore, though there are deserving men for patronage. Else why should we have a High Court Vakeel for a mofussil Munsiffship instead of a Chief Court advocate; why should we have a tamil Graduate for a Munsiffgiri in the place of a Canarese Graduate; and why, in the name of justice, should we have an ill considered and ill-digested Revenue Code?

A Citizen.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

The R. L. Degree Examination.—We learn that out of the sixty three candidates who presented themselves at the R. L. Degree Examination held in Madras last month, twenty-four proved successful, though none of them managed to secure a first class. Six passed in the second, and 16 in the third.—Hindu.

A Romantic Widow Marriage.—On Saturday last a Hindu widow named Rewa was married to one Magandi in Bombay. It would appear that Rewa lost her first husband when she was only 17 years old. Having received some education, she was in favour of widow marriage. She happened to meet Magandi, who was a widower, and they both agreed to unite their fortunes. Rewa's relatives got alarmed at this, and tried to dissuade her from what to them was her mad resolve. But Rewa would not listen. Her parents tried harsh means. They beat her till Rewa fainted, but she quietly left her parent's house. This gave her heartless parents further cause to ill-treat her. She was charged with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 300. The founder who inspired her in the matter to act that she had only taken away her own ornaments, and that the charge was only got up to annoy her. Been the unfortunate girl's uncle interceded. Promising her support, he took her to his house at Viswapur, as I there the persecution commenced anew. Her head was shaved. She looked very much to Bombay, Ahmedabad, but she had not a pie in the world. Magandi, on his side, was not idle. He soon discovered the real state of affairs, and contrived to send some money to his bride. Rewa, a prisoner, of going to the direction to wish some of this, fled to Ahmedabad. They secretly arrived in Bombay, where the ceremony was performed to the relief of the unfortunates.—Jam-i-Jamshed.—Ibid.

Bonnet's Troops.—The Maharaja Scindia has for some years annually assemble his forces in the months of January and February within a short distance of his capital. This year the ground selected is a fine open grassy plain to the west of the Sindhka River and east of the Agra-Gwalior Railway and Trunk Road, near the village of Sirsaee. This ground has been changed from its original purpose of a parade into a busy camp of alarms for the past two weeks. Under the immediate supervision and personal direction of the Maharajah, the regular army of the State, consisting of six regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, and numbering about 8,000 of all ranks, have, during the past fortnight, been going through a series of brigade and divisional drills and field manœuvres. The camp of the various regiments are laid out with great regularity, and in their arrangement showed how carefully the British regulations for encampments have been acted upon. The Maharajah himself took up his quarters in camp from the commencement, and by his presence materially added to the success of the camp of exercise. A great feature of the manœuvres is the system of visual signalling both by flags and heliographs, adopted. This is probably the first instance in which signalling has been adopted by a purely native army in India, and marks another step in their progress towards efficiency. In response to the kind invitation of His Highness a number of the officers of the Mhow garrison, including the General and his staff, drove out to the camp and witnessed the final manœuvres.—English man.

Extracts.

THE MYSORE STATE.

The Athenæum and Daily News.—Only the other day we saw an announcement in one of the Bombay papers, if we remember aright, of a number of horses having been purchased for the Maharaja of Mysore, at a cost of over half a lakh of Rupees. His Highness, we believe, has very decidedly horsey predilections—one of the many results, we believe, of his English training—but a question what we think is the most suitable time for indulging in such tastes and the expense to which such indulgence must lead, and it cert ainly does not seem very well for His Highness's advisers that a thing of this kind should be allowed, especially at the present time. Of course the adage "that all work and no play makes dick a dull boy" applies with equal force to Maharajas as it does to men in humbler walks of life, and it is far in lead from our minds to be understood as meaning that a Prince of the Mysore Maharajah's station should be denied any indulgence in the matter of amusements, or of taking of a fair holiday. All that we mean to say is that it is far more important that the Maharajah should be advised and constantly kept in mind that his first and chief duty is to see to the interests and welfare of his people, and that it is hardly compatible with the dignity of his station, to be making purchases of horses with the money of his people. To mention that the Kaar can be to a very high good with be that been in Native states in India and therefore, it appears the Mysore Government Sir, that the whole tenor of public military and indemnation will fall in case of a strong movement in this matter of the administration. We know, accordingly the Dewan of Mysore will lecture himself in time and in earnest, and point his of a public of desire open ly on behalf of his, with the people which has more and powerfully relieve. Otherwise the consequences both to the country and himself may be more serious than even fatal than he may have bargained for.

MYSORE FOR MADRASIS.

The Hindu.—The city, Mysore for Madrasees, which at one time from 1 a 2 only subject for one paper criticism has once more cropped up in this Province. In newspapers, claim, rolling poems, and other public, reading the city, every little talk for the past one weeks has been Mysore for Madrasees. This has naturally risen by the wise or unwise step taken by the Foreign in recently three new appointments and filling over and them by outsiders, of course, from Madras. Those are some who to an liberal mere in this matter and remember that there is no force done in bringing outside elements, such as from Madras, Cambaumum, Travancore, &c., provided they are Natives and more particularly Brahmans, because their wants and requirements are just the same as those of a Mysoreans; and whatever they can Bey open to the Province. Doubtless, if the produce of a country is spent within 3 miles, that country does not become poor. But the claim of Mysore party despite this argument by quoting facts and figures that the said principle of Political Economy is not adhered to at all by the lucky Madrasees holding high appointments in the Province. Never mind, let the poor bury the dead. At any rate there can be little doubt as to the fact, that the importation of our fellow creatures from the benighted Presidency cannot be called I wrong than throwing all fat appointments to Europeans, who, when they come from the State service go to their great homes, carrying bellies of them, as Lord Macaulay said, "empty bottles." However, as a matter of justice and in the interest of the Native State of Mysore, it must be said, that it is always prudent for the Dewan to give preference to the Native subjects of H. H. the Maharajah rather than to outsiders, when the former are in no way inferior to the latter. There are at present so many graduates and undergraduates in the province, that it was only this week the Registrar of the Chief Court, Mysore, inserted an advertisement in the local Government Gazette inviting candidates to fill a vacant post of a Moonsiffship at Rs. 20 in his office. The Gazette continuing the usual advertisement extract was issued on Saturday evening—but by the time he went to office on Monday in manner appears that he was really startled to receive a load of applications, all from Mysore graduates and undergraduates of the Madras University. One cannot help thinking these poor men. A question naturally occurs to us, what is to become of these numerous graduates and undergraduates in the local market, if their claims are not attended to by the ruling authorities with cold indifference. The three new appointments referred to are the Flooring, Mr. Mysore Sastry (appointed as an apprentice for one month), Mr. Venkatarayanna Lyengar of the Mitray Bar in mofussil and Moonsiff and Mr Peramaiah Iyengar, Medical Student as an Assistant Teacher in the Central College, Bangalore.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

The Madras Mail.—For some time past Mr. Malabari of Bombay has been pressing the subject of Hindu reform on the attention of the Government, with an Madras, we have one less so than a former in the person of Mr. Raghunath Row, "Indian Bar" Hindu, who is fond to be by many of his countrymen. It has been his endeavour, however, to several pamphlets, to establish his contentions to ancient Hindu authority. In a brochure just published, he insist on that it took the British Government forty-five years to learn that the Hindu Sastras did not prescribe the cruel practice of Sati. In a number of extracts from papers relating to East India Affairs, viz., "Hindu Widows and Voluntary burn alions" ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th July 1821, he endeavours to show towards of gen wise Enquiries, the one earnest and conservative and the other emboldened by philanthropy, devoted to the condemnation of the Sastras on the one hand, and to the interests of humanity on the other. It was, he says, at length discovered, however, that "Religion and humanity were in the same scale, and so, at length, in 1829, Sati was abolished by Sir William Bentinck. But, asks Mr. Ragoonath Row, "did this merciful act save our sisters from misery, and make them enjoy the benefit of a wise and humane Government"? In the place of the torture of the funeral pyre, they were thrust into a "Hell-on-earth misery," which is explained to the sufferers themselves as being the penalty of crimes committed in a former birth. Thus, he argues, the legislation of Government, which well intentioned, was incomplete as it concerned the poor widow. By stopping short at the abolition of Sati it rendered her condition worse in some respects than it was before. A further step now needs to be taken, and this, Mr. Ragoonath Row maintains, will be found to be equally in accordance with ancient Hindu authority. He declares that the very Sastras which established Lord William Bentinck to abolish Sati, prohibits child marriage, and enforces perpetual widowhood "Good morals" and the "public welfare would be promoted by further legislation" but "Government has not the courage to do it since what the Sastra lays down." And not only so but the Sastra rules that a widow cannot be dispossessed of her husband's estate if she lives in chastity her widowhood, but must be dispossessed the moment she marries her paramour. "What a just and Sastraic rule this is," exclaims Mr Ragoonath Row. The Government felt bound to put from Sati and Infanticide, and Mr Ragoonath Row maintains that child marriage and enforced widowhood with all the resulting evils and sin, ought also to be suppressed. In view of further legislation, the following points are laid down:—

Both the Vedas and the Sastras of Hindu law show that marriage cannot be regarded as completed until the contracting parties have reached maturity. In spite of this, hundreds, nay, thousands are to-day being married at a very early age, in the face of a moral law, and in many instances in defiance of a decree of the Chief Court, as well as of the Vedas. Thus, not only are the rights of a married woman, even if her husband dies before the consummation of the marriage, thus rendering her opposed to law and to a very peculiar state of uncertainty, but, moreover, ought be stigmatized as illegal. The case, we think, is not, only by a decree but by the Legislature, since the Law courts by their interpretation of the law have established the opinion.

Thirdly, if H. H. is intended to be a man who desires to the reformation of all and that he is not of the position that to confine marriage to the husband and the parents of his first husband, and to a strong criticism respecting the and "Hindu Widows and Voluntary burn alions" ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th July 1821, he endeavours to show towards of gen wise Enquiries, the one earnest and conservative and the other emboldened by philanthropy, devoted to the condemnation of the Sastras on the one hand, and to the interests of humanity on the other. It was, he says, at length discovered, however, that "Religion and humanity were in the same scale, and so, at length, in 1829, Sati was abolished by Sir William Bentinck. But, asks Mr. Ragoonath Row, "did this merciful act save our sisters from misery, and make them enjoy the benefit of a wise and humane Government"? In the place of the torture of the funeral pyre, they were thrust into a "Hell-on-earth misery," which is explained to the sufferers themselves as being the penalty of crimes committed in a former birth. Thus, he argues, the legislation of Government, which well intentioned, was incomplete as it concerned the poor widow. By stopping short at the abolition of Sati it rendered her condition worse in some respects than it was before. A further step now needs to be taken, and this, Mr. Ragoonath Row maintains, will be found to be equally in accordance with ancient Hindu authority. He declares that the very Sastras which established Lord William Bentinck to abolish Sati, prohibits child marriage, and enforces perpetual widowhood "Good morals" and the "public welfare would be promoted by further legislation" but "Government has not the courage to do it since what the Sastra lays down." And not only so but the Sastra rules that a widow cannot be dispossessed of her husband's estate if she lives in chastity her widowhood, but must be dispossessed the moment she marries her paramour. "What a just and Sastraic rule this is," exclaims Mr Ragoonath Row. The Government felt bound to put from Sati and Infanticide, and Mr Ragoonath Row maintains that child marriage and enforced widowhood with all the resulting evils and sin, ought also to be suppressed. In view of further legislation, the following points are laid down:—

Both the Vedas and the Sastras of Hindu law show that marriage cannot be regarded as completed until the contracting parties have reached maturity. In spite of this, hundreds, nay, thousands are to-day being married at a very early age, in the face of a moral law, and in many instances in defiance of a decree of the Chief Court, as well as of the Vedas. Thus, not only are the rights of a married woman, even if her husband dies before the consummation of the marriage, thus rendering her opposed to law and to a very peculiar state of uncertainty, but, moreover, ought be stigmatized as illegal. The case, we think, is not, only by a decree but by the Legislature, since the Law courts by their interpretation of the law have established the opinion.

Thirdly, if H. H. is intended to be a man who desires to the reformation of all and that he is not of the position that to confine marriage to the husband and the parents of his first husband, and to a strong criticism respecting the [illegible] of the Hindu widow, [illegible] the [illegible] of the ancient Hindu [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885. No. 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Renews and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stricture, Premature decay, Impotency in the male, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-albus, Incontinence of the bowels, Chronic affections of the bladder, Catarrh.

By external application, Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Bleeds, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature.

FULL DIRECTONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL.

Sold at Rs. 1, Rs 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs 5-4 and Rs. 9 per phial, packing annas 4.

Good Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to.

A. T. MOKERJEE.
Proprietor.

Barnagore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Teas. Watches. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

EVERY INCREASE, 2,000 COPIES.

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....Rs. 10	
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re. 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion.....	Rs. 12
Per Column, do	„ 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO.
OR
A sure and effective remedy of the day.

By the application of Lepro-curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of Leprosy within a fortnight. (three weeks). It acts magically upon human body and each ally cases Leprosy, Leucoderma (white Leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury, Nonsiness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day. This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and possessed and discovered by our Ancient Arians. Since the year 1873 it has been tested with full success. Thousands of testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received by me from time to time will prove its wonderful results.

I Guarantee for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned. Price Rs. 12-8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month.

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge.

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system. The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly. Each Bottle will last for one week. Price Rs. 2-per bottle packing ans. 12 only.

Babu Sri Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zemindar of Dacca, Bengal, says :—" I must express my entire satisfaction that your " antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions."

Rai Hanoman Roo Bahadoor of Alipore, Bebulkund, writes—that medicine you have sent me for purifying the blood has done enormous good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P. Post and oblige.

Dr. Cowper South says :—that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying blood and also restores health." Thousands of testimonials from all world.

Wanted Agents, terms liberal.
Sole Agents for the Patentee,

CHARLES SMITH AND CO.,
CHAURINGHEE,
CALCUTTA.

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Houseleeks, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in two month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs. 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18-8 including packing.

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Macpherson says :—" I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy."

Dr. G. S. Harvey says :—" Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined."

Dr. K. C. Chowdhry, L. M. S., says :—" On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states."

Mr. R. Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—' My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach ; I shall try best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was pleasded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. C. GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1882

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part ; on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTO JEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was pursuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore, the 31st December 1882.

Messrs. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to
SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOOBHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also diseases the stomach and Bowels of all vimiid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Re. 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration :—

Price Re. 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet ; and it strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to leave Its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No. 2. Eight-ounce Phial 12 ans. Packing 4 ans
No. 1. Do do 1 Re. do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL.

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
12th January 1885.

Messrs.
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No. 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BARAPUR,
Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY
H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupee eight.
Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office, Adyar Madras.

unlished; but for a Gupta native jurisdiction ill would not have been introduced; but for he repeated memorials from Southern India hem would have been no release for the Salem prisoners; and but for the great Indian Mutiny there would have been no gracious proclamation!

"A well-wisher of Native states" says that so long as all attempts at exposure are discouraged, and so long as the official class in Native states is sure of the indiscriminate support of the Native Press, so long will there be no the slightest chance of matters improving. He is perfectly right in the exposition of the theory, but I am at a loss to fathom the depth of his thoughts. Does he refer to the conduct of the Maharajah of Indore towards his merchant subjects, and his indiscriminate support by the Native Press of Bombay? does he refer to our neighbour Prince of Travancore, and his indifference to the public affairs of his State? or does he refer to our beloved Maharajah and his beloved country? But he would be wrong if he does not admit that the same evils exist in British India. To me it appears that both the administrations are liable to err, and the good which the Native states have done compares very favorably with that done in British territories. Lightly taxing the people and themselves highly encumbered, the Native States are better off than the British Provinces; and the Native princes, who do not imitate Briton in toto, have been spending less time on sports and more in public affairs. His Highness the Gaukwar of Baroda is an instance in point, and your cameros leader of last week gives a fair review of his administration. Disposing with the company of his Dewan and the paternal supervision of the British Resident, and leaving his capital to the care of his advisers, His Highness is said to be making a house to house visitation in his State. His evening conversations in the fields with the inhabitants of the villages through which he passed, and his enquiry after their health and comforts and other minor details, have been graphically described; and I need hardly say that this is more than a British Collector does.

"A well-wisher of Native States" further says that our friends under the British Government are progressing by leaps and bounds; and that good Government is possible only when our public men feel that they are under the eye of the world. In the ones in the other, it is my humble opinion that our educated men alone are responsible and they alone are to blame. If they think that there are grievances to be redressed and complaints to be made, they must ventilate them, and I am sure that our Government will attend to them. In the absence of those what should be the inference? Whose business is it to make public men feel that they are under the eye of the world? If any inference is necessary it is, I think, that there are no men of public spirit in Mysore, though there are deserving men for patronage. Else why should we have a High Court Vakeel for a mofussil Munsiffship instead of a Chief Court advocate; why should we have a tamil Graduate for a Munshegiri in the place of a Canarese Graduate; and why, in the name of justice, should we have an ill-considered and ill-digested Revenue Code?

A CITIZEN.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.—We learn that out of the sixty-three candidates who presented themselves at the B. L. Degree Examination held in Madras last month, twenty-four proved successful, though none of them managed to secure a first class. Six passed in the second, and 18 in the third.—*Ibid.*

A ROMANTIC WIDOW MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last a Hindu widow named Rowa was married to one Maganlal in Bombay. It would appear that Rowa lost her first husband when she was only 17 years old. Having received some education, she was in favour of widow marriage. She happened to meet Maganlal, who was a widower, and they both agreed to unite their fortunes. Rowa's relatives got alarmed at this, and tried to dissuade her from what to them was her mad resolve. But Rowa would not listen. Her parents tried harsh usage. They beat her till blood flowed, but she quietly left her parent's house. This gave her heathen parents further excuse to ill-treat her. She was charged with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 200. The female who inquired into the matter found that she had only taken away two cotton sarees with her, and that the charge was only got up to annoy her. Then the unfortunate girl's uncle intervened. Promising her support, he took her to his house at Viswanar, and there the persecution commenced anew. Her hand was shaved. She longed very much to fly back to Ahmedabad, but she had not a pie in the world. Maganlal, on his side, was not idle. He soon discovered the real state of affairs, and contrived to send some money to his beloved. Rowa, on pretence of going to the riverside to wash some clothes, fled to Ahmedabad. They secretly arrived in Bombay, where the ceremony was performed to the relief of the unfortunates.—*Sind-Jamshed.—Ibid.*

SINDIA'S TROOPS.—The Maharaja Scindia has for some years annually assemble his force in the months of January and February within a short distance of his capital. This year the ground selected is a fine open grassy plain to the west of the Sindhia River and east of the Agra-Gwalior Railway and Trunk Road, near the village of Sarore. This ground has been changed from its original purpose of a manœuvre into a busy camp of all arms for the past two weeks. Under the immediate supervision and personal direction of the Maharajah, the regular army of the State, consisting of six battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, and numbering about 8,000 of all ranks, has, during the last fortnight, been going through a series of brigade and divisional drills and field manœuvres. The camps of the various regiments are laid out with great regularity, and in their arrangement showed how carefully the British regulations for encampments have been acted upon. The Maharaja himself took up his quarters in camp from the commencement, and has by his presence materially added to the success of the camp of exercise. A great feature of the manœuvres is the system of visual signalling both by flags and heliographs, adopted. This is probably the first instance in which signalling has been utilised by a purely native army in India, and marks another step in their progress towards efficiency. In response to the kind invitation of His Highness a number of the officers of the Mooree *garrison, including the General and his staff, drove out to* the camp and witnessed the final manœuvres.—*English man.*

Extracts.

THE MYSORE STATE.

The *Athenæum and Daily News.*—Only the other day we saw an announcement in one of the Bombay papers, if we remember aright, of a number of horses having been purchased for the Maharaja of Mysore, at a cost of over *half a lakh of Rupees. His Highness, we believe,* has very decidedly horsey proclivities—one of the many results, we believe, of his 'English' training—but we question whether this is the most suitable time for indulging such tastes and the expenses to which such indulgence must lead; and it certainly does not speak very well for His Highness' advisers that a thing of this kind should be allowed, especially at the present time. Of course the adage 'that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' applies with equal force to Maharajas as it does to men in humbler walks of life; and it is far indeed from our wish to be understood as meaning that a Prince of the Mysore Maharajah's status should be absolutely prohibited such a comparatively harmless kind of amusement as the running of race-horses, on the plains of a race-humbler. All that we wish to say is that it is of paramount importance that the Maharajah should understand and continually bear in mind that His Highness' first and chief duty is to see to the happiness and welfare of his people; and that it is hardly compatible with the discharge of this great duty to be making extensive additions to his stud, *when his people are threatened with the horrors of a famine.* The maxim that 'the King can do no wrong' holds good with peculiar force in Native States in India and, therefore, it is upon the Minister of such States that the whole brunt of public odium and condemnation will fall in case of anything miscarrying in the course of the administration. We hope, accordingly, that the Dewan of Mysore will have himself in time and in earnest, and *quite himself capable of doing it promptly and satisfactorily* with the crisis which has now undoubtedly arisen. Otherwise the consequences, both to the country and himself, may be more serious (and even fatal) than he may have bargained for.

MYSORE FOR MADRASEES.

The Hindu.—The old cry, Mysore for Madrassees, which at one time formed a lively subject for newspaper criticism has once more cropped up in this Province. In newspapers clubs, reading rooms, and other public societies the ordinary talk has of the past two weeks been *Mysore for Madrassees.* This has naturally risen by the wise or unwise step taken by the Dewan in creating three new appointments and filling every one of them by outsiders, *of course, from Madras.* There are some who take a liberal view in this matter and consider that there is no harm done in bringing outside elements, such as from Madras, Coimbatoore, Travancore, &c., provided they are Natives and more particularly Brahmans, because their wants and requirements are just the same as those of a Mysorean; and whatever they earn they spend in the Province. Doubtless, if the produce of a country is spent within its limits, that country does not become poor. But the staunch Mysore party dispute this argument by quoting facts and figures that the cold principle of Political Economy is not adhered to at all by the lucky Madrassees holding high appointments in the Province. Never mind; let the past bury the past. At any rate there can be little doubt as to the fact, that the importation of one fellow creature from the benighted Presidency cannot be called worse than throwing all the appointments to Europeans, who, when they retire from the State service go to their sweet homes, leaving behind them, as Lord Macaulay said, "empty bottles." However, as a matter of justice and in the interest of the Native State of Mysore, it must be said, that it is always prudent for the Dewan to give preference to the Native subjects of H. H. the Maharajah rather than to outsiders, when the former are in no way inferior to the latter. There are at present as many graduates and undergraduates in the province, that it was only this week the *Registrar of the Chief Court, Mysore,* inserted an advertisement in the local Government *Gazette* inviting candidates to fill a vacant post of a Moonsiff on Rs. 20 in his office. The *Gazette* containing the said advertisement as usual was issued on Saturday evening—but by the time he went to office on Monday morning it appears that he was really startled to receive a load of applications, all from Mysore graduates and undergraduates of the *Madras University. One cannot help pitying these poor* men. A question naturally occurs to us, what is to become of these numberless graduates and undergraduates in the local market, if their claims are not at naught by the ruling authorities with cold indifference. The three new appointments referred to are the following. *Mr.* Narayana Sastry is appointed as an apprentice Engineer on probation; Mr. Thoreanayenger Iyengar of the Madras Bar is nominated as a Moonsiff and Mr. Parameswara Iyer from Madras is taken as an Assistant Teacher in the Central College, Bangalore.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

The *Madras Mail.*—For some time past Mr. Malabari of Bombay has been pressing the subject of Hindu reform on the attention of His Government, which in Madras, we have no less worthy reformer in the person of Mr. Ragoonath Row, "hereafter" Hindu, as he is fold to be by many of his countrymen. It has been his endeavour, however, in several pamphlets, to establish his conformity to ancient Hindu authority. In a brochure just published, he maintains that it took the British Government forty-five years to learn that the Hindu Shastras did not prescribe the cruel practice of Sati. In a number of extracts from papers relating to East India Affairs, &c., "Hindu Widows and Voluntary Immolations," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th July 1821, he endeavours to show two rels of generous Englishmen, the one extreme and conservative and the other sentimental by philanthropy, devoted to the consideration of the Shastra on the one hand, and to the interests of humanity on the other. It was, he says, at length discovered, however, that Shastra and humanity were on the same side; and accordingly in 1829, Sati was abolished by Sir William Bentinck. But, asks Mr. Ragoonath Row, "did this merciful act save our sisters from misery, and make them enjoy the benefit of a wise and humane Government"? In the place of the torture of the funeral pyre, they were thrust into a "life-long misery," which is explained to the sufferers themselves as being the penalty of crimes committed in a former birth. This, he argues, the legislation of Government, while well-intentioned, was incomplete as it concerned the poor widow. By stopping short at the abolition of Sati it rendered her condition worse in some respects than it was before. A further step now needs to be taken, and this, Mr. Ragoonath Row maintains, will be found to be equally in accordance with ancient Hindu authority. He declares that the very Shastra which enabled *Lord William Bentinck to abolish* Sati, prohibits child marriage, and nowhere prescribes perpetual widowhood "Good morals" and the "public welfare would be promoted by further legislation" but "Government has not the courage to declare what the Shastra lays down." And not only so but the Bench has ruled that a widow cannot be dispossessed of her husband's estate if she lives in sin during her widowhood, but must be dispossessed the moment she marries her paramour. "What a just and good Shastraic rule this is," exclaim Mr. Ragoonath Row. The Government felt bound to put down Sati and Infanticide, and Mr. Ragoonath Row maintains that child marriage and enforced widowhood, with all the resulting crimes and woes, ought also to be suppressed. In view of further legislation, the following points are laid down:—Both the letter and the spirit of Hindu law show that marriage cannot be regarded as completed until the contracting parties have reached maturity. In spite of this, however, it has been customary to celebrate marriages at very early ages, varying from six months to ten years and such marriages are recognised by the Civil Courts as conferring upon the bride all the civil rights of a married woman, even if her husband dies before the consummation of the marriage. This custom being opposed to law and largely productive of immorality and misery, ought, he argues, to be abolished. This can, we willing to the author, only be effected by the legislature, since the Law Courts, by their adjudications, reflection of the law, have established the custom.

The *law of 1856 was intended to remove obstacles to the* remarriage of widows, but by reason of the provision that the widow, on taking a second husband, forfeits the estate of his first husband she has strong material in scons for not taking a second husband. On the other hand she is naturally tempted to form illicit unions, and is not deterred from adopting that course by any fear of loss in propriety for however faithless a woman may be to her husband's memory she does not forfeit her hold upon his property except by the act of remarriage. On these lines Mr. Ragoonath R. R. draws two pictures, the one of a virtuous widow who retains her husband's estate but lives a life of unveiled misery and drudgery, the other of one who, also retaining that same estate, walks in the broad way that leads to destruction. Yet as far as her relation to her dead husband's property is concerned, the ordinary English widow has the same alternative that is presented to her Hindu sister. If there is any property, and it is made the subject of a will or settlement, there is, in nine cases out of ten, a provision that the widow's interest shall cease on her remarriage, and on the other hand she does not forfeit that interest by straying from the paths of virtue. Therefore looking to money considerations only, we may say that English widows are exposed to no less temptation than Hindu. The real mischief of course of the Hindu marriage system lies in the custom of infant marriage, and fully as we sympathise with Mr. Ragoonath Row in his condemnation of it we cannot follow him in the remedies which he advocates. To secure the chastity of wives, and the fidelity of wives, he proposes to make the breach of the moral law in the relation an offence for which the culprit may be convicted by a criminal court, and punished with forfeiture of all right in her husband's estate. Either the husband, or, after his death, his next male heir should be allowed to prosecute. Now such a provision would not be calculated to improve the position of the wife or widow. The Privy Council, by its judgement, which Mr. Ragoonath so heartily disapproves, has delivered her from a danger which must have been hardly less appalling than that of Sutteo, the danger namely, of having her conduct subjected to public inquisition at the suit of one anxious to deprive her of the estate which devolved on her husband's death. One may sincerely wish how little a couple some distant relative of a woman's husband would pursue her with charges of licentious behaviour, if the law made it his interest to do so. Hindu women must be guided that this escape is, to a certain extent at least, taken out of the hands of their relatives, and it is surprising to find that a philanthropist should wish that it were otherwise.

But this highly penal provision is not the most important part of Mr. Ragoonath Row's proposal. His chief object is to correct what he considers the erroneous views of the Hindu marriage law held by the majority of his countrymen, and practically recognised by the Courts. Shortly at first, there are the notions that marriage is compulsory, that a girl must be married before she is ten, that the marriage is complete in all its legal consequences before consummation has taken place, and that virgin widows belong to their husbands' family, or have any right to his estate. He does not say that those notions are well-founded or that they can lace to the public morality and welfare, or that they are incapable of legislative handling. Though perhaps a possibly, it certainly would not be an easy task to effect by force of law a change in the practices of Hindus with regard to marriage. Mr Ragoonath Row, however, has appreciated the task with a light heart, apparently quite a conscious of the difficulties of the case. Here, instead of entering on a detailed criticism, we would move as an amendment that this bill should be called "an Act to declare the civil law of H. Ragoonath Row on the law relating to Hindu marriages" and that a clause should be inserted making it penal to hold, or act upon any view conflicting with the opinions so declared. Seriously such an enactment would effectively carry out the legislative object which it has set before himself. He holds certain views on the subject of marriage which may or may not be sound and good, but which are not accepted by the great majority of the community to which he belongs. What then is his opinion is to be done, but simply ask the Legislature to declare that he is right and the rest of the Hindu world is wrong? But this is not a recondite project. To draft any bill requires skill and practice, but to draft a bill on such a thorny subject as marriage requires more than ordinary powers. Whatever Government may constantly do it is certain that it will not take the initiative, but will wait for some decided expression of opinion from the leaders of the Hindu community. In all such matters, the difficult point to be determined must be, how far such expression of opinion really tallies with the feelings of the people generally.

Advertisement.

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION.

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE RS. 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of *her late illustrious husband.*

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz:*—

I. A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the *Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads.*

II. A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III. *A literal translation into English of the* Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagara) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariaraka Mimamsa Bhashya with *Notes, explanatory* of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT.

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"INDO-EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A NEWS PAPER of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs.	10 0 0
English alone, ...	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, ...	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem ...	...	"	0 8 0
Single copy ...	...	"	0 3 0
Back numbers ...	...	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription ...		"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	...0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion.	...0 1 0
For advertisements to be translated, per line.	...0 2 6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885. No. 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stress Phosphitic and Paralytic in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fissure albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Gleet and all affections of the bladder Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

1 Sold at Re. 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs. 9 per phial, packing annas 4

Great Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to.

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Bamagore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chera Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary. Watches Cutlery. Teas. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

EVERY IMPRESSION 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion ..	Rs 12
Per Column, do	„ 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

THE LAST GEM FOUND AT LAST!!!

LEPRO CURO
OR
A sure and effective remedy of the day.

By the application of Lepro curo I guarantee to cure the worst cases of leprosy within a fixed time (three weeks) It acts magically upon human body and radically cures Leprosy, Leucoderma (white leprosy) Eruptions of Mercury Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from a corrupt state of the Blood, in the cure of which it supersedes all the known remedies of the present day This wonderful medicine is composed of 80 different mineral Substances prepared Chemically and Vegetable and discovered by one Ancient Arabian Since the year 1873 it has been tested with far success Thousands testimonials from different parts of India and elsewhere received, me from time to time will prove its wonderful results.

I Guarantee for the cure, if not, the price of the medicine will be returned Price Rs. 12 8 for 2 weeks and Rs 21 for one month

For the use of the Charitable Hospitals in the Native States medicines in Jars supplied on a nominal charge

Antidote for Mercury & Blood-Purifier.

This is the only Medicine that will expel mercury from the system The use of this medicine for 3 weeks will ensure a complete cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Sores, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism and purify the Blood thoroughly Each Bottle will last for one week Price Re 2-per bottle packing ans 12 only

Babu Sree Nath Roy Chowdhry the well known Banker and Zemindar of Dacca, Bengal, says — "I must express my entire satisfaction that your Antidote for Mercury and Blood purifier" has been used for 3 weeks in accordance to your instructions, which has thoroughly cured my mercurial eruptions"

His Highness the Rao Bahadoor of Alipura Bulukhani, writes —that medicine you have sent me for my prince Hoolchal has done curious good, please send 2 Bottles more per V. P Parcel and oblige

Dr Charles Smith says —that your medicine is very efficacious in purifying Blood and also restores health" Thousands of testimonials from all world

Wanted Agents, terms liberal

Sole Agents for the Patentee,

CHARLES SMITH AND CO,
CHAURINGHEE,
CALCUTTA

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Boorkoolah, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackpherson says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever encountered."

Dr K C Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr. R. Mitchell of Dharramotolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors and was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

Messrs SCHUBZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had lost all sensation After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J. C GOMDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs SCHUBZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I become informed that it was leucoderma and originated from affection of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore the 31st December 1883.
Messrs. SCHUBZE SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to

SCHUBZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India

M. L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c. &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing disease of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Re 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Re. 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOGANDHO GULAB FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soogandho Gulab Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet; and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to leave its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, Sobharam Byack's Lane, Colutollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLARUM,
12th January 1885.

Messrs
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soogandho Gulab Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No. 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BARAMPOR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpur to C. P.

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office, Adyar Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

London, 1st March.—At the Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was decided, after four hours' deliberation, that the present Ministry remain in office.

In the division on Friday night, the Home Rulers supported the vote of censure.

London, 2nd March.—It is understood that the Cabinet will hasten the passage of the Bill for the Re-distribution of Seats, and it is expected that Parliament will be dissolved immediately afterwards.

Bombay, 2nd March.—The *Bombay Gazette* has received a telegram from Cairo, stating that it is finally decided that Prince Hassan goes to Dongola to-day.

A General Order has been issued at Simla stopping all military furlough from India except in special cases.

London, 2nd March.—All military establishments will be permanently increased in view of Afghan and other contingencies.

London, 3rd March.—An inspection took place throughout the country yesterday to ascertain what troops were available for service in the field. The result was satisfactory.

Cairo, 2nd March.—The latest news from Kassala states the the garrison of that place have made a sortie, but were repulsed by the enemy with heavy loss.

London, 3rd March.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning stating that the Russian outposts have advanced as far as Zulfugrd, about thirty miles south of Pullikhatum on the Heri Rud, and also that their outposts have reached Penjdeh.

Sir Robert Davies, former Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab, has been appointed member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Shanghai, 1st March.—A French Squadron is bombarding Chinkai and blockading the approaches to Ningpo

Korti, 4th March.—The British head-quarters will shortly be transferred to Dongola, and troops will be quartered along the Nile during summer.

Berlin, 4th March.—An important speech was made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag to-day, in which he stated that he had never advised the British annexation of Egypt; his advice, however, has been repeatedly asked by the British Government on the subject, and his counsel to England has been to come to an understanding with Turkey.

He further said that the present diplomatic tension between England and Germany was owing to the publication of the blue and white book on colonial affairs.

Prince Bismarck and several members of the Reichstag complained of the publication by the British Government in their blue book of the narrative of Sir Edward Malet's interview with Prince Bismarck on the 24th January last.

London, 5th March.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the Government will ask the consent of Parliament to the immediate increase in the army of of 15,000 men.

Bombay, 5th March.—The *Times of India* has a telegram from Lahore stating that orders have been received for the immediate enrolment of more drivers and sweepers, and the formation of two more Camel Corps for the Soudan.

A telegram from Calcutta states that before proceeding with the discussion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Lord Dufferin respectfully protested against written speeches. In no other Legislative Assembly was there such a custom. It was pardonable with natives, but English members should trust more to their natural powers of eloquence.

London, 3rd March.—Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords this evening, said that Russian troops had occupied Zulfukar Pass, and had advanced within two miles of Penjdeh.

The British Government, his lordship said, had made a strong representation to the Russian Government to order their Commanders to refrain from advancing farther.

The Russian Government, in its reply on the 24th February, declined to withdraw the advanced posts from Sariyasi and Zulfukar, but gave assurances that their officers had been ordered to avoid a conflict with the Afghans.

Sir Peter Lumsden, Earl Granville said, had advised the Afghans to resist any further advance on the part of the Russians, and the British Government had approved of Sir Peter Lumsden's action.

Suakim, 3rd March.—The 15th Sikhs arrived here from Bombay to-day.

London, 4th March.—Earl Kimberley, in reply to a question in the House of Lords last night, stated that he could not say, whether it was possible to accept the offers of the Nizam of Hyderabad and other Indian Chiefs to send Contingents to the Soudan, but the Government warmly acknowledged the loyalty and friendship which had prompted those offers.

Negotiations on the subject are now proceeding between England and Russia.

Bombay, 4th March.—The *Times of India* has received a telegram from its Lahore correspondent, stating that extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the Ameer by Lord Dufferin early in April. 25,000 troops are expected to be present.

Later news from Calcutta state that there is no foundation for the rumour current in Calcutta of insubordination among the troops in Cawnpore. The story is a deliberate invention

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885.

MADRASEES AND MYSOREANS.

We suppose that, just as it is a physical fact that what is bred in the bones cannot come out of the flesh, so it is a moral fact in the world of politics that there are certain politicians, or would-be politicians, who cannot move but only within a narrow circumscribed groove, beyond which it seems utterly impossible for them to tread, or for them to see that there ought to be or could possibly be justice for those beyond the pale of their limited vision and action. On no other hypothesis can we account for the phenomenon, which the Educated Mysoreans have long been looking upon almost in dumb surprise, but certainly with deep regret, that such as was the policy of the first Madrasee Dewan of the restored State of Mysore towards them so is the policy of the second Madrasee Dewan. If elsewhere the natives of India are charged with raising what is called the "senseless cry" of "India for the Indians," here, in the Mysore Province, it would be more true to say that the policy of the present native Government, of Mysore is, not Mysore for the Mysoreans, but Mysore for the Madrasees, that is to say, in other words, it appears to have been deliberately decided, and the decision carried into effect, that almost all high and honourable appointments in the state service shall be conferred on educated Madrasees, while the equally educated sons of the soil shall be doomed to pine and languish without suitable employment, or accept such small crumbs only as it shall please the Madrasee Dewan to confer upon them, or (and alternatively) go forth as exiles elsewhere, in order to obtain that which cannot be had in their own native land. There can be no question about it, for all the facts and circumstances go to prove it beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there is a deliberate intention apparent in all the higher appointments of the Mysore state service now made, to exclude the educated Mysoreans from them. There is no doubt also that this is a policy left as a legacy by the late British Resident Sir J. D. Gordon and his great confidant and *protege* the late Mr. Ranga Charlu. Sir James Gordon, indeed, professed to act on very important principles. He *said* he would give every preference to a Mysorean equally educated with a Madrasee, in the conferring of appointments; but as every body knows his professions were invariably at variance with his practice. Gift of tongue, ready of promise, and slow of performance, it was Sir James who condemned Mysorean talent and intelligence to cold neglect. It was Sir James who sowed the seed of baneful party strife in the Province, which has tended to weaken and will always tend to weaken the native administration of the Mysore State.

In the days of Mr. Lewin Bowring, one amongst the British Chief Commissioners of the Province we have had, when the Assistant Commissionership were first created, those appointments were one and all conferred on deserving men in the Province, and every one was satisfied that the best and fairest measure had been carried into effect. Is the Province poorer now in point of education and intelligence than it was fifteen years ago? or is it owing to a change in the feelings and sections of those to whose authority the Mysore State has been entrusted during the past four years? Or is it nepotism and favouritism of the most pronounced kind?

Now let us descend a little more to particulars on this point as to the extent and value of the education and intelligence which have sprung up since the days of Mr. Lewin Bowring. Let us take facts and circumstances as they have arisen during only the last few most recent years in the Mysore Province. The native Government of Mysore spends a large sum of money annually in maintaining colleges and schools, and also in conferring scholarships on young men wishing to prosecute their studies in medicine, engineering, and agriculture, while there are others who study free at their own expense in Madras. The results of the last B. A. examination of the Madras university show that seven candidates have been declared to have passed from the Central College at Bangalore, and in addition to these, a few other Mysore students passed out from the Presidency College, Madras. Two young Mysoreans recently passed the Master of Arts examination of the same University, two the Bachelor of Laws examination, and one an Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the Poona Engineering College. Thus, it will be seen that the Mysore Province, without counting the young men—real natives of the country—who have passed in previous years possesses quite a sufficiency of qualified hands within its own borders, qualified in every respect with an equal number of educated Madrasees, to do complete justice to any official appointment that the requirements of the state service might create, or which may become vacant from any cause The excuse put forward by the present administration of the Mysore State never held good at any time, and much less does it hold good at the present moment, as we have just shown. That excuse was, that there was not enough of indigenous educated talent and intelligence to fill important and responsible appointments in the state service. In spite of the fact that there really is not the slightest shadow of excuse for his policy, the Dewan made such appointments as these, namely, a Vakeel of the Madras High Court, was appointed a Munsiff of the Second Grade, on a salary of Rs. 200, while a native of Mysore, who is an M. A. and a B. L., was appointed a Munsiff of the Third Grade, on Rs. 150, and this appointment was made in a reluctant and grudging spirit. A graduate in science, hailing from Madras, was lately appointed an assistant master in the Central College at Bangalore, on Rs. 100, while the pure Mysoreans who have taken the science degree, are generally deported to the district schools, on salaries of Rs 50 each. Lately, an appointment as assistant engineer in the Mysore D. P. W. was vacant; a native Madrasee, who is a B. C. E., had the place given to him, while there was on the spot, a native Mysorean who has taken the degree of L. C. E., there being no difference between these two degrees. Certainly the young Mysorean engineer is as much fit to discharge the duties of the post as the Madrasee. It is evident, then, that invidious and petty distinctions are made between educated Mysoreans and Madrasees, to the prejudice of the former. We repeat that there is an evident determination on the part of the present native administration of the Mysore State to keep down educated Mysoreans in their own country, and as the excuse of want of available material cannot be put forward, the determination is carried out at all risks, and in spite of public opinion and protest. It seems to be, in short, quite a disqualification, in these days, to be a Mysorean and an educated man, when those facts are brought in opposition to educated natives from Madras. Think of an educated Mysorean, who after much expense and study, succeeds in taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, after waiting awhile, gets nothing for his pains in his own country, and is compelled, after all, to go to the distant town of Rajahmundry to practise as a pleader there! It is clear that the Mysore Government, which is but another name for the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore—the one-man Government, as it has been very properly called—is guided by no principles or settled rules in the distribution of its official patronage, and that, in its estimation, an educated Madrasee is the norm of official perfection and merit.

The public were led to expect that His Highness the Maharajah's state Council would be a check on the measures and notions of the Dewan. Have the members of this Council been true to their trust? It looks, indeed, as if they had abdicated their functions. Is the Dewan too strong for them to exercise any check over him? If so, what need is there for a state Council at all? If this public body is to be a mere ornament, with which the Mysore state shall dazzle the eyes of the world, it is very hard that unfortunate and impecunious Mysore should be called upon to pay for so expensive and useless a luxury. Surely, there are intelligent, enlightened, and educated men in Mysore, with sufficient patriotism and public spirit, to offer to do that as councillors of the Maharajah without remuneration which the present councillors are supposed to render.

Is His Highness the Maharajah aware that such things are done in his name, and that there is discontent and dissatisfaction rankling in the minds of the educated classes amongst his subjects, who are, in spite of it all, the most loyal on earth towards their prince? Shall we be told that His Highness does not care for these things and for his people? We hope not. In the name of justice, and in the interests of the state and of His Highness himself, we anxiously desire to see His Highness evincing a somewhat larger interest in, and sympathy with, his subjects, who surely, in the race and struggle of life should not be unfairly pitted against *foreigners from outside.*

LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES.

In a recent issue of this journal, we had an article in which we called attention to the grievous injustice which certain writers in the journals of the Anglo-Indian Press and the English Press were doing to the natives of India and the native princes and chiefs, in calling in question their loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and her representative here, the Government of India. These writers, as we pointed out, take apparently the most foolish delight in saying all sorts of evil things of the natives of India, in pointing out the evil results that are sure to follow, and in gravely and ominously warning the British Government of India to be on its guard. Let us endeavour to see what really are the facts of the case as regards the loyalty of the natives of India and their independent princes and chiefs. Now, it will be agreed on all hands, that there never was a time in the history of India, except the dreadful period of the great Mutiny of 1857, when the loyalty of the natives to the British Raj was put more severely to the test. The British Government and nation have not, in recent years, been so troubled and anxious on all sides than they are at the present time. In South Africa, there is unrest; in Egypt and the Soudan, there is actual and terrible warfare at the present moment, and the power of the Mahdi seems to appear untameable, and British blood and treasure are being freely spent in the effort to overcome him, and India has now sent her contingent of native troops to the seat of war. The relations between Great Britain and Germany, France, and Russia are at the utmost tension, especially between Britain and the latter power; and last though not least, Russia is advancing to the borders of Afghanistan with the evident and deliberate intention of invading the British dominions in India, if that can be accomplished. It is in such critical times that the loyalty of such heterogenous populations as India contains and who are all, more or less, under the dominion of the British Government, is put to the test. And what has been the result of such a test? The result has been most gratifying and has completely falsified the croakings of those who have been continuously writing and speaking about the disloyalty and dissatisfaction of the natives of India. The native army of India, that great criterion of loyalty to the British Raj in this country, is loyal everywhere. The cheerful manner in which they heard and acquiesced in the orders that certain regiments amongst them consisting of all arms, should go to the Soudan, is convincing proof of the loyalty of the natives of India. Another similar proof of loyalty is seen in the ready way in which volunteers from other native regiments came forward to make up the full complement of men for those regiments which had been ordered out. Again, the

native princes have not been slow to offer to the British Government the services of their troops, fully armed and equipped, for employment in the Soudan, and, generally throughout the native populations a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British cause and Government is manifested, which is as sincere as it is gratifying, and refutes the unfounded forebodings of the false prophets in the Anglo Indian and the English Press Least, though not least of all, our Mahomedan fellow subjects, who are so unfortunate as to be the first suspected by certain Englishmen, and from whom suspicion is last to be removed, have shown themselves openly and thoroughly loyal to the British Government The disgust and contempt with which the Mahdi's pretensions have been treated by them, is sufficient in itself to prove the honorable and honest feelings of regard with which they regard the Queen Empress and her Government. What more can the British Government and British nation require?

Occasional Notes.

THE Maharajah of Mysore, says the *Madras Mail*, proceeds to Simla soon, where he may interview the Viceroy, who is reported to be favourably disposed towards a reduction of the subsidy

THE Commission which is to examine the claims of Sultan Nawaz Jung against H H the Nizam began its first sitting at Hyderabad on the 2nd Instant Mr Mahomed Hussain Hakim Barrister at Law, of Bombay, has been retained on behalf of the Sultan

THE announcement of the Lahore paper that Sir Lepel Griffin meets the Amir at Jellalabad is according to the Allahabad paper, premature, as the arrangements generally in connection with Abdar Rahman's visit are not yet matured The Durbar at which the Viceroy receives the Amir should, we think, be made as imposing as possible, and the presence of an exceptionally large number of troops at Rawal Pindi points to that station as being a good meeting place "

THE Shikarpur merchants, traders, and bankers, who carry on extensive business transactions in Central Asia, Afghanistan, and even Russia, have, says a Lahore correspondent, received through their agents news of an alarming character that Russia is concentrating an army on the borders of Herat and Afghan Turkestan, and that a violent collision between the Russian and Afghan forces is now imminent All manner of bazar rumours are of course prevalent

NEWS from Persia shows that the Russians have pushed their outposts on to Herirud, on the direct road to Herat Detached parties of 50 or 60 Cossacks are employed on this duty They camp quietly at different points, and then wait for further orders to move on Wali Gamat ud Din, the Afghan commander, is entrusted with the protection of Herat, with 2000 men who are about Pul Sekh, Maruchak and Bilamurghab It is stated that a large force of tribal militia can easily be collected

It is calculated that the number of amendments to the Bengal Tenancy Bill to be brought forward in the Legislative Council will not be less than 150, but of course many of these will overlap, the same point being taken by two or more amendments The debate commenced at eleven on Friday, and was not over till five At the conclusion the Viceroy announced that the Council would resume to-day and subsidiary, with the exception of Tuesdays and Saturdays. Sir Stewart Bayley, in a very long speech moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration He was followed by the Hon Mr Quintin, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, and the Hon Mr Evans

At Monday's meeting of the Viceregal Council, after a debate lasting till 7, the motion that the Bengal Tenancy Bill be republished and that the consideration of the measure be postponed for at least three months was lost, only two members voting in its favour The Hon Peary Mohun Mookerjee then moved that two or three weeks time be given to allow members of Council who were not on the Select Committee to consider the amended bill This request was put in a substantive form and also rejected The Council adjourned till yesterday, when they were to proceed with the consideration of the amendments 193 in number

BETWEEN 35,000 and 40 000 men are now busily employed on the Jhansi Manickpore Railway Telegraphic instructions have, says the *Times of India*, been received to dismiss them with all possible speed, and to stop all expenditure after the 31st March next. The engineering staff after that date are to be engaged in locating the projected extension between Bhopal and Jhansi This is the third time that operations on it in unfortunate line have been interrupted The *Englishman*, however, states that the stoppage is only temporary It is possible also that the work on the Bengal Nagpur line will be temporarily suspended The funds which have hitherto been expended on these lines are to be temporarily diverted to pushing on the construction of the frontier railway

THE London *Standard* says—" We understand that a vessel of the supporters of the Government are moving them that, as the primary object of the Nile Expedition cannot now be accomplished a withdrawal from the Soudan should be effected as expeditiously as is possible and with due regard to the safety of the British troops and the engagements contracted towards the inhabitants of the country There is reason to believe that Gladstone has found some support within the Cabinet, but the Government have for the present decided to follow the policy of vigorous action which was adopted some days ago The view of the Government is that it is necessary for the security of Egypt and for the establishment of some kind of settled government in the Soudan itself that Khartoum should be retaken and the Mahdi's power destroyed "

Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN —The Dewan returned from Mysore on Saturday morning, by one of the night trains which have now begun to be run between Bangalore and Mysore, and *vice versa*

COORG —Colonel Tredway Clarke, late officiating British Resident of Mysore, will leave Bangalore for Mercara on Tuesday evening, to take charge of his office as first Commissioner of Coorg.

MYSORE D P W —The services of Mr G H Bayley, Executive Engineer, Mysore D. P. W, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Public Works.

STAMP DEPARTMENT —There having been an increase of work in the Stamp Department of the Mysore Government, of late, a large number of additional workmen and coolies have been temporarily engaged

SUNDAY LECTURE —Yesterday evening, at ½ past 6, the Revd T Slater was to have delivered his third lecture to educated Hindus, in the London Mission chapel, Infantry Road, Cantonment The subject was—Divine Humanity

THE WEATHER AND THE SCHOOLS.—Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, many Schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore commenced work at 7 A M and closed at 11 for the day Schools in the Pettah would do well to follow the change

THE MAHARAJAH —It would seem that, in spite of our recent protest in these columns, and the universal unpopularity, and the cost of the practice, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will proceed to Gokarn and, as usual, any day after the 21st Instant.

RAILWAY EXTENSION —Colonel Le Mesurier, Engineer in Chief Mysore State Railway, has been recently inspecting and surveying the line of extension of the railway from Gubbi to Arsikere Colonel Le Mesurier was accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

NIGHT TRAINS —Night trains between Bangalore and Mysore and vice versa have begun to be run. They will prove a very great boon to the travelling public, especially in this hot weather, and will no doubt be profitable to the Railway.

THE MOPLAH DISTURBANCES.—Orders have been issued by the Madras Government for the two companies of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which left Bangalore for Mullapooram, on the Malabar coast, about a month ago, to continue at that station for the present, as further disturbances are expected from the Mopiahs.

MAJOR E P MALTBY —Major E. P Maltby, District Magistrate and Municipal President, C and M. Station of Bangalore is expected to return from furlough to-morrow, and will take charge of those offices, the next day, or the day after, from Colonel H. M S Magrath, the acting incumbent, who then goes on furlough himself.

MR T J VANDERLOWEN —Mr. T. J. Vanderlowen, Munsiff of Chickballapur, who, during last month, was ordered to quit his charge and report himself at headquarters, Bangalore, to the Chief Court, owing to certain charges brought against him, was heard in defence by the Judges, acquitted, reinstated, and appointed as Munsiff of Chickballapur, for which place he was preparing to start, when a counter official order from the Dewan stopped him, pending further investigation into his case.

THE ABDUCTION CASE —The case against one Krishna Rao, a police constable of the Pettah police, for having abducted one Krishnabai, a married young woman, which was dismissed at the last criminal sessions of the Chief Court by Mr Justice Bittel Hirlah, is assuming quite a new phase against the said Krishna Rao and Mr Inspector Sreddy Rao, who seem likely to figure as local DonJuans, if the statement made by Krishnabai before Mr F Rickett, District Magistrate, on Wednesday last, is to be believed and is otherwise corroborated. We are prevented for the present from saying anything (and we have a good deal to say) on the subject, simply because the case is *sub judice* The girl's statement will be found in the local *spectator* of Saturday last

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

BANGALORE

The General Meeting of this Union was held yesterday in the hall of the Union, and the following members were present —

Messrs B Subba Rao, K Sreenivas Iyengar, M Lakshmanashastry, B N Dasappa, K. Venkata Gopal Iyengar, S A Narayan Rao, B Venkoba Rao, D V Srikantaiah, P Subramanyam Pillai, M Nagarathnam, B V Lakshmana Rao, M Venkatasubbiah, M Hanumantha Rao, and N. A Narasim Iyengar.

Mr S Sreenivas Rao, B A, the President, who had to take the chair was absent, and consequently it was proposed by Mr M B Venkoba Rao and seconded by Mr Sreenivas Iyengar that Mr B Subba Rao, one of the members, take the chair

The Chairman having thus explained to the members the object of the meeting, called upon the Secretary to read his report for the year ending 28th February 85 The report stated that the collections during the year (including a balance of Rupees 9 13-0 of the previous year) were Rs 102 0-0, and the total disbursements Rs 90 14 1, thus leaving a balance of Rs 11-11, in hand The Secretary concluded the report by expressing thanks to the members for the help they had rendered him in carrying out his work

Proposed by Mr Subramanyam Pillai and seconded by M B Venkoba Rao that the above report be adopted

The following gentlemen were elected by a majority of the votes as members of the executive committee for the current year — Mr S Sreenivas Rao, B A (President) B Venkoba Rao, (Secretary and Treasurer) B Subba Rao, K, Sreenivas Iyengar, M Krishnasami, N V Narasim Iyengar (members) and N A Narasim Iyengar (Librarian)

It was proposed by Mr. Venkoba Rao and carried unanimously that an entrance fee of 8 as. be levied on all members desirous of joining class A. instead of 4 as. as hitherto levied.

It was resolved that from this date each class be discussed be held weekly during 3 sessions of 3 months each, *Viz.*, February March and April August, September and October.

It was resolved that on Tuesday the 17th Instant the 2nd Anniversary be celebrated.

The Proceedings terminated.

SPORTING.

Bangalore Natives vs. Cosmopolitans.

A cricket match between the above teams came off on Saturday last on the Central College Grounds, resulting in favour of the former by 2 runs, a very tight game it was. The fielding on the Cosmopolitans' side was far from satisfactory. King on the cosmopolitan side did pretty well in the bowling Department, and contributed largely to their score. The game came to a close at 6-30 P. M.,

Rao Bahadur A. Narayan Sami Mudaliar's School vs Bangalore Natives.

CRICKET —This match was played yesterday morning on the Central College Grounds And it resulted in favour of the B N C C. by 2 runs

Extracts.

The *Bangalore Spectator*.—Referring to the remarks we made in our yesterday's issue, about the policy of employing as far as possible Native Mysoreans as local administrators, we to day discovered a few very appropriate remarks in the *Indian Daily News* written in a short review of Colonel Bradford's report on the Rajpootana States. These remarks are made to our purpose, and allusion is made in them to the State of Mysore,—not specially, but in common with other Native States. The remarks run as follows: "The difficulty is experienced in the Native States of Rajputana as in Mysore, Hyderabad, and in fact, in all Native States of finding competent administrators amongst the local population who can be trusted to initiate and carry out needed reforms Locally trained officials are very frequently found to be so actuated by motives of self interest, or to be so wedded to old ideas that they make far from good administrators. Accordingly in Rajputana as well as in other States, outsiders have frequently to be brought in, with the result of much heartburning and occasional friction The political agent too, is alive to the objections against this system, but points out that the only alternative is the provision of a properly trained staff of local administrators, and he suggests that selected young men should be sent as a means of obtaining the proportion they require, in the British districts, where they may gain a practical knowledge of improved forms of civil and revenue administration"

In the same very short notice of the Report, there is also a statement made regarding the young Maharajah of Jhallawar, which might be profitably taken to heart by the inmates of the Palace of Mysore. "The Young Maharajah of Jhallawar, who was only invested with full powers in February, 1884, is giving every promise of developing into a wise and careful ruler Colonel Bradford says he takes great pains to acquire an insight into the various departments of the administration, and shows a desire to accept those personal responsibilities for the welfare of his subjects which all rulers should recognize, and for the discharge of which his education at the Mayo College has helped to fit him"

MUTINY IN THE HYDERABAD JAIL.

SEVERE FIRE HAS BEEN FIRED.

The *Bombay Gazette*—Hyderabad, Feb. 28.—A serious affray occurred in the Hyderabad Jail yesterday, resulting in over forty prisoners being killed and wounded. It appears that for some time past the prisoners have been in a mutinous state, have been allowed to purchase opium and tobacco in exchange food for the same Lately this practice has been prohibited and this has caused great discontent. On Monday morning last the prisoners refused to receive food or enter their cells, but expressed their willingness to work. As many of the prisoners were engaged in work which necessitates their being provided with pickaxes, crowbars, shovels or other instruments which might be used as weapons, the superintendent refused to allow them to work On Tuesday they were still insubordinate and refused to enter the cells

On Tuesday evening the Kotwal of the city came down and tried to induce them to take food, but with no effect. The same evening about 500 regular troops under Captain Sullivan 300 of the city police composed of Rohillas and Sikhs and 100 of the Kotwal's police came and encamped in front of the jail, thereby there also 200 of the jail police. It was then arranged that only in Colonel

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of taking Stimulants and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion dyspepsia, &c, by use as per instructions on bottle. Rs. 3. As 8 per bottle A E. Hamilton, Bangalore, via Calicutta Wholesale Agents.

shooting the troops and the police should enter the jail that the police should order the prisoners to enter the yards and that if the prisoners should fight the troops should fire on them

Yesterday the troops and police entered the jail, but this manner had the prisoners seen them than they let loose a perfect storm of brickbats and stones The troops, who were hampered by the narrow mouth of the gateway at first gave way, but recovering they fired on the prisoners, killing twelve and wounding thirty one. In about ten minutes the outbreak was at an end. Several warders were severely injured and none of the prisoners who rushed to escape had received severe contusions at the hands of the fellow prisoners.

The prisoners had secreted the brickbats in their cum marbands The walls in the interior of the jail, be ing incomplete, furnished them with an abundance of missiles

The morning I walked through the jail and found the prisoners quite subdued The sharp lesson taught them has had its effect.

THE INVASION OF BURMAH

The Pall and Mall Gazette—Once more we are face to face with the Burmah question, and for the third time in a decade, the question is forced upon us just when it is most inconvenient to adopt heroic measures. We do not suppose, indeed, that the French have actually contracted with the savage drunken potentate who reigns at Mandalay a treaty of the nature indicated in the sensational telegram received from Rangoon a few days ago but, whether the treaty has been made or not these facts are certain—First that France is intriguing right and left in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula with a view to reviving the splendid schemes of Dupleix, by establishing a new French India, as a rival to the old one wrested from her a hundred years ago by England, second that the anarchy now rampant in Upper Burmah, has an at depressing effect on the trade of British Burmah and has indirectly led to a large increase in dacoity in our own territories third, that the toleration of such gross and savage barbarism at a court within the political or half of the Indian Empire, is hardly compatible with the humane professions of a Government, which is hunted in the High Commissioner of the unspeakable Turk These three facts can scarcely be disputed The corollaries to them are only plain enough, namely—that we cannot tolerate an aggressive European neighbour on our eastern border, as well as on the north west frontier, that unbridled anarchy on our borders is just as detrimental to our interests as the security as would be any other chaos Mr Gladstone Egypt for example, that if we are hunted out of our political influence it is not we, who are at fault, but our civilizing mission is subject to the spoiling by ignorance and direction despots If then inference is justified what force could be brought to bear on the internal administration of the powerful Dacoit empire I may add for it into a mere question of position will the solution of disbursing Thebaw and freeing the country from the misrule which it may seem advisable by ordering Burmah to the position of a tributary with an image of our own as its King or finally it may take the form of a friendly annexation Which of these courses will under existing circumstances be most advantageous and

ALARUMS, EXCURSIONS

As a sequel to the series of alarmist articles which in the last few days, have appeared in the home papers, the following extract from an interview between Lord R Churchill and the Maharajah Holkar to the London evening paper is not without an amusing end —

Holkar I am a man of few words and not of business not a fire eater like Sindhia My country will always be in favour of peace, of delay

Churchill What is it that the Prince want?

Holkar I will state a trading proposition to my honour which you have never made and a slight alteration of my frontier The Maharajah of Gwalior has more territory than the Nizam claims the rich Berars Th Gwalior cannot put up with this position of things and it is with the smaller Hindoo and Nawabs All want something which we know now we shall never get except by keeping our armies well in hand and waiting upon events It may be that this settlement alone would be very awkward for you You cannot call upon us to defend our troops without asking us for treaty questions. And so I can fancy under certain circumstances a large portion of your army would be neutralized You couldn't move a single man from Secunderabad even now for example if the safety of Lahore or Delhi depended on it that is understood

Churchill Yes I forgot that we had all the railways, all the artillery, and that there are thousands of our fellow countrymen in India, who would act together as one man. Besides, the people know what they are, need fully governed and would help us as they have always done half so. Those would be enormous advantages, and while we look back the Russian invasion we could talk Russia herself elsewhere Her empire is honeycombed with revolutionary societies, as Your Highness knows

Holkar Yes and I know that if you raised Hindoo the people of India is a matter of opinion But how I do not I can assure you that they really do prefer my Government to yours, though my son is rather high handed

Churchill At any rate the most experienced English officials are sure that the people were never more loyal and certainly Lord Ripon's farewell and Lord Dufferin's reception took place

Holkar And you think that your experienced officials can see quite to the bottom of the people's hearts. Good. Still it would do you no harm to show that you are not afraid of Russia the talk in all the bazaars is that you dare not do only fear advance.

Churchill That is not true.

Holkar Certainly not but if she should take Herat the natives of India will have other ideas All the successful invasions except yours I are come from the north west and it is believed that Russia is master at Cabul already

Churchill and you say check Russia

Holkar I say, satisfy the native Princes.

Churchill That of course And afterwards?

Holkar Govern your people less don't employ so many Europeans put natives of vigour and ability into the public offices.

Churchill And after that?

Holkar After that leave off to Get!

Churchill You smile, Maharajah?

Holkar And you too, Lord Randolph! But pardon me, I must really say farewell.

MYSORE FOR THE MYSOREANS

The Bangalore Spectator—Recent appointments made by the Dewan of Mysore have caused a spirit of dissatisfaction in the mind of many Natives of Mysore a dissatisfaction that appears to us to be based on reasonable grounds. In forming a judgment, of the question as to whether the Natives of Mysore have a right to the official appointments of their own country, we have to go back to first principles. We must put forward a parallel in order to have the facts palpably and probably before us Take the case of England We all the continued employment of Indians, we would say, in all places of public trust so quietly acquiesced in by Englishmen? There is scarcely any need to answer for them cannot be the shadow of a doubt but that public dissatisfaction would make itself felt at every turn, and a Minister who should venture to append to himself every recent post, would become at once extremely unpopular and his unpopularity would be too much for him to bear We are surprised that the Dewan should as it were court unpopularity by his open preference for Malhrattas To the discussion of such the proofs are patent, not only to an observer who is now about among the people of the Province hearing their opinions but also to extend to who is aware the frequent complaints that that they say into public journals In these back, there is one want of every feature, which has a very pregnant meaning for the Dewan a meaning which we, in sincere friendship to the chief minister of His Highness the Maharajah, would earnest urge like grasp and meditate upon, it is this the complaints are not to papers at a distance, to papers published in Madras and Calcutta There must be a reason for this a reason which we tell the Dewan is only too evidentable to himself nor to his governing Will on man fear to mention a Government on the spot we may presumably conclude that they feel unable, that they are sure that if they are found out, their temerity will be visited upon them in some way or other having made to suffer in person or purse We would ask the question—What is public opinion in Mysore? Is it healthy? Is it all like the public opinion of a free State? We know that it is not and therefore we say that matters are not being carried as they should be Why does the Dewan seek to surround himself with Malhrattas? Why does he favour a caste for instance, the Brahmin? Take one instance, of recent date it was to it that a Native gentleman in the Bangalore Pettah has had forced upon him—for he did not seek it—a salary of Rs 150 per mensem for Ill ... salary are been tendered as Honorary and ... Thought of that ... that it is the ... Mysore ... Brahmin ... Dewan ... Mysore ... Brahmin ... Mysore ... Brahmin ... Mysore ... Brahmin

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1885. No. 11.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflamation of the bladder, Catarrh.

By external application, Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature.

FULL DIRECTONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL.

1 Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 6 per phial, packing annas 4.

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to.

A. T. MOKERJEE.
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Watches. Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZIRE CONTAINING UNIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES.

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....	Rs. 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re. 1 or 2 S.

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion.....	Rs. 12
Per Column, do	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.*

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs. 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 including packing.

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Mackpherson says :—"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy."

Dr. G. S. Harvey says :—"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined."

Dr. K. C. Chowdury, L. M. S., says :—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states."

Mr. B Mitchell of Dhurrumotolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skilfullness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who *was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent* type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade *away*, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a *person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no* objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. C. GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was pursuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore, the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India.

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION.

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE Rs. 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

THIS work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz* :—

I. A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the *Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas* and *Upanishads.*

II. A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III. A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagara) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimamsa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT.

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO-EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE-RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITURJAY SOODHA."

The best offensive remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c. &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 Re. *packing 4 ans.*

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofalous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Re. 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration :—

Price Re. 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOBANITE GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobanite Golap, Foolal Oil is most offensive in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet; and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to leave its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No. 2. Eight-ounce Phial 1½ *ans. Pabing 4 ans*
No. 1. Do do 1 *Re. do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, *Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLARUM,
12*th January* 1865.

MESSRS.

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobanite Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No. 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbalpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal. Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar Madras.

NOTICE

MYSORE MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders are invited for the lighting of the Mysore Town, with Kerosine oil, from 1st April 1885, to 31st March 1886 (There are at present about 385 Lamps (200 Silber Lamps and 121 single wicks and 64 double wicks.)

2. The duration during which the Lamps should burn is fluctuating according to the rise and fall of Moon, and information on this and other respects will be obtained in the Office of the Vice President.

3 The Tenders should be addressed, (accompanied by Deposit of 100 Rs in currency or other Money Orders) to the Vice President, who will receive Tenders up to 5 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd March 1885 Tenders unaccompanied by Deposit Money, shall be excluded from consideration, and the Deposits of unsuccessful Tenders, returned to them forthwith

4. The Tenders will be opened at a Meeting of the Board at 8 o'clock on the following morning, and the Board reserves to itself, the right of rejecting all or any Tenders without assigning any reason therefor

5 The person whose Tender is accepted should pay a further sum of 100 Rupees to make up the Deposit money to Rupees 200 and execute a contract Bond within 31st March 1885, on default, he shall forfeit his claim to receive the whole Deposit money

A COOPOOSWAMY,
Vice President, Municipal Board
Mysore

MYSORE,
7th March 1885

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

Korti 7th March—A General Order has been issued by Lord Wolseley, in which he says that he hopes to lead the army into Khartoum before the end of the year Meanwhile the troops are preparing to advance in the autumn

The main body of the Army will remain at Korti, and two columns, to be ready to move at any time, will be quartered at Ambukol and Gendnk, under Generals Dormer and Brackenbury

London, 8th March—The Chinese loan of a million and a half sterling has been fully covered

London 9th March—The British Government have formally demanded of Russia the withdrawal of her troops beyond the Afghan frontier,

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that negotiations between Russian and British Governments continue, but affairs are in a critical state

It is arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in Dublin on April 14

Haiphong 8th March—French troops have relieved Tuyenquang, which was besieged by the Chinese, and routed the besiegers after two days desperate fighting

Bombay, 9th March—The *Bombay Gazette* hears from Simla that it is reported, without official confirmation, that there has been an encounter between Afghans and Russians at Panjdeh, in which the Afghans were victorious

The Maharajah of Cashmere will probably attend the coming Pindi Durbar Most of the Punjab chiefs with levies and a strong Body of Volunteers *will also be present*

It is rumoured at Lahore that a large British force will accompany the Ameer back to Kabul

All fortifications are being strengthened,

London, 9th March—The Russian troops are moving southwards from the Caspian Sea Turkey has offered England an offensive and defensive alliance

The English Boundary Commissioners are now encamped at Zaratad in the Persian territory

Cairo 9th March—General Graham left here to-day for Suakim

London, 10th March—Lord Granville has written a letter declaring that he has reason to believe that friction between the English and German Governments is now at an end

The Marquis of Hartington, in moving the supplementary Army estimates in the House of Commons last night, announced that the Army estimates next year would provide for an increase in the Army of 15,000 men The House agreed to the motion

Mr Cross signed the loyal offers of assistance received from various princes his remarks being greeted with loud cheers

London, 11th March.—The *Times* in a leading article this morning announces that it has reason to believe that a collision between the Afghan and Russian troops is imminent The Russians have again made a further advance in the direction of Herat, and the Afghans are prepared to repel the invasion of their territory

The article further says that Sir Peter Lumsden has been instructed by British Government to organise defence of Afghanistan

The main body of the British Force accompanying the Commission has taken up a position in Robat Pass about twenty miles north of Herat

The *Times* add that the Ameer of Afghanistan has in a formal manner sought British aid in order to strengthen the fortifications of Herat

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the negotiations between the British and Russian Governments have practically made no progress

Korti 10th March—Rumours are current that discontent exists amongst the Mahdi's followers owing to the scarcity of food

Bombay 11th March—The *Times of India* has received a telegram from London stating that England has formally demanded the Russian withdrawal from Afghan territory

In the event of refusal the Ameer consents to General Lumsden occupying Herat

London, 12th March,—The Government has proposed a grant of £20,0000 to the family of the late General Gordon

Antwerp, 11th March—The French have stormed the Chinese position round Kelung after five days fighting The French loss was 40 killed and 200 wounded

Berlin, 11th March—The *North German Gazette* publishes to day a conciliatory article in connection with the recent lowering of the British flag in West Africa

The Crisis in Central Asia

Bombay 12th March—A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, from London, combining Reuter, adding that it is reported that the Herat nobles have gone to Sarrakhs to invite the Russians to occupy Herat

Sir Peter Lumsden holds the Robat Pass

There was a rumour in Bombay yesterday, that Sir Peter Lumsden had occupied Herat

A telegram from Lahore states that the Commissioner of Peshawur meets the Ameer at Lundekana, and will escort him to Rawal Pindi The Ameer brings 1,500 Infantry, *400 Cavalry and a Battery of Artillery*

No reply has yet been received as to the date the Ameer is starting for Pindi

It is anticipated that local Governments will grant leave to officers to attend the Pindi Conference

Lady Dufferin goes to Pindi

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Tenancy Bill has been passed The Viceroy accepted all responsibility and refuted the statement that the Bill has been passed hurriedly the responsibility of the opposition, if the bill had been unpassed would be greater *than now*

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1885

MADRASEES AND MYSOREANS

APOLOGIA SUA VITA

ALL great men in power and position, whatever be their public acts or policy, have apologists for their lives and actions The Dewan of the Mysore is a great man in power and position, therefore, he has many apologists for his life and public acts and policy—apologists, perhaps, who are moved either by personal gratitude for favours received, or are the mouth pieces of those who have thus had favours conferred on them We cannot otherwise account for the extraordinary zeal and readiness with which champions of the Dewan's policy towards Mysoreans in this our State have sprung up on all sides, champions who make out the fortunate Madrasee, who had such rapid promotion over his seniors (Mysoreans) in the state service, to be a highly impartial and patriotic man—a man, it would seem, like one of those old Romans who said it is "sweet and glorious to die for one's country" The little fact is forgotten, or ignored, by his apologists that the present Dowan of the Mysore state is *himself a living example* (and the highest example) of that policy of nepotism and favouritism in the public service of the Mysore state, which was inaugurated at the beginning of the second quarter of the year 1878, when Sir James Gordon succeeded Mr C B. Saunders as the list of the Chief Commissioners, in the expiring days of the British Commission of Mysore, and whom the late Mr C V Runga-Charlu (another Madrasee) was the Dewan elect, and, in March 1881, had the fruition of his ambition realised, at the hands of Sir James Gordon himself who then became the first British Resident at the Court of Mysore. The Dewan's apologists also forget or ignore the fact that his own appointment to the Dewanship was very much opposed by the educated Mysoreans, and there was one at least amongst them who had far superior grounds for claiming the place than he ever had, and that the Government of India, in confirming his appointment, placed on record (which may be now seen amongst the official papers of the Mysore state) an expression of opinion to the effect that it was a pity the claims of educated Mysoreans had not been considered in the disposal of the Dewanship Such then are the facts with which the Dewan's champions and apologists have to start in their defence of his present policy towards educated Mysoreans

The apologists of the Dewan say that the Dewan always ready to avail himself of whatever local talent may be found in the province, secondly, that the Dewan is unjustly maligned by discontented Mysoreans In reply to these charges, let us look back a little to the time when the Dewan was first appointed and when he had a fair chance of entering into practice the sense of justice claim for him, namely, of availing himself of the best local talent and education amongst Mysoreans for the higher appointments in the state service Why was a third judge for the Chief Court of Mysore brought all the way from Travancore, when there were so many competent men available in the Province? If we point to such a fact, are we maligning the Dewan? Has not his policy towards educated Mysoreans been carried on the same lines ever since—all the higher and well paid places given to Madrasees, and the smaller ones, the little crumbs as it were, given to Mysoreans?

Now let us take an individual example Since we wrote last on this subject, the Mysore Government has appointed Mr Halagaiya (a Mysorean) as an apprentice engineer He was allowed to have passed the examination as Licentiate of Civil engineering from the Poona engineering College in Nov last The Dewan we believe was apprised of the success of Mr Halagaiya, because he held a Mysore state scholarship in the Poona College It was only a week before Mr Halagaiya's arrival at Bangalore, that Mr Natesa Sastri (a Madrasee) was appointed an apprentice engineer Could not the Government of Mysore have waited till Mr Halagaiya arrived in Bangalore, if it really and sincerely sympathises with the educated Mysoreans and is led by a true desire to promote their advancement in the state service, as is but justly their due? It seems much as if time was taken by the forelock, and the Mysore Government had hurried the appointment of Mr Natesa Sastry, and when Mr Halagaiya's claims could not be ignored being a successful scholar for whom the Mysore state funds paid another similar appointment was found or made for him It appears, indeed, to us that appointments are created for the favourites and friends who may have the good fortune to come under the present partial policy of the Mysore Government, and when an outcry is raised by educated Mysoreans, other appointments are created to silence it Does this kind of policy shew any regard for the public requirements, or any scheme for an impoverished public exchequer

Now, as regards the appointment of Mr Tirunarana Char as a Munsiff, we may grant that he is a descendant of Pradhan Tirumul Rao, who did some service to the Mysore state, in the old far off days—to the late grandmother of his late Highness Krishna Raj Wodeyar, but Tirumul Rao's family left Mysore so long ago that the public of Mysore knew as little of him as perhaps, Mr Tirunarana Char himself does of Tirumul Rao, or of the services he rendered the Mysore state, till the advocates and apologists of the present native administration of Mysore raked up forgotten traditions and dust covered archives in the Mysore palace, not with a view to vindicate the claims of Mr Tirunarana Char, but to palliate the injustice done to the members *of the Mysore bar and other eligible claimants* in the service itself The historic claims, indeed of Mr Tirunarana Char do not and cannot excuse or mitigate the injustice done to educated Mysoreans, by the present administration As far as we can judge, as far as the experience of mankind goes in such matters, Mr Tirunarana Char cannot be said to have any interest in the Mysore Province, seeing that he is a naturalised and domiciled Madrasee It would be as fair and just for the descendants of an Englishman who had gone away to America or Australia, about a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago, and become naturalised there, to return to England and demand an I claim office under the Government It will be seen, then, that the Dewan's apologists have made but a poor fist of his defence. If we are to look for claimants for good appointments in the Mysore state service in the pages of history, then there are parts of the Madras Presidency, such as Combatore, Bara Mahal, and Canara, the people of which should be reckoned Mysoreans, because those regions formerly formed part of the kingdom of Mysore It is evident, therefore, that we look in vain for any settled principle of action in the Dewan's distribution of official patronage in the service of the state entrusted to his charge His *apologia sua vita* is a signal failure in the hands of the present champions of his policy towards educated Mysoreans

THE promptness and vivacity with which the Government of Mysore has notified its tender regard for the natives of this province may surprise many who are acquainted with its phlegmatic temperment but will deceive no one The latest official *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Halagaiya as Apprentice Engineer, and the creation of a number of scholarships, with a view to encourage young men to study Engineering, and Medicine, as also to enable such of them as are willing to prosecute their studies in the Finest school at Dhera Doon We must say in justice to the Mysore Government that this is not the first instance of its liberality in encouraging professional studies The credit of originating these scholarships is due to the late Mr Runga Charlu and the practice has been continued since his time But the one distinguishing feature of these recent scholarships is that the applicants for them *are not the Natives of Mysore* The appointment of Mr Halagaiya and the restriction of the scholarships to *natives of Mysore*, on the very neck of the cry raised against the recent appointments, are a nasty stroke of policy of the Government, to falsify the charge fastened on it, of being partial to outsiders and unjust to the sons of the soil in the distribution of state patronage We wish that this bit of tenderness for the interests of the educated natives of Mysore could be accepted as a sufficient refutation of the charge That the *Government of Mysore* has been riding rough shod on the claims of a respectable and useful body of public servants, and that it has come in for a large share of unpopularity is an open secret, and no devices can divert the attention of the public from this glaring fact We are however glad that the Mysore Government is trying to force itself out of public censure Whatever interested persons may say to the contrary, no candid person can deny that the educated *natives of Mysore have a just grievance* against their Government It is some comfort however that the Mysore Government is showing signs of awaking

THE IMPENDING WAR

There can hardly be a doubt now but that hostilities will have to be declared by the British Government against Russia, and that declaration will have to be made within the next few days, certainly before the present month terminates *Her Brittanic Majesty's Government* we think has been taking matters with a patience and forbearance which no other nation in the world would have shown under circumstances so provocative of just anger and resentment There can be no doubt that, from the very beginning, the Russian Government had not the slightest intention of coming to any amicable settlement or arrangement with regard to the frontier which should separate the Russian dominions in Central Asia from the independent kingdom of Afghanistan The Boundary Commission, to the idea of which the British Government so easily and readily yield, was but a pretext on the part of Russia to concentrate a large and well equipped force of all arms, at various points, and then to advance the force, step by step, to the frontiers of Afghanistan, with the ultimate object of occupying Herat, and thence invading the country, and pushing along, if possible, to the British dominions in India. We know that Russia does not want India Her object in attacking Afghanistan and thus threatening India, just at this time, when the British are occupied in an arduous and expensive war in the Soudan, is not to acquire India, but to so harrass the British Government as to compel them to yield the point so dear to the heart of the Russian Government and so long contemplated, namely, the occupation of Constantinople and the inauguration of a Muscovite kingdom on the shores of the Bosphorus But if Great Britain yielded to Russia's ambitious design,

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines upon smoking intoxication by persons due by use as per directions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerji & Barasgore, near Calcutta Wanted Agents

it would simply mean the absorption of the kingdom of Turkey into the Russian dominions and the entire erasure of Turkey from the map of Europe Great Britain, of course, could never consent to such a sacrifice It would be as much to her own decadence as to the fall of Turkey, for her to do so, and even if Great Britain did consent to Russia's wishes, the other nations of Europe will have a great deal to say before the scheme is carried into effect The position of the Amir of Afghanistan and the safety and integrity of his kingdom are perfectly secure in the hands of the British Government In the year 1881, shortly after the accession of the Liberal party to power, Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, spoke as follows regarding Afghanistan He said — "Russia knows that any interference in Afghanistan means the rupture of friendly relations with this country, and she knows that we hold ourselves justified in resisting such interference by any means in our power by any means that may be most convenient, and most suitable at the time It is not necessary to say beforehand whether those means would be war in Europe or Asia—war by our own troops, or war by Afghan forces" From that declaration the British Government has never swerved for a moment, and now that the declaration stands in need of practicle realisation, we find the British Government ready to keep its word *loyal* and true Let us briefly survey the situation and the position taken up against Russia by the British Government The situation is this War with Russia is impending every moment and may break out at any hour, unless, indeed, Russia caves on at the last advance she is about to make, and withdraws and retreats Great Britain has formally asked Russia to withdraw her troops from approaching the Afghan frontier, and Russia is acting evasively The Amir has formally demanded the promised protection of British arms, and that promise is being kept by the British Government in ordering the gathering together of 20 000 British troops of all arms, fully armed and equipped at Rawal Pindi, ostensibly to do honour to Abdul Rahman the Amir, on his approaching visit to the Viceroy, but, at the same time, is a threat and a menace to Russia, that she might fairly understand what sort of reception she is to expect should she persever in her attempted invasion of Afghanistan Orders have been given to Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Boundary Commissioner, to occupy Herat with the British troops under his command, and to fortify the place, if necessary The troops at Rawal Pindi will, at a moment's notice, march straight into Afghanistan and give the Russian foe a very good account of themselves All India, the millions of people, of all classes, creeds, and nationalities, all the native princes and chiefs are all loyal and true to the British Government and there cannot be the slightest fear of any thing happening of disaster to the British arms We are certain that the Russian troops will go back covered with defeat as much as they have come with insolence in their part and demanom Since writing the above, the latest telegram states that both the British and the Russian Governments have agreed not to move their troops The Russians are now on neutral ground, and negotiations are proceeding between the two powers It is to be hoped that Russia will come to her senses and have her eyes opened to see the absurdity of her pretensions and present position

Occasional Notes

THE latest news received in India direct from Sir Peter Lumsden shows that matters are *in status quo* to the north of Herat

GREAT activity is apparent in Fort William, Calcutta, in hurrying to completion the mounting of the heavy ordnance for the defence of the Hooghly

THE rough and uncut diamonds exported from the Kimberley Division of the Cape of Good Hope during the month of November last, weighed 112,098 carats, and were valued at £246,855

THE Suez Canal improvements adopted by the Commission, namely, widening deepening, and a partial doubling, are estimated to cost 203 millions of francs The works will be done by contract, will be began as soon as possible, and are to be executed in two years.

IT is stated that the British India Steam Navigation Company's ship *El Dorado*, which was wrecked on the Berlings off Lisbon, had on board, in addition to 600 tons of war stores £80,000 in gold An attempt is being made to recover a portion of the cargo

GENERAL GORDON is likely to be placed on special duty with the deputation to the Khyber, to meet and conduct the Ameer to the camp at Rawal Pindi Four magnificent State carriages are being got ready to convey the Ameer and suite from Peshawur to Rawal Pindi

IN consequence of a motion made by Mr Stanhope last May, for a copy of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council respecting the proposed changes in the Indian army system, and of a further motion made by Sir George Balfour, a Blue book has been issued, extending to 706 pages, dealing with the whole subject of the reorganization of the Indian army

LORD Randolph Churchill, a home paper is informed by one who says he is certain of the fact has gone to India to study local conditions with an eye to the future viceroyalty of that great dependency He has, it seems, impressed the native rajahs by his extraordinary knowledge of their affairs. One potentate, a gaikar, indeed is reported to have offered his turban in a transport to the wise little white. When an Oriental potentate throws his turban it is not quite the same thing as when a Western masher throws his handkerchief

HIS Highness Rama Varma, the Maharaja of Travancore G C S I, finds time for other things than affairs of State Just lately for the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, he has edited a Sanskrit poem of some length, hitherto unknown to the generality of Sanskritists This poem—the *Sukesaniodaya*, was written by Lakshmi Dasa, who lived in Kerala or Malayalam, in the south western or Malabar of India The plan and metre are the same as that of the celebrated poem by Kalidasa—the *Meghadutta*, or Cloud Messenger The title of the poem means the Parrot Messenger The time of its production seems not to be known with any accuracy, but it may have been written between the 9th and 10th centuries The Maharaja considers it a much more laboured production than the work of Kalidasa, but wanting in those delicately graphic delineations of nature and outward nature which must ever render Kalidasa immortable

Local and Provincial

EASTER HOLIDAYS —All public offices and courts will be closed for the Easter holidays from April 2nd to 7th idem, both days inclusive

THE DEWAN —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A B L, the Dowan to his Highness the Maharajah, was to have left Bangalore for Mysore yesterday by special night train

MR J. COOK M A —Mr J Cook, M A Principal of the Central College, Bangalore has had six months' leave out of India granted him, of which he avails himself early next month

COORG —Colonel W Hill handed over charge of the Commissionership of Coorg to Colonel T G Clarke on the 12th instant Colonel Hill passes through Bangalore on the 17th idem

NIGHT TRAINS —Night trains on the Mysore State Railway, between Bangalore and Mysore town, began to run since Tuesday last For the present, they will be run on Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

HANGED —On Wednesday morning last, the woman Lukee, who was sentenced to death by the Chief Court of Mysore, for a murder she committed in Doddballapur, was hanged at the Central Jail, Bangalore

THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, MYSORE —His Highness the Maharajah will preside at the annual distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the Maharajah's College in Mysore town, on the 23rd instant

COLONEL H M S MACGATH —The officiating District Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M Station of Bangalore, Colonel H M S Magrath, has been granted two years furlough out of India on private affairs

MUNSIFF OF CHICKBALLAPUR —Mr T J Vanderlowen, late Munsiff of Chickballapur, has been transferred as Munsiff to Chickmagalur, the Dowan, it would seem, having confirmed the order of the judges of the Chief Court of Mysore

MAJOR F P MALTBY —Major F P Maltby, the *pucka* District Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M Station of Bangalore, returned from furlough, on the evening of Friday last, and will take charge of the office this day from Colonel Magrath

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION —The second anniversary meeting of the above union will not be held on Tuesday next as was advertised before It has been postponed to some day, next week, and the exact date on which it is to come off will be notified in due course

A WELL DESERVED HONOUR —Mr Ram chandriyar, the third judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, who is a B A, B L, of the University of Madras, has been appointed a Fellow of the University We have to congratulate Mr Ramachandriyar on this well merited distinction

RETURN OF TROOPS —On Friday morning last, the two companies of the 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the two companies of the 12th M N I, which had been sent to Mallapuram, on account of the Maplah disturbances there, returned to Bangalore by special troop trains and were played into the station by their bands

PETTAH RAILWAY POLICE —It was hitherto the practice to place the same native constable to do duty every day on the platform of the Pettah Railway Station, a practice which resulted in the prosecution of the constable concerned for the abduction or enticing away of a young married Rajput girl The disgraceful facts elicited in the course of this case have induced the District Magistrate of Bangalore to issue an order directing that the native constable on the railway platform be changed every day.

MR C RAGHVA CHARLU, B A,—Another of those examples of nepotism and favoritism in appointments to the service of the Mysore State has been perpetrated Mr C Raghva Charlu, B A, a son of the late Dowan of Mysore, who was his father's Private Secretary, and is now officiating Under Secretary at Bangalore, has been made a Superintendent of Police on Rs 150 a month, though he has no particular aptitude or experience of police matters, and supersedes a number of his seniors in the State service

THE STUDENTS HOME AT HASSAN —We are requested to state that the following contributions in behalf of the "Students Home" at Hassan have been received by the Hon Secretary.

	Rs
T Ananda Rao Esq B A, Sub Division Officer, Hassan	150
J Arbuthnott, Esq, B A Hd Master	50
J Stephens, Esq, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests	16
Mr Hassan Bisenamaiah, Merchant	20
Rama Rao, Esq, Munsiff of Hassan	10
P S Achuta Rao Esq, L M S, Assistant Surgeon	10
H I Sreenivasa Rao Esq Amildar	5
A Peroomal Moodaliar Esq, Pleader	5

Letters to the Editor.

LADY DOCTORS FOR MYSORE

SIR,—It rather surprises me to find that both the public and the Government of Mysore are so very apathetic in regard to the well being of the community that nothing less than a severe shock will rouse them to action The whole India is moving quite in earnest for the mutual improvement of each other Meetings are being held every where and questions affecting the interests of the community in political, social and religious matters are being discussed In fact much practical good has already come of the discussions Political Associations have been started, hospitals for the special benefit of caste and zenana ladies have been established, and a hundred other minor things have been done to encourage widow marriage, special manufactures and industries

But woe to Mysore and its people! Both the public and the Government are slumbering in idle luxury caring to know nothing of what is going on around Hypocritical talk and calling others hypocrites, back biting, sighing for the happiness of others, these seem to constitute the be-all and the end-to of their existence Many a woman is dying in her closet with her illness which no man can know It is true that Mysore boasts of many hospitals Are they open to all? In one sense they are, but give adequate relief to few Rich people are turned out on the score of the hospitals being for the special benefit of the poor, and the poor themselves are indifferently attended to

Such being the state of things, is it not a matter of importance that steps should be taken to start a special hospital for caste people as is done in other places? If it is impossible to start one cannot the existing female hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore be better manned and placed in charge of female doctors? The introduction of female doctors would not create any heartburning in the medical profession as the importations of Madrasees has done in the Mysoreans The male population is not so much in need of medical treatment as the female population is, and of this our good doctors are well aware Our male doctors will be glad to come to our houses and attend to us and our children and even our ladies also for ordinary ailments How can they attend on our sisters and wives in labour? It is possible only where one is devoid of that modesty which is a pride to the Hindu lady Picture to yourself a young wife in travail, her limbs of in anxiety, the kith and kin all crying picture to yourself, I say, the entrance of a middle aged stern or mild looking doctor, with his notions of ventilation peremptorily or rudely demanding all to disperse Oh! it sickens to think of the miserable state four sisters May a suicide has been the cause of this What would be the state of things if a lady doctor is at our disposal How keenly she would sympathise with her distressed sister! With all her sense of cleanliness how gently she would remove anything unclean and do her work quietly She would be a relief to the husband and a source of confidence to the wife, who would in her as herself of all her secrets to one of her own sex Oh! powers whose will you open your eyes and look to the distress of our sisters!

A CITIZEN

SIR —Your contemporary the *Hindu* has had the kindness to publish in his correspondence column of the 7th instant a letter from a "sympathizing Madrassee" concerning the administration of Mysore

It changes that after long and inexplicable reticence on the part of the *Hindu* about the affairs of Mysore which, of course very naturally surprised a "sympathizing Madrassee" that patriotic and earnest advocate of the rights of the people of India condescends to open his columns for representing the grievances of poor Mysoreans and a sympathizing Madrassee is exceedingly rejoiced at it How long should "a sympathizing Madrassee" have been feeling for his piteous fellow creatures, how much and how very sincerely! How earnestly should a sympathizing Madrassee' have wished that an influential Native organ like the *Hindu* must represent the feeble voice of these Mysoreans' and now that his long felt and earnest desire has been accomplished' his joy knows no bounds Nevertheless he is a sympathizing *Madrassee*

A sympathizing Madrassee seems afraid that the editor of the *Hindu* may misapprehend the term "Mysorean" and so that he might not blunder about the notion conveyed by it in any of his future discussions about Mysore politics (sympathizing Madrassee) has resorted to the ingenious method of defining that all important word (Mysorean) Say his chief object seems to be to put an end to all that hypocritical gabbling' probably on the part of some of his own countrymen who hold that the small Mysoreans are Madrassees of older date. There are possibly some gentlemen of Madras who the birds of passage make a temporary stay in this highland province with another object than making a fortune which they eventually carry away to their own country with them doing it seems from a politico-economical point is highly prejudicial to the interests of this country and when these adventurers are questioned as to their right of holding high appointments in this state they generally resort to the aforesaid "hypocritical gabbling," in their defences. How kind it is of a sympathizing Madrassee to have thus, by clear and unambiguous language, excluded this class' of unscrupulous adventurers from his definition!! Yet he is a sympathizing *Madrassee*"

If a sympathizing *Madrassee*" had defined the term Mysorean according to the canon under the poetic method, the muddy headed Mysoreans could have more easily apprehended his meaning, as it is, he has adopted a rather difficult mode of defining and a large section of his fellow creatures (*Mysoreans*) noted for their low type of intellect, find the definition to be very much beyond the level of their comprehension The short and concise definition which every body and duty bound to be acquainted with, according to a sympathizing Madrassee" contains no give elements both referring to aliens and yet he would have us accept this as the most exact definition of the term Mysorean and he seems obstinately resolved not to tolerate any other definition of it, be that as it may, let us try to have some idea of the term alien at least, and with that view let us analyse the definition — Now comes to Mysore who are not natural subjects His Highness' subjects are aliens; under this category it is possible that those gentlemen of Madras will fall who fill the highest and the most lucrative posts in the state have built mansions invested their capital in the purchase of lands in this country, and those, it is probable could have filled higher posts made greater fortunes, and in short led happier lives in their own country, had not the unenlightened state of this country forced them to come and settle here They had to leave behind their dearest and earliest associations, become used to the climate of this country, mingle with a semi barbarous race, learn their language, study their customs, &c., and in the end one task of advancing the interests of the nation of the country, they are even now laboring here both day and night and they have besides sworn allegiance to the Maharaja "A sympathizing Madrassee," has at least, by implication, included those benefactors of our country in his definition and has, by this act of grace, justly laid claim to a heavy debt of gratitude on the head of Mysoreans

General Summary.

MADRAS.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION —The convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees will be held in the Senate House on Wednesday the 18th instant, at 4 15 P M,—*Mail*

JUDICIAL STAMPS.—The Government of India has remitted the whole of the fees payable on an application made by a person to use C Inter under the 2nd paragraph of Sect 33 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, for the return to the person or to the registration officer who impounded it of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration officer —*Ibid*

THE ARMER GOLD MEDAL.—The Armer gold medal, which is awarded by the University of Madras every year to the candidate who passes the B A Degree Examination with the highest number of marks in the physical science, was won this year by Mr Samuel, a student of the Madras Christian College The medal is worth Rs. 100. The Presidency College won the medal for the past two years, and the Madras Christian College for the three years preceding that and it has managed to win it this year again The candidate from the Combaconum College who passed the recent B A in the first class fell short of one mark for the medal This speaks well for the physical science training in Combaconum which was introduced there but a short time ago —*Ibid*.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE MAHDI.—The Calcutta has the following:—There are fifty millions of Mahomedans in India. It is not surprising that there should be some among this vast number who recognise the Mahdi as a prophet. But, according to the best of our knowledge, the Mahomedans of India as a body do not believe that the Mahdi is a real prophet. We know the Mahomedans regret the death of General Gordon equally with the Hindu and Christian subjects of Her Majesty.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THE KING OF BURMAH AND THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Bombay that the Parsee Theatrical Company have left Burmah. The King of Burmah has presented them with twenty-two thousand rupees in cash, and ten thousand rupees worth of articles.—*Times of India.*

ARE LOTTERIES OPPOSED TO PUBLIC POLICY?—At the High Court, on the Appellate Side, on Friday last, a petition for revision was heard, the point urged in which was that the arrangement relied upon in the suit was void "as being against public policy." The suit was brought in the Court of the District Munsiff of Cahout by one Hassanchen Yusufi Elotha against one Yowardas Keb, to recover a watch or its value, Rs 25, under an agreement made by the defendant to deliver the same to plaintiff. The watch, which belonged to defendant, was raffled among some fifty men, who paid 8 annas each, and pursuant having got it at the raffle drawing, demanded its delivery which defendant promised, but failed to carry out. The difence was that the suit was founded upon no legal contract, that it was against public policy and ought to be dismissed. The Munsiff found the agreement true. There was nothing illegal, he held or against policy in suing for an article or its value which defendant, for a consideration received, agreed to give to plaintiff. Defendant held out to the 50 members—all his workmen—who formed the raffle party that on the drawing of the tickets, whoever got the prize ticket should have the watch. Defendant had Rs 50 for the watch which, according to his own admission, was only worth Rs 23 and in reality only Rs. 10 or Rs 12 at most. The tickets were drawn in accordance with the agreement, and plaintiff's name was found. Defendant offered to pay plaintiff the price of the watch, Rs 25, instead to the watch itself. Plaintiff thereupon sought to enforce the contract. The Munsiff gave decree for plaintiff for Rs.25, costs and vakil's fee. His Lordship the Chief Justice held that the agreement was not one opposed to public policy; a man might drive through a toll gate without paying toll, that would be illegal, but it would not be opposed to public policy. Lotteries might be illegal, but not necessarily opposed to such policy. In this view the decree of the munsiff was confirmed and the petition dismissed with costs.—*Times.*

Extracts.

HELP FROM NATIVE STATES

The Indian *Mirror*.—For any great increase to our Native forces, we must look to the loyalty and good judgment of our Feudatory Princes. Speaking in round numbers, and probably understanding the amount, the Princes and Chiefs of India possess some 1,500 guns, 50,000 Cavalry and 300,000 Infantry of sorts. These large forces instead of being a source of strength to the Empire, are, as at present constituted, a weakness. A large part of British forces, which should be garrisoning the frontier, is now engaged in watching the Armies of the Feudatory Princes. In these troublous times, the Princes of India should volunteer to supply Government with well drilled and disciplined troops. At the time of the Cabul War, the Punjab Chiefs placed a contingent of troops at the disposal of Government, who did useful service in the Kurram Valley. Their splendid physique was the admiration of all who saw them; and had they had a year's drill and discipline under British Officers, they would have more than hold their own against any Battalion of Russian Infantry. Nowadays, when war has become a science, the best drilled and most intelligent army will win the day. The secret of the German victories in 1870 and 1871 was that the German soldier was an educated man, inured to discipline, while the French soldier, with the self conceit begotten of mere ignorance, ignored all restraint. The Bhopal Battalion is an example of the kind of Regiment that should be kept up by Native States for the use of Government. If all our other Feudatory Princes would take the Begum of Bhopal as their model both as regards her model Army and her model Government, there would be no work in future for Political Agents to do. The great military need of the present hour is Regiments like the Bhopal Battalion, kept up in Native States; and all the other scare crow troops disbanded, or turned into Police.

THE LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES.

The *Pioneer*.—The greatest blow to Russian hopes at the present moment will come not so much from the unexpected hostility of the Afghans, nor the still more unexpected firmness at the eleventh hour of the British Government, but from the—to them—astounding loyalty of the natives of India. We can hardly imagine the look which would come into Russian Official eyes should they chance to light upon such letters as we publish in to-days Pioneer signed Rizauddin Ahmed and Musalman. Here are these Mahomedans and Hindus, they might exclaim,—whom Holy Russia is walking to rescue from the fussy benevolence of the British Government, and to place beneath the iron rule of Muscovite police agents, actually disputing with each other as to which is the more ready to assist the British! Nothing in fact, could be more promising for the future of British India than this prompt rallying of all castes and parties among the native subjects of the Queen around the British flag. In the Mahomedans it is especially encouraging. The Mahdi, after all professes to be fighting for Islam; and the lukeful success that has attended his arms at Khartoum might almost justifiably have awakened distrust of the result of the Soudan War. But we find the Mahomedans volunteering as freely as the Hindus for service on the Red Sea; and Mahomedan rulers in India offering, not bamboo rods for lance poles, but steel Muslim arms to wield them in the cause of England against the fanatical Muslim pretender in the Soudan. From the deliberate resolve of our native fellow subjects to stand by their Government, even against men of their own faith and colour, Russia and other enemies of England's rule in India, will be able to gather very little comfort.

A BENEVOLENT NAWAB

The Nawab of Junaghur, we understand, at the suggestion of Mr Purushottam Ray Zala, an officer in his Administration, and with the cordial co operation of his Dewan, Mr Harrison, has recently founded three travelling scholarships each of the value of twelve and a half rupees per annum, for the benefit of such of his subjects as may proceed to England for studying any of the liberal professions. The Amour of his Court, Vizier Bavashir Khan, has found such a scholarship of Rs. 1,800 per annum, to be held under similar conditions. The Nawab and his Minister may be congratulated upon being, if not the pioneers of an important and interesting educational movement, at any rate co-operators in it and contributors to its extension. For more than twenty years the University of Bombay, through the generosity of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, has had a fellowship of this kind. The conditions of the fellowship, which is tenable for three years, are that the holder shall proceed to Europe within two months of election, spending at least six months out of each year in England, reporting twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time is spent. The first election was in 1867, and since then several Hindu graduates—for the fellowship is restricted to them—from the Grant Medical School, Elphinstone College, and other educational institutions have proceeded to Europe with this help. From the State of Cutch a well-known Pandit, Mr. Shyamjee Krishnavarma Barrister-at-law, whose appointment as Kathari of Rutlam we recently announced, was sent to Oxford through the generosity of the Rao, and the Rao, now that Mr. Krishnavarma has returned to India, has decided to maintain another student from his State in England. The Nawab of Junaghur, therefore, has had more than one good example to follow in this matter, though he has in his return set other Chiefs an example which challenges imitation. The value of the scholarships which he has founded is relatively substantial, and for a small State like Junaghur the provision that he and his Minister have made is really generous. Nor is the enterprise that has been shown in danger of being inadequately appreciated by the people for whose benefit it is intended. We hear that several candidates have already come forward for the four scholarships—Brahmans of the Nagar caste, who intend to devote themselves to the professions of the bar, of medicine, and of engineering. It only remains to express the hope that the conditions under which the scholarships will be awarded and held will be such as to assure that they will serve a real educational purpose, and that the neighbouring States—the rulers of many of which have already shown some thing like an enthusiasm for educational progress—will, according to their means, follow the benevolent example which has been set them by the Junaghur Nawab.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE TENANCY BILL

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—The Maharajah of Durbunga, though a zemindar himself, spoke the sense of the nation when he uttered the following bold and just words:—

"I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon. member that the Bill should be taken into consideration. In my opinion, it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it. It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties. The rayats are as much opposed to it as the zemindars, and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zemindars and the rayats, altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single rayat or a single zemindar who desires that this Bill should be passed? And in this country if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zemindars nor rayats desire this measure, will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zemindars and rayats are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not. But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? The Select Committee consisted of eleven members, but out of their number only three have signed the report without reservation. All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the report, which is practically the report and Bill of three members only; and two out of the three hon. members have no practical experience of Bengal. The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself. If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendations, some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned. But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee, there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill. It cannot be expected that the members of this Council can accept the report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document. If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon their recommendations? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee, they will necessarily be re-opened in this Council and every hon member will have to form his independent opinion upon them. But here an initial difficulty presents itself. There is absolutely no reliable information upon which you can proceed. The Select Committee had no evidence before them. They acted upon official opinions which were generally conflicting and often misleading."

MYSOREANS AND MADRASEES.

The *Standard*.—It may be remembered that so long ago as the year 1878-79, when Sir James Gordon, as the last of the Chief Commissioners of the British Administration of the Mysore State, and the late C. V. Runga Charlu, as the Dewan elect of that State, which was soon to be transferred to its native ruler, were all powerful and governed the province in a manner which has never since been attempted by any British political officer, or high placed native official, the frequent complaint made was, that both Sir James Gordon and the late Dewan had taken undue advantage of their position and powers to make the service of the Mysore State subservient to the interests of the educated natives of Madras to the shelving aside of the undoubted claims of equally educated native Mysoreans. The complaint was not the less frequent and iterated, when the Mysore State was actually restored to the present Maharajah, and Sir James Gordon became the first British Resident and Mr Runga Charlu the first Dewan. There can be no doubt now that there were strong grounds for this complaint on the part of the educated natives of the Mysore State, of Sir James Gordon and Runga Charlu, till the death of the latter and the retirement of the former, the educated native Mysoreans had but scant justice meted out to them in the distribution of offices, place, and position, in the State service. The most glaring piece of injustice to the educated Mysoreans—the last of the high-handed act of Sir James Gordon, before an impaired constitution compelled him to retire from the service—was the appointment to the Dewanship, in succession to the late Runga Charlu, of a Madrassee, K. Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, who had hardly been fourteen years in the service of the State and there were pure Mysoreans not only longer in the service than he, but equally, perhaps, better qualified for the office of Dewan. We well remember—and we recorded and commented on the fact in these columns—the hole-and-corner fashion in which the present Dewan was inducted into office, in the palace of the Mysore Maharajah at Bangalore. There was a small and select gathering of the friends and admirers of Sir James Gordon (who was, of course, present) in the durbar hall; the Maharajah sat on his chair of State; some trumpeters, we believe, were stationed outside; the Maharajah rose and announced that he had selected (?) his trusty and well-beloved friend, K Sheshadri Iyer, as his Dewan, whereat friends and satellites clapped hands and made a feeble attempt at an English cheer; the trumpeters outside blew a blast, and the citizens of Bangalore heard what sounded like a report from cannon firing a salute, whereupon people of an enquiring turn of mind, investigating the matter, found out some time after that a new Dewan had been announced and proclaimed! It is an official record that the Government of India, in confirming Sir James Gordon's act and the so-called "choice" of the new Dewan by the Maharajah affirmed that it was a pity that the claims of other candidates—Mysoreans, of course—had not had due weight given them, and it hoped their claims would be duly considered on the next occasion. There was a sort of a hope, however, in the minds of the educated Mysoreans, that the new Dewan would act towards them in a more enlightened and liberal spirit than his predecessor and Sir James Gordon had done, and would consider their claims to high and responsible offices in the state, in the distribution of the official patronage in his hands. But in the case of the educated Mysoreans, as in too many other instances in the world, hope told a flattering tale, and expectations of the Mysoreans were doomed to disappointment. In March 1883 to the present time the Dewan has been doing his utmost to favour those of his countrymen who, like himself, hail from his own Presidency of Madras. We know that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and under such a feeling, men in high official positions have done the most deliberate jobs to satisfy the demands of friends, to gratify their ambition and respond to their self-interest. Though we have pretty closely watched the course of events in the Mysore Province under its present native administration, during the past four years, yet it was not our direct business, as outside spectators, to call public attention to the nepotism and favouritism in official appointments in the state service, which, taking their rise in the days of Sir James Gordon and the late Runga Charlu, have been continued, to the present moment. We waited to see if the educated native public of Mysore and any of the Anglo-Vernacular journals, which usually and naturally espouse the native cause, would take up the subject, ventilate the real grievance under which educated Mysoreans labour, and demand redress from the chief perpetrator of these nepotisms and favouritisms, at the bar of public opinion. We have had to wait a pretty considerable time before our expectation has been fulfilled. Better late than never is a hackneyed but true saying, and it gives us pleasure to see that the *Hindu* has taken up the cause of the educated Mysoreans, and both in his editorial and correspondence columns, in recent issues, has pointedly drawn attention to the present partial and one sided policy of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah. It is a notorious fact, a fact which has been accumulating proof during the past four years, that the present Dewan of the Mysore State has been deliberately bestowing some of the best offices in the service on outsiders, that is, educated Madrasees, who had no right whatever to the places over equally educated native Mysoreans. A correspondent of the *Hindu*, signing himself "Patriot" has so plainly set forth the facts of a single instance of favouritism, on the part of the Dewan, that his statements can not be denied, and the best friends and admirers of Mr. Sheshadri are left without any material for defence. The writer says:—

* * * * *

It will be thus seen that it is owing entirely to Runga Charlu's friend and successor in office and Sir James Gordon's *protege*, that there has been a perpetuation of that injustice to the educated Mysoreans which Sir James Gordon and Runga Charlu first began, and never ceased to perpetrate till the one retired from public life and the ashes of the other mingled with those of his fathers. We are glad indeed, that this question of the employment of educated Madrasees, in all the high appointments of the Mysore State service, in preference to equally educated native Mysoreans, has again been brought to the surface. This time it has been revived under more favourable auspices, when facts and circumstances and positive proofs of them have accumulated, and are capable of being placed distinctly before the public, and, if need be, formally brought to the notice of the Government of India, by memorial, or some other form of direct representation. It should be remembered by those most deeply interested in the matter, the educated Mysoreans themselves, that the present Dewan has three full years more of office yet, before he will quit his position of influence and authority, in controlling the destinies of the Mysore State, and it is but fair to suspect, from his past policy of nepotism and favouritism, that what he has done in that way, during the past two years, he will continue to do and accomplish in the next three years to come.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs.	10 0 0
English alone, ..	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, ...	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem ..	...	"	0 8 0
Single copy ..	...	"	0 3 0
Back numbers .	.	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	...	"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	...0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion . ..	...0 1 0
For advertisements to be translated, per line. . ..	...0 2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 11, Hospital road, by Pattah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1885. No. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Nourishes and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stricture, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Pitters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy) Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 9 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Baringore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY ISSUE 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 s

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do	" 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Elephantiasis Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackpherson says —" I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy "

Dr C S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined "

Dr. K C Chowdery, L M S, says —" On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurramtoll Street, Calcutta, writes —' My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint "

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skill fullness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called *Dr Shaw's Chormoco*, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which felt all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to *some of the benumbed parts, and most of the* affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another *large package of the remedy* intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(SD) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down heartedness at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I given out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY

FROM

MRS * * * * *

First Street, No New Town,
Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUT RAO

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr. U GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE RS 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the *Sutras*

III A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagara) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimamsa Bhasaya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, *16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November* next

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M. L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 Do do 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, *Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me a November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sumbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar Madras.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE MAHDI —The Sahachar has the following :—There are fifty millions of Mahomedans in India. It is not surprising that there should be some among this vast number who recognize the Mahdi as a prophet But according to the best of our knowledge the Mahomedans of India as a body do not believe that the Mahdi is a real prophet We know the Mahomedans regret the death of General Gordon equally with the Hindu and Christian subjects of Her Majesty —*Pioneer*

BOMBAY

THE KING OF BURMAH AND THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY —Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Bombay that the Parsee Theatrical Company have left Burmah The King of Burmah has presented them with twenty-two thousand rupees in cash and ten thousand rupees worth of articles —*Times of India*

ARE LOTTERIES OPPOSED TO PUBLIC POLICY ?—At the High Court, on the Appellate Side, on Friday last, a petition for revision was heard the point urged in which was that the arrangement relied upon in the suit was void "as being against public policy" The suit was brought in the Court of the District Munsiff of Calicut by one Ramachen Veetil Kutta against one Poovardan Kelu to recover a watch or its value, Rs. 2-, under an agreement made by the defendant to deliver the same to plaintiff The watch which belonged to defendant, was raffled among some fifty men who paid 8 annas each, and possibly having got it at the raffle drawing demanded its delivery which defendant promised, but failed to carry out The defence was that the suit was founded upon no legal contract, that it was against public policy and ought to be dismissed The Munsiff found the agreement true. There was nothing illegal in it, or against policy in suing for an article or its value which defendant, for a consideration received agreed to give to plaintiff Defendant laid out to the 50 members—all his workmen—who formed the raffle party that on the drawing of the tickets whoever got the prize ticket should have the watch Defendant had Rs 50 for the watch, which, according to his own calculation was only worth Rs. 25 and in reality only Rs. 10 or Rs 12 at most The tickets were drawn in accordance with the agreement and plaintiff's name was found. Defendant offered to pay plaintiff the price of the watch Rs 25 instead of the watch itself Plaintiff thereupon sought to enforce the contract The Munsiff gave decree for plaintiff for Rs 25 costs and pleader's fee His Lordship the Chief Justice held that the agreement was not one opposed to public policy, and might drive through a toll gate without paying it If that would be illegal but it would not be opposed to public policy Lotteries might be illegal but not necessarily opposed to such policy In this view the decree of the lower court was confirmed and the petition dismissed with costs.—*Times*

Extracts

HELP FROM NATIVE STATES

The *Indian Mirror* —For any great increase to our Native forces, we must look to the loyalty and good judgment of our Feudatory Princes Speaking as we do numbers, and probably understating the amount the Princes and Chiefs of India possess some 1,500 guns 50,000 Cavalry and 300,000 Infantry of sorts These large forces instead of being a source of strength to the Empire are at present constituted a weakness A large part of British forces which should be garrisoning the frontier is now engaged in watching the Armies of the Feudatory Princes In these troubles times the Princes of India should volunteer to supply Government with well drilled and disciplined troops At the time of the Cabul War the Punjab Chiefs placed a contingent of troops at the disposal of Government who did useful service in the Khurum Valley Their splendid physique was the admiration of all who saw them; and had they had a year's drill and discipline under British Officers they would have more than hold their own against any Battalion of Russian Infantry Now-a-days when war has become a science the best drilled and most intelligent army will win the day The secret of the German victories in 1870 and 1871 was that the German soldier was an educated man inured to discipline, while the French soldier with the self conceit begotten of great ignorance, ignored all restraint The Bhopal Battalion is an example of the kind of Regiment that should be kept up by Native States for the use of Government If all our other Feudatory Princes would take the Begum of Bhopal as their model both as regards her model Army and her model Government there would be no work in future for Political Agents to do. The great military need of the present hour is Regiments like the Bhopal Battalion, kept up in Native States; and all the other scare crow troops dishandled or turned into Police

THE LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES

The *Pioneer* —The greatest blow to Russian hopes at the present moment will come not so much from the unexpected hostility of the Afghans nor the still more unexpected firmness at the eleventh hour of the British Government but from the—to them—astounding loyalty of the natives of India We can faintly imagine the look which would come into Russian Official eyes should they chance to light upon such letters as we publish to days Pioneer signed Mazaddin Ahmed and Moulana Hero are these Mahomedans and Hindus, they might exclaim—whom Holy Russia is willing to rescue from the tyrannical benevolence of the British Government and to place beneath the iron rule of Muscovite police agents, actually disputing with each other as to which is the more ready to assist the British! Nothing in fact could be more promising for the future of British India than this prompt rallying of all creeds and parties among the native subjects of the Queen around the British flag In the Mahomedans it is especially encouraging The Mahdi after all professes to be fighting for Islam; and the bad luck of success that has attended his arms at Khartoum might almost justifiably have awakened distrust of the result of the Soudan War But we find the Mahomedans volunteering as freely as the Hindus for service on the Red Sea, and Mahomedan rulers in India offering not bamboo rods for lance poles but stout Musket arms to wield them in the cause of England against the false Mahdi pretender in the Soudan From the deliberate resolve of our native fellow subjects to stand by their Government even against men of their own faith and colour, Russia and other enemies of England in India will be able to gather very little comfort

A BENEVOLENT NAWAB

The Nawab of Junaghur, we understand, at the suggestion of Mr Purushottam Rai Zala an officer in his Administration and with the cordial co operation of his Dewan Mr Harrison has recently added three travelling scholarships each of the value of one hundred rupees per annum, for the benefit of such of his subjects as may proceed to England for studying any of the liberal professions The Amour of his Court, Visser Ramdas Bhai has founded a scholarship of Rs 1,800 per annum to be held under similar conditions The Nawab and his Minister may be congratulated upon being if not the pioneers of an important educational movement, at any rate on operators in it and contributors to its success For more than twenty years the University of Bombay through the generosity of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, has had a fellowship of this kind The conditions of the fellowship, which is tenable for three years are that the holder shall proceed to Europe within two months of election, spending at least six months out of each year in England reporting twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time is spent The first election was in 1867 and since then several Hindu graduates—for the fellowship is restricted to them—from the Grant Medical School Elphinstone College and other educational institutions have proceeded to Europe with this help From the State of Cutch a well known Pandit, Mr Shyamjee Krishnavarma Barrister at-law, whose appointment as Karbari of Rutlam we recently announced was sent to Oxford through the generosity of the Rao and the Rao now that Mr Krishnavarma has returned to India, has decided to maintain another student from his State in England The Nawab of Junaghur thus has had more than one good example to follow in this matter, though he has in his return set other Chiefs an example which challenges imitation The value of the scholarships which he has founded is relatively substantial and for a small State like Junaghur the provision that he and his Minister have made is really generous Nor is the enterprise that has been shown in danger of being inadequately appreciated by the people for whose benefit it is intended. We hear that several candidates have already come forward for the four scholarships—Brahmins of the Nagar caste who intend to devote themselves to the professions of the bar, of medicine and of engineering It only remains to express the hope that the conditions under which the scholarships will be awarded and held will be such as to ensure that they will serve a real educational purpose and that the neighbouring States—the rulers of many of which have already shown some taste for an enthusiasm for education and progress—will according to their means follow the benevolent example which has been set them by the Junaghur Nawab —*Bombay Gazette*

THE TENANCY BILL

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* —The Maharajah of Durbunga, though a zemindar himself, spoke the sense of the nation when he uttered the following bold and just words —

"I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon member that the Bill should be taken into consideration In my opinion, it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties The rayats are as much opposed to it as the zemindars, and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zemindars and the rayats altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single rayat or a single zemindar who desires that this Bill should be passed? And in this country if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zemindars nor rayats desire this measure will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zemindars and rayats are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? The Select Committee consisted of clever members, but out of their number only three have signed the report without reservation All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the report, which is practically the report and Bill of three members only, and two out of the three hon members have no practical experience of Bengal The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendations some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee, there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill It cannot be expected that the members of this Council can accept the report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon their recommendations? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee, they will necessarily be re opened in this Council and every hon member will have to form his independent opinion upon them But here an initial difficulty presents itself There is absolutely no reliable information upon which you can proceed The Select Committee had no evidence before them They acted upon official opinions which were generally conflicting and often misleading

MYSOREANS AND MADRASEES

The *Standard* —It may be remembered that so long ago as the year 1878-79 when Sir James Gordon, as the last of the Chief Commissioners of the British Administration of the Mysore State, and the late C V Runga Charlu, as the Dewan elect of that State, which was soon to be transferred to its native ruler, were all powerful and governed the province in a manner which has never since been attempted by any British political officer, or high placed native official, the frequent complaint made was, that both Sir James Gordon and the late Dewan had taken undue advantage of their position and powers to make the service of the Mysore State subservient to the interests of the educated natives of Madras to the shelving aside of the undoubted claims of equally educated native Mysoreans The complaint was not the less frequent and iterated, when the Mysore State was actually restored to the present Maharajah, and Sir James Gordon became the first British Resident and Mr Runga Charlu the first Dewan There can be no doubt now that there were strong grounds for this complaint on the part of the educated natives of the Mysore State, of Sir James Gordon and Runga Charlu, till the death of the latter and the retirement of the former, the educated native Mysoreans had but scant justice meted out to them in the distribution of offices, place, and position, in the State service The most glaring piece of injustice to the educated Mysoreans—the last of the high handed act of Sir James Gordon, before an impaired constitution compelled him to retire from the service—was the appointment to the Dewanship, in succession to the late Runga Charlu, of a Madrassee, K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, who had hardly been fourteen years in the service of the State and there were pure Mysoreans not only longer in the service than he, but equally, perhaps, better qualified for the office of Dewan We well remember—and we recorded and commented on the fact in these columns—the hole-and corner fashion in which the present Dewan was inducted into office, in the palace of the Mysore Maharajah at Bangalore There was a small and select gathering of the friends and admirers of Sir James Gordon (who was, of course, present) in the durbar hall, the Maharajah sat on his chair of State, some trumpeters, we believe, were stationed outside, the Maharajah rose and announced that he had selected (?) his trusty and well beloved friend K Sheshadri Iyer as his Dewan whereat friends and satellites clapped hands and made a feeble attempt at an English cheer the trumpeters outside blew a blast, and the citizens of Bangalore heard what sounded like a report from cannon firing a salute whereupon people of an enquiring turn of mind investigating the matter found out some time after that a new Dewan had been announced and proclaimed! It is an official record that the Government of India, in confirming Sir James Gordon's act and the so called 'choice of the new Dewan by the Maharajah affirmed that it was a pity that the claims of other candidates—Mysoreans, of course—had not had due weight given them, and it hoped those claims would be duly considered on the next occasion There was a sort of a hope, however, in the minds of the educated Mysoreans, that the new Dewan would act towards them in a more enlightened and liberal spirit than his predecessor and Sir James Gordon had done, and would consider their claims to high and responsible offices in the state, in the distribution of the official patronage in his hands But in the case of the educated Mysoreans, as in too many other instances in the world hope told a flattering tale, and expectations of the Mysoreans were doomed to disappointment In March 1883 to the present time the Dewan has been doing his utmost to favour those of his countrymen who like himself, hail from his own Presidency of Madras We know that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and under such a feeling, men in high official positions have done the most deliberate jobs to satisfy the demands of friends, to gratify their ambition and respond to their self-interest. Though we have pretty closely watched the course of events in the Mysore Province under its present native administration, during the past four years, yet it was not our direct business, as outside spectators, to call public attention to the nepotism and favouritism in official appointments in the state service, which taking their rise in the days of Sir James Gordon and the late Runga Charlu, have been continued to the present moment We wanted to see if the educated native public of Mysore and any of the Anglo Vernacular journals, which usually and naturally espouse the native cause, would take up the subject, ventilate the real grievance under which educated Mysoreans labour, and demand redress from the chief perpetrator of these nepotisms and favouritisms, at the bar of public opinion We have had to wait a pretty considerable time before our expectation has been fulfilled Better late than never is a hackneyed but true saying, and it gives us pleasure to see that the *Hindu* has taken up the cause of the educated Mysoreans, and both in his editorial and correspondence columns, in recent issues, has pointedly drawn attention to the present partial and one sided policy of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah It is a notorious fact, a fact which has been accumulating proof during the past four years, that the present Dewan of the Mysore State has been deliberately bestowing some of the best offices in the service on outsiders, that is, educated Madrassees, who had no right whatever to the places over equally educated native Mysoreans A correspondent of the *Hindu*, signing himself "Patriot" has so plainly set forth the facts of a single instance of favouritism, on the part of the Dewan, that his statements can not be doubted, and the best friends and admirers of Mr Sheshadri are left without any material for defence The writer says —

* * * * * *

It will be thus seen that it is owing entirely to Runga Charlu's friend and successor in office and Sir James Gordon's *protege*, that there has been a perpetuation of that injustice to the educated Mysoreans which Sir James Gordon and Runga Charlu first began, and never ceased to perpetrate till the one retired from public life and the ashes of the other mingled with those of his fathers. We are glad indeed, that this question of the employment of educated Madrassees in all the high appointments of the Mysore State service, in preference to equally educated native Mysoreans, has again been brought to the surface. This time it has been revived under more favourable auspices, when facts and circumstances and positive proofs of them have accumulated, and are capable of being placed distinctly before the public, and if need be, formally brought to the notice of the Government of India, by memorial, or some other form of direct representation It should be remembered by those most deeply interested in the matter, the educated Mysoreans themselves, that the present Dewan has three full years more of office yet, before he will quit his position of influence and authority, in controlling the destinies of the Mysore State and it is but fair to suspect, from his past policy of nepotism and favouritism, that what he has done in that way, during the past two years, he will continue to do and accomplish in the next three years to come

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0
English alone, do	"	6	0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0
Per quarter	"	0	8
Single copy	"	0	3
Back numbers	"	0	4
Local Subscription	"	5	0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2
For the second and each following insertion	0	1
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, by Pattah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1885. No. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and proved as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflamation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature.

FULL DIRECTONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

1 Sold at Re. 1, Rs 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 0 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to

A. T. MOKERJEE
Proprietor.

Barnagore,
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona *Chitra Shala Press*, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary. Watches. Teas. Cutlery &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING FINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....Rs 10
In England do £ 1
Single copy Re. 1 or 2 S.

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion .. .. .Rs. 12
Per Column, do .... „ 8
CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office ,16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Muckpherson says :—"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr. G. S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined."

Dr. K. C. Chowdry, L. M. S., says :—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states."

Mr R. Mitchell of Dharrumatolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors and was caused by the derangement of the stomach ; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUEZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs. 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. C. GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town, Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore, the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about ,300 Pages.

PRICE Rs. 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz.*—

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads.

II. A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III. A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagara) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimamsa *Bhashya* with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c.

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re. packing* 4 *ans.*

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 *ounce Phial Rs.* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans.*

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration.—

Price Rs. 2. *Packing* 4 *annas*

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap, Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No. 2. Eight-ounce Phial 12 *ans Paking* 4 *ans*
No 1 *Do do* 1 *Re. do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, *Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRH,
13*th January* 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

Cairo 14th March—Sir G Graham reports from Suakim that the rebels are daily increasing in activity and made a determined attack on the English outposts yesterday There was severe fighting but the rebels were eventually scattered There were a few casualties on our side.

Osman Digna is assembling his forces at Tamanieb A pitched battle is probable

Alexandria 14th March—Arabi Pasha Toulba and three others suspected of being in communication with the Mahdi have been taken to Cyprus

London 15th March—The House of Commons last evening agreed without a division to a motion that £20 000 should be granted to General Gordon for his family

The committee for erecting upon an equal memorial of General Gordon have resolved upon the erection of a Hospital at Port Said

Extensive robberies have occurred in the Baroda Railway Post Office The sorters discovered that a considerable number of letters containing valuables had been abstracted, and the letters reported

The *Times of India* learns from Lahore that the transport carrying the 2nd Royal Irish to Rawal Pindi was aground Three private boats collided and the Colonel Adjutant and three privates were wounded The vessel not is badly injured, but is afloat

London 16th March—The British Government received a telegram from St Petersburg yesterday stating that the Russian Government had agreed that no further advance of Russian troops shall be made pending the notion of the Boundary Commission

Bombay 17th March—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a London telegram stating that the firm and resolute policy of England is exhaustively considered on the course of Russian diplomacy

Mr Lessar declares now that Russian intentions are pacific and that she has no designs on Herat which is beyond the sphere of Russian action in Central Asia

In spite of these assurances Russia is moving 10 000 men to Merv

At Lahore it is reported that the Ameer of Cabul on the 18th and is expected that he will arrive on the 2 instant bringing the Government when ratifying British territory

The Maharajah of Cashmere is believed to be in active correspondence with the Ameer

All leave in the native army is stopped for the present

The Egyptian commission for settling the financial question has been agreed by the powers

Paris 17th March—A Commission to discuss the freedom of the Suez Canal meets here on the 30th instant

Suakim, 17th March—General Graham expects to make an advance against Osman Digna next week

The London press disapproves the lenieness of Mr Gladstone's policy

A telegram from Cairo states that the arrest of Tewfik Pasha has considerable excitement The Pashas have protested to the Khedive and are preparing a collective protest to the Sultan of Turkey

The *Pioneer* says Britain large quantity of grain of all kinds with ammunition are to be sent to the Ameer

The Prince of Wales accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the Duke of Edinburgh, left for Berlin yesterday

Suakim 19th March—General Graham has issued a proclamation announcing Osman Digna to surrender in order to avoid bloodshed

The Ameer is stated to have arrived at Candahar and will probably arrive at Peshawar on the 2 th

It is rumoured in Bombay that 5 000 local troops have been ordered to Kandahar

The same paper learns from Lahore that the Man of Swat has proclaimed that he is now ready for a Jehad The Mahdi has sent emissaries to India to incite the Mahomedans

The Ameer arrived at Jellalabad on the 18th instant

The *Times of India* learns on good authority that 15 000 men of whom 3 000 are native troops are to go to Quetta immediately via Karachi Supplies for native service Bombay and Madras will furnish contingents The only definite orders yet issued concern the Oxfordshire Regiment (late 43rd) at Bangalore

It is understood that the Egyptian Army now in course of formation will be commanded by English and French Officers.

Osman Digna has assembled a force of seventeen thousand men at Tamanieb He is one of the fortified

General Graham is preparing to attack him

There were great rejoicings in Osman Digna's camp when news of the retreat of Lord Wolseley's forces reached him

Suakim 19th March—After the reconnaissance made yesterday by the British troops the Dervishes of Hasheem where the enemy would recover if assembled in strong force the force returned to camp

Secunderabad 19th March.—The Indian Government have accepted the proposal made by the Nizam's Government to send a Representative to the meeting at Rawal Pindi

Accordingly Nawab Munir ool Mooll, accompanied by Major Golaghan Ulsur Jung Hussain Abdullah Accountant General with a suitable escort leaves this for Rawal Pindi on Saturday morning next

Allahabad 19th March.—Maharajah Hiar has offered the whole of the resources of his state to be unreserved by at the disposal of Government in view of complicated on the Frontier

This offer has been accepted by Indian Government

Though everything seems remarkably calm the Government is still quickly and resolutely preparing for a campaign.

Arrangements for the massing of 80 000 troops in the Peshawar Valley at a short notice have been matured

Large quantities of ammunition are being forwarded to the Punjab

Transport ammunitions are being purchased in great numbers and supplies are being collected at various important points for speedy distribution Were orders to be received from England for a forward movement, it could begin within 24 hours from receipt thereof

Furlough leave on private affairs out of India to all officers in military employment has been stopped

London 21st March—Sir Gerald Graham telegraphs that he forces started from camp at Suakim at daybreak yesterday and after some skirmishing cleared the hills in the neighbourhood of Hasheen The enemy's force was estimated at 4 000 men

Sir Gerald Graham and his force afterwards advanced towards Tamanieb

The Indian Lancers charged the enemy concealed in the bush and the mounted infantry extended Zereiba was formally taken now garrisoned by the 70th Regiment with six guns

The enemy's loss was heavy

The fighting throughout of the engagement to Lord Wolseley Sir Gerald Graham praised especially the Indian troops

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1885

CASTE HOSPITAL MADRAS

Judged by outward appearances and the eclat which the presence of Her Excellency Mrs Grant Duff, the Governor's wife, gave to the occasion, we should say that the recent meeting at Pitcheappah's Hall, Madras, to take steps to raise funds for the purpose of founding a Caste Hospital on a large scale, appeared to be a success, and, indeed, some of our Madras contemporaries seem inclined to think that a great thing has been accomplished and that the proposed caste hospital may be taken as already almost amongst the permanent institutions of Madras It does not seem, however, that there is any reasonable ground for believing that the hospital will be so complete a success as is anticipated for it It seems to us that there are two elements of weakness in the scheme which have not been taken into due consideration by its promoters, and which, if not removed or remedied, will tend to make the proposed institution of little or no avail to the great mass of the caste population in the Southern presidency In the first place, it does not appear that such an institution has been desired by the great mass of the people In Southern India, as in some other parts of the country, the desire for Western medicine and Western modes of treating disease has not been sufficiently developed so as to justify an attempt to found a hospital which shall exclusively admit and treat caste patients Now, if we turn our attention to Bombay, we see there an appreciation of European medicines, European doctors, and European methods of treating disease which will not be seen elsewhere in India If all the cities of India were as advanced as Bombay, we should then have some confidence in attempting to found a hospital in Madras exclusively intended for caste and gosha women When people try to introduce an innovation of so radical a kind as that of a hospital for the use of caste and Gosha women, they must be quite sure that the persons for whom the institution is intended really desire to have it It would be difficult to prove that the caste and Gosha ladies in the Southern Presidency would hail with delight the coming of a hospital for them alone, and that when it is opened, they will show due appreciation of it On the other hand, it would not be difficult to point out that even amongst the educated native ladies of Southern India, there are very many whose orthodoxy and conservatism have not as yet been altogether eradicated by their education, and that many of them still prefer the treatment and medicines of the native *hakim* or *vythian* to the English doctor and his medicines There is, we must all admit, a much stronger feeling of conservatism and orthodoxy amongst our country women than amongst ourselves, and just as it would take a great many years before native ladies would take advantage of modern education, as offered directly to them on an equality with men, so, it seems to us, there are some years yet to come before our country women would consent to go to a public hospital for treatment of diseases by Western medicines and medicines, even if the doctresses were European ladies It is not, perhaps, the European medicines and treatment that are so much in the way, as the publicity from which native ladies naturally shrink It is all very well to get the Governor's wife to preside on the interesting occasion, to ask two or three highly educated native gentlemen to make speeches, and to propose that the Queen Empress of India should be patroness of the institution, and for a number of rich and well to do native gentlemen to subscribe a lot of money, with which to build and endow the hospital Suppose—and there is plenty of ground for the supposition—the caste and gosha females do not want the institution There will certainly be in the city of Madras a spacious and ornamental building, and a noble monument of the pluck and energy of educated natives, but the caste and gosha females will be as great sufferers as they are now in the midst of their delicate prejudices and shrinking from the public eye The other defect in the movement is, so far as we can gather from the Madras papers, that the proposed hospital building is to be in a part of the city which would not be easy of access to the large mass of caste and gosha females, who, it is expected, will be patients This is a defect, however which can be easily remedied A convenient and central spot can be chosen for the location of the building, and there will then be a larger chance of the hospital, being sought for the purpose for which it is intended

We think, however, that they have done better in Bangalore That deservedly well known and munificent dispenser of charity and good works, Her Highness the Maharanee Sirmoomoy of Cossimbazar, has given a gift of Rs 1,50,000 to help in the education of native young ladies at the Medical College Calcutta This large sum of money is being devoted to the building of a hostel or boarding house—the foundation stone of which was laid the other day, by the Countess of Dufferin—which will accommodate about 25 or 30 educated native lady students of the Medical College, Calcutta, where they will go through a course of study averaging from one year obtaining, most of them, free scholarships, and, as each gets through her studies and obtains her diploma, she will go out into the zananas and private houses of her countrywomen as qualified medical practitioners, thus, year by year, extending a knowledge of and raising a desire for European medical science and practice Would it not have been more practical and feasible to have carried out some scheme of the kind in Madras?

MR W A PORTER, M A,

It is an unhappy thing Mr W A Porter, M A, for many years the brilliant and successful Principal of that famous institution Combaconum College, then tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and now His Highness' Private Secretary, should, just at the very near approach of the termination of his career in India, render himself unpopular and bring down upon his head the harsh, though, we are afraid, not undeserved criticism of those with whom he has been so long connected in the spread of the higher education in this country. We regret that the incident just at this time of Mr Porter's life, is a great pity As Mr Porter himself justly says, his whole career and connection have been with the educated natives of India, and it was an urgent necessity with him from his position and the nature of his work that he should be on the most familiar terms with them and know them well He had also, almost as a matter of course, to study the character and aspirations of the Native Press of the country, so that he knew the educated natives through this other great engine of modern education He, above all men, ought never to have been guilty of misjudging those whom he has had so many and ample opportunities of judging correctly Mr Porter, above all other Englishmen, ought never to have given offence to those before whom he came and professed to address in a friendly, and even in an affectionate spirit The two occasions on which Mr Porter has given just offence to the educated natives were occasions when he was specially bound to be careful in his speech, as he was then an honoured and esteemed guest At Combaconum, a public building, erected in his honour and called after him, was opened by himself—a building which his old students and friends helped to erect with their funds On this occasion, Mr Porter took the opportunity of telling his hearers that they were "hot young patriots," who had better leave politics and political aspirations alone, and stick themselves to social reforms, in fact, he broadly hinted that they were children and ought not (as yet) to try to aspire after political self-government There can be no doubt whatever that this speech of Mr Porter's gave just offence, not only because the picture drawn of young educated natives as "fiery patriots" and so forth, was not true, but also because it was quite unnecessary for Mr Porter to go out of his way to indulge in any such description of the young educated natives The time and the occasion did not call for it Similarly, the other day, in his address at the distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of Maramallappah's school, at Mysore, Mr Porter indulged in one of his discursive speeches on the political aspirations of educated natives, and spoke of them, if not in a disparaging, at all events, in a deprecatory tone Now, here, again, Mr Porter's offence was two fold—his remarks were not quite true, and they were quite uncalled for, considering the time and the occasion What possible connection can the lads and little boys of Maramallappah's school have with politics or political aspirations at this time of their lives? Mr Porter may be a friend of the educated natives, but he has a curious way of showing his friendship especially now, at the close of his Indian career The educated native may well ask of Mr Porter in words of an old rhyme—

"Pray preserve us from all your love
But why do you kick us down stairs?"

Occasional Notes

This season's khedda operations in the Garo Hills were most successful Between the 7th January and the end of last month Colonel Sanderson succeeded in capturing 161 wild elephants

The outbreak of small pox in Kashmere is growing serious Natives are dying from the disease in considerable numbers in the Valley, and visitors to Kashmere during the coming season would do well to be cautious

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon Sir James Fergusson, K C M G, C I E, Governor of Bombay, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India

Mr Gabbett, M P, for Limerick, wrote to the Prime Minister offering to visit the Mahdi at his own risk, and open up negotiations with him The Prime Minister has, however, through his Private Secretary, declined to avail himself of Mr Gabbet's services

In the House of Commons on the 24th ultimo, Mr Cross, in reply to Sir H Tyler and Mr J H McCarthy, said that Lord Dufferin has not asked for any increase of the number of British troops, and Her Majesty's Government had not thought it necessary to strengthen the British forces in India.

About Rs 12,500 have been collected in aid of the Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Dispels smoking indigestion dyspepsia &c by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 to 8 per phial A T Mookerjee, Baraigore via Calcutta Wanted Agents.

al At a meeting of the committee held the other day under the presidency of the Hon W W Hunter, it was resolved to allow the subscription list to remain open for some little time, after which steps will be taken to decide what from the memorial shall take.

An emerald, weighing 1 lb, has been found in the Muzo Emerald Mines, in the State of Boyaca, United states of Columbia The largest specimen of the gem heretofore known to lapidaries is in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, and weighs between 8 ozs and 9 ozs It came from a mine in the same neighbourhood

We are authorised to state, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Government of India has directed the suspension of granting of leave out of India on furlough, or for urgent private affairs, to officers of the British and Indian services, and has cancelled such leave already granted to, but not availed of by officers Leave already granted on medical certificate will not be interfered with

A Dacoity with murder was committed in the house of a Siam in the Kemendine quarter of Rangoon on Monday night The proprietor, who was thought to be wealthy, recently returned from Siam with jewels and money Fifteen men with their faces blackened shot him with a revolver, afterwards cutting him with dhas He died instantaneously Another man has been removed to hospital in a precarious condition from eleven wounds The booty was small No apprehensions have been effected

A sad accident occurred in Hyderabad the other day Two nobles of the city went out on a shooting excursion They were both seated on an elephant with loaded rifles, one of the Nawabs carrying his on the left side, resting on the trappings of the beast they were riding The animal appears to have tripped, and the rifle, full cocked, went off, lodging the bullet in Nawab Sathwath Jung's shoulder Death followed almost immediately Much sympathy is felt for the deceased noble's son, who was married the other day to the Minister's sister

Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bethune school on Friday afternoon, the Viceroy said that "it was the first time in which he had been brought into contact with an institution which had been founded for the purpose of promoting female education in Calcutta He was aware that the subject of female education in India was one of the most important, and at the same time of the most delicate subjects He was, however, glad to find before him many happy and intelligent faces, and he was also happy to hear of the prosperity of this institution Great praise was due to the founder, as well as to those native gentlemen who had assisted in establishing this institution"

The *Mahratta* "the Maharajah of Mysore is coming in at present for a good deal of adverse criticism Those who were loudest against Mr Grant Duff for moving to the Hills, could not consistently connive at the practice of the Maharaja of spending three months in the year at Ooty. We are opposed to this moving for a long period to distant hills on the ground of extravagance It is desirable no doubt that in a State like Mysore economy must be practised to the greatest extent, but this should not blind us to the necessity of allowing a person in the Maharaja's position to move away to the cool shades and climate of tree-crowned hill tops The stay there may conveniently be curtailed from three to two months, but to say that he should not go at all is preposterous It is not allowing the Maharaja individual liberty and asking him to make a sacrifice which even the kindly Queen of England will not make"

Mr. J. M Maclean writes from London to the *Bombay Gazette* —"The Conservatives are prepared to form a Ministry if Sir S Northcote's amendment is carried. It is certain now that Lord Salisbury will be the Prime Minister if his party come into office, though a year ago it was understood that Sir Stafford would be preferred to him There is no comparison between the two men now, Lord Salisbury having immensely improved his position both with his party and with the country by his bold and yet prudent statesmanship in the Reform controversy, and again by his patriotic and telling speeches on Egyptian affairs But I do not think that the conservatives are strong enough in the House of Commons to stand alone, and I should hope that Lord Salisbury will be able to persuade Mr Goschen, at all events, to join his Cabinet Everybody is sick of the present Parliament, and anxious for an appeal to the people"

The *Hindu* gives a little homely and timely advice to Mahomedans and Hindus —We really do not know when the quarrels about processions between the Hindus and Mahomedans of this country will cease It is disgraceful that just at this juncture when the Russians are threatening our country our countrymen should enter into foolish squabbles for trifling matters instead of joining hands with our British brethren to extinguish our common foe We are led to make these remarks from the fact that at Belgaum there occurred at the last day of the Holi festival an unseemly quarrel in which certain Hindus and Mahomedans were arrested Though the Hindus and Mahomedans differ in religion, it must be said that they have all other things in common between them and it is, therefore, perfectly foolish on their part to fritter away their energies in these low quarrels Everywhere in India we see occasionally such quarrels occurring, and we fear that during the current year there may be a wider scope for a display of that fanaticism inasmuch as both the Mohurrum and Dasera festivals occur simultaneously We think that the leaders of both the communities ought now to make an effort to extinguish this fanaticism which year after year breaks out and only tends to widen the breach between these two sections of Her Majesty's Indian subjects Unity amongst all classes must be our primary aim, towards the realizing of which it is our bounden duty to direct our efforts

Local and Provincial

Mysore State Railway —Mr C R Becher, Manager, Mysore State Railway, has proceeded on a tour of inspection, and will be absent for a week.

Deputy Jailor, Mysore —Head Constable W S Mcguire of the Shoolay division of police, C and M Station of Bangalore, has been appointed Deputy Jailor of the Mysore Jail

Mysore Revenue Survey —The local *Spectator* understands that the services of Messrs F B Clark and A G Hudson in the Mysore Revenue have been retained till the year 1889.

Colonel W Hill —Colonel W Hill Chief Commissioner of Coorg having handed over charge of the province to Colonel F G Clarke, proceed to England on three months furlough

Hanged —A man named Thithaiah was hanged, on Wednesday last, at the Central Jail, under sentence of death passed on him by the Chief Court, on a conviction for murder in the Doddabalapur Taluk

Chief Court of Mysore —The Chief Court of Mysore closes for six weeks beginning from the 1st proximo for the annual vacation Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, will be the vacation judge in Bangalore

The Mysore Subsidy —The question of an increase to the present amount of the subsidy paid by the Mysore state to the British Government, does not appear to have been settled as yet It would seem that Lord Dufferin is still considering the point

Special Criminal Sessions —A special Criminal Sessions Court will be held by the Chief Court of Mysore, on the 26th instant, the Chief Judge Mr. C G Plumer presiding, for the trial of the prisoner, ex-police Constable Krishna Rao, on a charge of adultery with and enticing away a Rajput girl named Krishna Bai

The Maharanee's Caste Girls School —On Tuesday last, a large number of European and native gentlemen left Bangalore for Mysore, with the express purpose of being present at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Maharanee's caste girls' school, which was to have taken place on Saturday last

The 42nd O L I —According to our local English contemporaries, the 43rd O L I, which had been kept under orders and in great suspense for over a week, are actually to start for Bombay, by three special troop trains, this day From Bombay, the regiment will proceed to Karrachee, and thence to Quettah, and from the latter place, they may have to go to Cabul

Letters to the Editor

Sir —You are aware that the Dewan has remitted nine scholarships for the purpose of encouraging technical education The fact that the applicants must be natives of Mysore shows that the Dewan is not altogether unmindful of their welfare Now that all the exigencies of the State, both present and prospective, have been amply provided for I think the Dewan will be taking a further step in the right direction if he rules that no appointment in the service of the state, shall be given to any one who is not a native of Mysore Under the present circumstances such a rule seems to be very much needed But the initial difficulty in the practical application of the rule would be that the term "Native of Mysore" is very uncertain in its signification, and includes those whom it should exclude You may coin a definition or I may hazard one but I am sure neither of them will be a legal tender I therefore think that you should move the Mysore Government to give a definition of the term and set all doubts at rest, so that the rule may not fail of its object

Doubt

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday March 21 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 13th March 1885

Mr J Cook M A Principal [illegible] to Europe on duty [illegible] leave of absence for six months from the 26th April 1885

The 14th March 1885

M A and B A Degree Examination

The following candidates from the Mysore State have been declared by the Madras University to have passed the above examination held in January 1885 —

Roll No	Name	College
	M A (Fifth Branch)	
1	Sama Rao M B A	Maharajah's Central and private
	B A	
	Second Class	
7	Puttanna R	Centre and Presidency (Madras)
41	Narayanappa K	Central
61	Dasappa C R	Direct n (Madras) & Central
69	Narayanappa B	Central
68	Ramaswamiah B	Mr Irwin Christian & Central
	Third Class	
10	Krishnaiya H R	Central
80	Venkatarayappa K A	do
100	Ramaswamiah Naik B H	do.

General Summary.

MADRAS

Hindu Widow Remarriage —On his own requisition, Mr A Sankaria Dewan Peishkar of Cochin, held two public meetings in connection with the Triplicane Literary Society, at which the question of the defence of the Hindu Church and nationality with special reference to Hindu widow re marriage and astrology was discussed The two meetings were largely attended Mr Sankariah proved that the Shastric defence of widow marriage was all a farce and said that if the common foundation of all religions were to be relied on it would be found that the promoters of widow marriage were violating the fundamental principles of all religion —*Mail*

The Case of the Brahmin Convert —It will be remembered that some time ago we reported the case of Krishna Chari *versus* Miss F W Reade of South Arcot The case was first brought in the Court of the District Munsiff of South Arcot by the plaintiff, for the recovery of his son, a Brahmin lad and minor, who was alleged to have become a convert to Christianity and who was living with the defendant who belonged to the Zenana Mission He also claimed a few hundred rupees as compensation for damages, &c The District Munsiff decreed in favor of the plantiff and directed the restoration of the boy to the plaintiff, but disallowed damages The defendant appealed to the District Judge, and it was argued on her behalf by her pleader that the District Munsiff had no jurisdiction to try the case The District Judge held that under Act IX of 1861, the District Munsiff had no jurisdiction in the matter, and therefore reversed the decree that had been passed The plaintiff on that appealed to the High Court of Madras The case was argued before their Lordships Mr Justice Muttusawmy Aiyar and Mr Justice Brandt, at the Appellate Court on the 12th of February last, the Honorable Mr T Rama Row appearing for the appellant and Mr H G Wedderburn conducted the case on behalf of Miss Reade This morning judgment was delivered Their Lordships were of opinion that Act IX of 1861, related to procedure only and it was therefore not a disabling Act Hence it did not take away the jurisdiction that already existed Act IX of 1861 provided a special and prompt remedy by application and not by suit, but it did not take away the remedy by regular suit, already existing Their Lordships held that the District Munsiff had jurisdiction in the matter Hence the decree of the District Judge was reversed and the case was remanded to be heard on its merits The costs to follow the result of the case —*Ibid*

Extracts

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON MORAL TEXT-BOOKS

In writing on the subject of moral text books in the *Indian Spectator*, professor Wordsworth says:—"The idea of introducing into our colleges a text-book founded on the principles of natural theology" seems to me, also, I must confess, an entirely illusory one. Personally I do not hold that morality is founded on theology, either natural or preter natural and I am still very much in the dark as to what the principles of natural theology are The Hindoos very generally believe that all suffering in this world is a punishment for offences committed in a former state of existence This is one mode of accounting for the present state of the world, so afflicting to our feelings and our reason, and Hindoo philosophers are not, I suppose, without plausible arguments in defence of this position We Europeans, on the other hand, are taught in our infancy that the disobedience of one man brought death into the world and all our woe, and that in another existence, by a final and irreversible sentence of our Maker, we shall all be rewarded or punished for our conduct in this life Which of these two views is in accordance with the principles of natural theology which furnish a foundation for moral theory? Both are natural in the only sense in which the word has an intelligible meaning, both command the assent of a large number of human beings, and have been defended by arguments which these persons consider satisfactory There are clearly, again, others who regard both these doctrines as hypotheses incapable of proof, or at least unsuited to provide morality with a rational basis It it necessary to come to an understanding on these questions before morality can be proposed as a subject for study in our colleges? If this is the case I think that study will have to be postponed to the Greek Kalends The proper end of University education is the cultivation of the intellect, and one important element of that cultivation is the knowledge of what men have thought and now think of the nature and foundations of duty This knowledge cannot be obtained without a tolerably extensive course of reading, nor is it of any real service to its possessors without an active mental process of assimilation and rejection Neither of these objects is promoted by the study of a text-book whose conclusions the pupil is expected to accept as already sufficiently proved, and whose postulates it would be temerarious to question The Jesuits were the great systematizers of morality in the seventeenth century, and in several European countries the control of the education of the higher classes also passed almost entirely into their hands The result of their efforts, which were perhaps not wholly disinterested, can hardly be considered even from their own point of view satisfactory. The intellectual progress of the country in which they had their own way was either completely arrested, or develop-

ed into deadly hostility to themselves, their beliefs and their pretensions. The moral results were hardly less lamentable, as the history of France in the last century too conclusively proves. I am far from suggesting that Bishop Maurin's text-book would be productive of any serious evils of this kind to Indian society, and I am sure that it would be marked by the literary grace and logical skill which distinguish everything which comes from his pen. But the authoritative imposition of such a text-book in our colleges would, in my judgment, be the first step in a wrong direction and a distinct humiliation to the principles and ideas which I and others accept. I am tolerably confident, however, that we shall not hear again of this scheme, and still more confident that under no circumstances could assist in bringing it to a successful issue.

THE NIZAM AND THE RAWAL PINDI DURBAR

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—The Minister of the State of Hyderabad has sounded a note which will be re-echoed, we fancy, throughout the Indian Continent. The successor of Sir Salar Jung, the ablest statesman in the East, has addressed Lord Dufferin on the Central Asian crisis. He proposes that with the Viceroy's leave a representative of the Nizam should be present at the Conference at Rawal Pindi, in order to show to the Afghans, to Russia, and to the world at large that the great Mahomedan State in the South is ready to take its share in the defence of the Empire. It will be right, says Sir Salar Jung, to disabuse the Russians of the notion that they will find friends in India ready to welcome their advance. The Native States in India are a source, at the same time of weakness and strength. There are germs of danger which, under certain conditions, will rapidly develope into action. Should the business of the Government of India in the Foreign Department be guided by a timid hand and vacillating purpose—or should we err on the side of temerity—we may look out for trouble. A wise statesmanship will not only avert the possibility of evil, but will also obtain willing, active and invaluable assistance from the feudatories of the Empire. The Indian chiefs, as Sir Salar Jung points out, have the strongest reasons for supporting the British Government in a war with Russia. Many of them have heard how the native rulers in Central Asia have fared under the Russian invasion. The Nizam of Hyderabad would hardly care to exchange places with the Khan of Khiva or the Ameer of Bokhara, and if other native Chiefs have any doubts on the matter, Ameer Abdul Rahman, at the approaching Conference, could doubtless enlighten them. But we may assume pretty safely that every Rajah and Nawab in India will be anxious to help the British, in the event of war, to the utmost of his power, and the question is, how far such help could be accepted. Generally speaking, nearly every State in India which maintains anything like an army, may safely be called upon to furnish a contingent, either for service in the field—where these troops could be used with the best advantage, for the maintenance of communication—or to keep order in India. Every native State in India is bound to co-operate with the British Government in time of war, and the obligation, we doubt not, will be readily recognized. We look to great results from the personal loyalty of native chiefs and leading men in India. No effort should be spared to strengthen this feeling, and we believe the meeting of Chiefs at Rawal Pindi will have the happiest effect.

THE TULAPURUSHADANAM

The *Standard*—This great ceremony which is performed once during the reign of each Maharajah of Travancore, will take place shortly in Trivandrum. The Tulapurushadanam is the ceremony of the Maharajah being weighed against gold, such gold being distributed among the people, especially Brahmins. It is "the donation of a human figure of equal weight with the donor," but as that would be very troublesome, it is usual to put his Highness of Travancore in one scale and a heap of gold coins, pure unalloyed gold, in another and distribute the coin. Successive Maharajahs of Travancore have performed the ceremony, and the Maharajah who reigned when George III ruled over England, performed a golden Tulabaram at the outset of his reign and a silver Tulabaram at about the close. The last Tulabaram was performed on the 14th January 1870, during the reign of the late Maharajah Rama Varma, when Sir Madava Row was Dewan, and the present Maharajah, who intends performing it, was first Prince of Travancore. The ceremony was performed by the previous Maharajahs in 1829 and 1850. The former ceremony was performed when the Maharajah was in his 70th year in 1850, the then ruler of Travancore was in his 36th year, the ceremony performed in 1870 was when the late Maharajah was 38 years of age, and his Highness the reigning Maharajah, notably the most enlightened and educated of Indian Princes is, we believe, in his 43rd year. On the last occasion the Travancore Government purchased from a leading Calcutta firm 7,808 tolahs of gold = 200 lb avoir or 224 lbs troy for Rs 1,18,586 to weigh the Maharajah. Including charges the gold cost Rs 1,20,038, and with this quantity 43,921 gold coins were struck off and used, his Highness weighed 7,034 80 tolahs, which was in excess of the quantity of gold purchased, and the difference was supplied from the Maharajah's private treasury. The largest share of the gold coins is obtained by the priests who perform the ceremony—the chief priest's share on the 14th January 70 amounted a little over ten thousand rupees, and in addition to the distribution of the coins specially struck for the occasion the Maharajah sent a few to his personal friends. We believe a few coins were sent to Lord Napier and to H R H the Duke of Edinburgh. The ceremony cost the Travancore Government about one lakh and sixty thousand rupees. The late Maharajah spent large sums of money on account of the Murajapam, Tulabaram and coronation ceremonies. The treasury was then full but while Travancore is still prosperous, perhaps more than it was in 1870, it is pretty certain that the expenditure on this occasion will not be lavish, but suited to the exalted position of the personage performing it.

ATTITUDE OF NATIVE STATES IN THE EVENT OF WAR

The *Madras Mail*—We have reason to believe that native feeling at Hyderabad is greatly adverse to the advance of the Russians, but there is some anxiety as to whether the English will be able to prevent an advance. There is a strong wish to participate in any military demonstration that may be made, and the general sentiment is one of loyalty towards the British Raj, though, no doubt, in the event of being allowed to assist the State will expect a *quid pro quo*. Unfortunately there are very few Native States that have not a grievance of some kind, and the results of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Lytton's policy rankles in many a mind. The general feeling seems to be that Native States have little to expect from the Conservatives, and Lord Ripon is regarded as the embodiment of Liberal principles. For this reason the possibility of a change of the Ministry is to be hoped upon with regret, and native statesmen would rather see the Liberals than the Conservatives in power. Some little doubt seems to be entertained whether Lord Dufferin will follow out Lord Ripon's policy. There is undoubted confidence in Lord Ripon's sincerity, but there is some apprehension that Lord Dufferin may be chiefly a diplomatist. We have heard it said that the people in the North West are dissatisfied with the way that they have been treated of late years, and although they do not want the Russians they look forward to getting something out of the troubled waters of a general row. There may be something of the same feeling elsewhere. They say that of late there has been too rigid an exaction of pains and penalties, and too much governing. Until Lord Ripon's time, it is held the British policy has always been to take every advantage in order to squeeze out some advantage for Britain. Even with this feeling of soreness there is, we believe, a genuine desire to uphold the British protectorate, with the Sovereign of England as the Head of the Empire. But the Native States and statesmen, chafe that they should be able to do so little. Take for instance the recent offer of Contingents for the Soudan. The offer was loyally made, but it could not be accepted because no contingent from a native state would, as at present constituted, be fit to meet a modern enemy. They are armed with the smooth bore and would be simply food for powder against breech loaders. Our own proposal of an Imperial Army of which the Native States would form a portion would, we are convinced, take exceedingly well and many States would be willing to cut down the number in order to increase the efficiency of their troops if only they could be allowed to take a part in the general defence of the Empire. It is a bad plan to have a large number of half drilled and badly armed soldiers doing nothing, and the best thing we could do would be to make use of them. It seems a great waste of material that although its feudatories maintain an army of 250,000 men the paramount power finds it impossible to send 50,000 to the front. There can be no doubt that Russia builds upon the disintegration of the Indian Empire. She expects to fight British troops only, and calculates upon a numerical superiority. Even if the native States are not prepared to welcome her she knows that the British troops once disposed of, she could settle the rest in detail. The native States, however, are wise enough to see that they have little benefit to expect from Russia, and would be quite willing by their display of loyalty to make it necessary for the Government in gratitude to reconsider their grievances. The Hyderabad Minister has proposed that the native states should be represented at the Camp of Exercise at Rawal Pindee in order to show not only to Russia, but also to the Ameer that they are all prepared to back up the British Government. The idea is an excellent one and we hope the suggestion will be adopted. It is incumbent upon England not only to hold India but also to make India a source of strength to her Empire instead of one of weakness. It is because Russia knows that any blow aimed at India is aimed at a vital point in the British armour that she is straining every nerve to get here. As Sobolieff and the other day, Russia does not want India for India's sake but in order to get Constantinople. If the Imperial system be followed India as far as Russia is concerned might be made impregnable. It seems scarcely possible to calculate upon a time when with thoroughly disciplined and well armed forces India could with success combine against England. There would seem therefore to be every reason at present for England to improve and employ the existing armaments of the native states against the foreign foe of all. This at all events is what many well educated natives think.

MYSORE FOR NO MYSOREANS

The *Madras Mail*—When the British Government formally recognised the adoption of a son by the late Maharajah, and thereby perpetuated the dynasty of Mysore, and when it resolved to go yet a step farther, and voluntarily to invest the heir with the direct sovereignty which the old Maharajah had forfeited by misconduct, it must have intended to confer upon native born Mysoreans an opportunity of serving their sovereign which had previously been denied them by the presence of European administrators in the State. It cannot for a moment be supposed that Her Majesty's Government unselfishly and voluntarily divested itself of patronage and place in Mysore and to that extent did a disservice to its European officers, simply that the good things of office should be employed henceforth in the enrichment of persons who are aliens in the State. If it is better for Mysore to be administered by foreign than by indigenous officers, then it should be better for the State to have European administrators than to be handed over bodily to natives of Madras. The rendition of Mysore was no other than a practical acceptance of the principles of local self government. Of what benefit can the rendition have been to the Mysore people if their change of masters has involved a practical violation of those principles? The Maharajah reigns, but does not govern and the satisfaction of knowing that they have a Sovereign of their own blood nominally at the head of their State is not so vast as to reconcile Mysoreans to the fact that the avenues to all official employment of a profitable nature in Mysore are barred to themselves. The British Resident is understood to favour the employment of Madrasees in preference to Mysoreans because of the alleged intellectual and administrative superiority of the former. To be consistent, however, he should urge the Government of India to appoint a Madrasee to the Mysore musnad should the present Maharajah retire in rather pardonable disgust from an ambiguous position.

The Russians are next door neighbours of the Germans, as the Mysoreans are of Madrasees, and they hate the Germans because they enjoy something like a monopoly of the big loaves and large bribes of the Russian civil administration. The Germans are better men every way, they are better educated, more scrupulous more trustworthy, and more capable but this superiority only embitters the Russians against the Germans, and the latter "keep their powder" dry in view to the war that they know will some day break out between the two Empires. The Mysoreans are not prepared to admit that the Madrasees are unquestionably their superiors. They contend that they themselves have not had a fair chance of showing what is in them, for their ambition is thwarted at every turn. The Madrasees on their part argue that there should be a clear stage and no favour in Mysore, and that the state should secure the services of the best men available irrespective of nationality. And, so far, the present Dewan, like his predecessor, has, like a true born Madrasee, favoured the views of his countrymen, and availed himself largely of their services. He is himself a fish out of water, and he has a fellow feeling for the finny tribe that is not in its proper element in Mysore. A correspondent of a Bangalore contemporary asserts that there is "scarcely a post of Rs 100, which is not filled by those who are not natives of Mysore. The touch of favouritism extends over families. Take, for instance, the family of Mr. Narayana Sastri. He is himself a public prosecutor, his own brother is made a Police Surgeon in preference to Mr Achuta Row, a Mysorean; another of his brothers is made an apprentice Engineer, while a native of Mysore who passed out of the Poona Engineering College was deliberately ignored; his son-in-law is made a Science Master in the Central College in preference to one who passed as high in Science as himself. This, we are assured, is no isolated case. The late Mr Ranga Charlu was permitted by Sir James Gordon, the late Resident to import his countrymen wholesale into the (to him) foreign country whose servant he was and many of our readers may remember the particularly feeble defence that Sir James Gordon attempted to make officially in our columns to the accusation that he had not sufficiently insisted upon justice being done to the Mysoreans. It may be alleged that the Mysoreans are, as a race, unworthy of administrative responsibility. The people of Travancore may get along very well with local talent, though even they are being caused anxiety by the excessive substitution of Madrasees for Travancoreans but it is assumed that the Mysoreans are not capable of governing themselves, and that the Government must therefore in self defence cross the border when in need of recruits for the various Departments of the State. If this is the case it must be concluded that the rendition was a step in the dark which should not have been taken. Or if Mysore has had a fair trial and has proved incapable of governing herself then may it be well to pension off the Maharajah, and absorb Mysore into the Presidency of Madras. But has Mysore had a fair trial since the rendition? We think not. It has been ruled despotically by Dewans whose own presence at the head of the administration was anomalous. These gentlemen have satisfied themselves that just as no Mysorean could vie with themselves, so can no Mysorean vie with Madrasee candidates for snug berths in the Mysore Government. Place however, a Mysorean in the paramount position of Dewan, and as surely as blood is thicker than water so sure will he be disposed to think favorably of the attainments and capabilities of his countrymen. There seems to us to be much occasion for the complaint of Mysoreans that they are denied opportunity.

The *Prabhakara*—Some years ago, when Sir James Gordon was chief Commissioner in Mysore and Mr C Ranga Charlu Chief Dewan considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the fact that all the best appointments were given to Madrasees instead of to educated natives of Mysore. The excuse then made was that as a rule the Madrasees appointed were better educated men than the others. The same preference however, has been shown since the Government of the State passed into the hands of the Maharajah. On the death of Mr Ranga Charlu the Dewan another Madrasee, Mr Seshaiah Iyer, was appointed Dewan and it appears that he has continued the policy of appointing Madrasees to most of the principal offices in the State. The people of Mysore, however, are now beginning to get indignant at this system of favouritism, and it is probable that a representation will shortly be made to the Maharajah on the subject, and if his Highness should refuse to attend to it, a representation may also be made to the Government of India, though it is difficult to see how the latter can interfere with the Maharaja's appointments.

The *Mahratta*—The present administration of Mysore, says the *Karnataka Prakasika*, shows excessive favour to Madrasees. The claims of the natives, the Mysoreans, are studiously neglected we are told. Some concessions are said to be most grudgingly made now and then. The Mysoreans have considerable intellectual worth in them. Many of them are represented to have passed through the University Examinations in the several Faculties with great credit to themselves and yet they fare worse. Madrasees in no way their superior get the higher posts while Mysoreans are condemned to the Districts to drag their existence on small salaries and much work. This is indeed a sorry state of things. We have great confidence in the justice of the Dewan and we hope that he will look to the interests of the people over whom he rules.

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1885. No. 13.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renews and develops the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma Shortness of breath, Coughs Dropsy, Worms, Gravel Chronic Fevers Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Fluor albus, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores Ringworms Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

1 Sold at Re 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 9 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Baranagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2 000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do	" 8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION small Advertisements 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16 Marine Street Fort, Bombay

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO

This wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Blackjherson says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr K C Chowdery, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta writes —" My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with a rest on the tops of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) F C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a small white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some Europe an medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down heated at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY

FROM

MESSRS * * * * *

First Street, No New Town,
Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at first determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUTRAO

Apply to SCHUSLZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimansa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authorship, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanskrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM 01 OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance
Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all visual humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Re 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight-ounce Phial 12 ans. Paking 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Subharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "*Foolal oil*" gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Offices* Adyar Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

Suakim, 21st March—Further accounts of the action which took place at Hasheen on the morning of the 20th give the following particulars—On this morning Osman attacked by General Graham's force they streamed in large numbers towards Tamai. The British lost amounted to 22 killed in which were included 17 men belonging to the Indian Contingent and 44 wounded of which 10 were Indians.

Major Robinson of the 9th Bengal Cavalry was wounded in the thigh.

The men of the Indian Contingent who took part in the fight behaved splendidly. They charged the enemy twice inflicting great loss.

The Arabs was either rarely attacked by 4000 rebels who were repulsed after twenty minutes sharp fighting during which over 1000 rebels were killed.

Our loss is five officers and fifty-nine killed including twenty five Indians and one Lieutenant Wilkinson wounded of whom only were Indians.

The 12th Regt Gordon Highlanders, Wiltshire 65th Infantry have been ordered to form a garrison duty.

The natives are pleased that the Indian troops will return to Cabul with the Ameer. A rising is expected in the Ameer's absence.

A Calcutta telegram states that Lord Dufferin leaves on Monday and holds a grand evening levee at Simla on Friday.

London 21st March—Sir C. Wolseley Graham states that his force starts from Trinkitat Sunday at 6 yesterday and afterwards Tokar where the Indian neighbourhood of Hashin. The enemy's force was estimated at 4,000 men.

Sir Charles Graham and his force afterwards advanced towards Tamai.

The Indian Contingent have the reputation of being the bush and in the immediate neighbourhood of Tokar found which is now garrison by the 9th Regiment with elephants.

Lieut. M. B. D. Dalton of the 5th Fusiliers, and 8 men were killed. Amongst wounded were Harvey of the 5th Lancers and Major Robertson 7th Bengal Cavalry, Dr. Fano 135 men were severely wounded.

In order that the account of the engagement to Lord Wolseley Sir Gerald Graham has sent specially the Indian troops.

London, 24th March—Amongst the officers killed in the fight on Sunday was Major Lord Gerald Scott of the Bengal Regiment and Major of the Naval Brigade. Further particulars of the action cannot at present be given as the list is incomplete.

Large arrivals of troops and stores are reported at Pindi.

The *Times of India* has a telegram from Lahore stating that preparations are all a-hands to the early dispatch of a force towards Jamrud.

It is reported that the Ameer refuses to retire from Peshawur, and expects to be brought in Wazeegul prisoner.

Suakim, 24th March—*Midnight*. The British loss in Sunday's engagement was 2 officers and 20 of 7 men killed and 44 officers and one hundred and thirty six wounded.

One officer and twenty men are missing.

In the above loss were included Indian Contingent, three officers and fifty two killed and four officers and twenty one wounded and thirty eight men missing.

A large number of camp followers and of camels were also killed.

London, 25th March—Mr Gladstone in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the Egyptian Convention contains no guarantee against international interference in Egypt.

Mr Gladstone in reply to a question said that Lord Granville was awaiting a reply from the Russian Government to an important communication sent by him in March 16th. It is expected that the answer will settle whether the negotiations should continue in London or by a preliminary inquiry by a Commission on the spot which latter plan Mr Gladstone and Her Majesty's Government will prefer.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at Rawal Pindi. The Punjab Chiefs were presented to him at the station. The advanced guard of the Ameer has arrived in Pindi and is in a miserable. Practically troops have arrived. An immense amount of preparatory work still remains to be done. Illuminations with the Maharajah of Cashmere during. He has a two splendid mansions the interior made of Cashmere shawls resting on silver poles and valued at a lakh. Special horses and 1 carriages for the Ameer have been sent from Calcutta. Magnificent electric light effects are preparing such as to light the whole valley. The Commander-in-Chief of the Camp of the Viceroy was received by the Lieut. Lord Dufferin's camp. It is expected will be a magnificent, but civil levee is also at present. The Maharajah of Patiala has arrived with great pomp. The Chiefs wish to drive from Peshawar but not been invited to. It is supposed he is afraid of the train, so the speed of the train will probably be reduced.

The Government of India has made no concession to the Nepaul Government for the import duty of arms, on condition that India is allowed to recruit Goorkhas in Nepaul.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has offered the whole of the resources of his Army and Estate to the British Government.

London 25th March—An admiralty order has been issued that every available ship be prepared for service.

Frequent interviews are taking place between Earl Granville and Musurus and Lord Salisbury and Musurus are current that the Porte is negotiating for an alliance between England and Turkey.

Earl Kimberley in reply to a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday said the Government had determined not to annex Upper Burmah.

His Lordship said that the Earl of Dufferin has under consideration the best means for improving our relations with Burmah.

Malta, 25th March—Her Majesty's ship *Iris* with Zebehr Pasha on board left here to-day for Gibraltar.

Bombay, 26th March—The *Times of India* hears that Government has intimated that officers who have vacated appointments and who wish to resume duty may be made available for military duty if required and when he treated as general duty officers.

The Duke of Connaught has obtained leave to stay in India if war should be declared. His departure is therefore indefinitely postponed.

Sir Donald Stewart will command the Quetta Field force. 20,000 men are ready but no cavalry.

The *Bombay Gazette* Extra says Paul Dufferin intends to finish the correspondence with the minor chiefs before the Ameer's arrival. The Viceroy's arrival will be the signal for a grand appeal. Fireworks will be held with troops and there will be a grand procession of elephants.

The Bombay Government has published a resolution warning against lottery tickets, and stating that a repetition of the offence will entail prosecution.

Lord Ripon is expected to arrive on Monday.

The Punjab is reported calm which the 17th instant that is hardly all quiet here. Illuminations Rawalpindi on Hunter's day.

The concentration of Russians on the direction of Herat is reported.

Measures are being taken for defending Herat.

Herat contains 7000 cavalry, 12000 infantry each of 6,000 with 10,000 reserve.

The Duke of Connaught goes Dinner and Commander Pashin.

The two iron clads in Bombay Harbour have been placed on a war footing.

London 26th March—A Royal Message was received in the Houses of Parliament this afternoon stating that intimate of the proposed engagement of the Army Reserve and that will be called out the Army for permanent service.

London 26th March—The Houses of Parliament in debate on Mr Bright's motion on the Egyptian Convention. Mr Gladstone in reply said the Convention contained no guarantee that it will lead to foreign interference, strongly.

London 26th March—The troops under General Newmarch have gone by the Chinese to the dying and will be returned to Bombay. The Bombay Gazette said the Indian Contingent.

Bombay 26th March—The Times of India says that the Ameer has been wonderfully glad of the news of the Russian Russians and has taken the opportunity of the interference to move on. All Afghan Indians have known it.

Five Cavalry killed on an estate belonging to Lord Lytton with twenty men.

Twenty Indian Officers in the Cavalry have to resume regimental duty and Indian officers on furlough are hurrying to return.

At Simla it is reported the Maharajah of Cashmere has his mines closed deposed for unreasonable corruption and weak losses.

The Viceroy's Bill affecting has been sanctioned at the Viceroy's Bill. He stipulated for reprisals on the Viceroy's Bill in pattern so they have been provided.

THE Karnataka Prakashika

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1885

MYSOREANS AND THE STAFF SERVICE

On the 23rd instant, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the College at Mysore which bears his name. We have no objection to the practice the Maharajah has adopted of reading his Dewan or his Private Secretary to read out his public speeches, and even to speak for him. But what we would like to see in our Maharajah—for whom, surely, we entertain the sincerest loyalty—is that he will compose his own speeches, that is, express his own thoughts in his own language, at all events, that what he deputes his Dewan to speak or read out for him would be true to the facts and surrounding circumstances of the subject matter of the address whatever that may be. Now in the address delivered to the students and pupils of the Maharajah's College it is clear that the whole sum and substance of it is from the pen of the Dewan, and the language is all his own. Indeed, if we look closely at the speech, we shall find that it is nothing more or less than an apology on the part of the Dewan for the policy he is pursuing towards educated Mysoreans in the disposal of appointments in the state service. As that policy has been recently attacked in the public press, and the comments and criticisms have not as yet ceased, it seems to us that the Dewan has availed himself of the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Maharajah's College in which to defend that policy. Let us, then, go into this defence a little.

It is said that it is difficult to find employment for all passed men. It is true that the state can employ only as many as the public service requires, but is it not true also that the state can employ more qualified men than it does now, if appointments are made on certain well defined principles, and not from the personal bias of the Maharajah's chief advisor? Again, it is said that, as there are no men qualified for special departments in the Province, the Government was obliged to look for them elsewhere. It seems to us that, in the first place, such of the natives of Mysore as are qualified for special departments do not come to the same consideration which is extended to outsiders. In the second place, if there are not men enough in the province, the best thing for the Government to do would be to retain the services of those already in the service, and to train men in the Province to take up these posts hereafter, for, the requirements of these special departments are not of an urgent character. The plea of economy is untenable, because the Government has to pay the salaries of the newcomers on the one hand, and the pensions of those who have had to retire on the other hand. The suggestion we have made has this advantage besides, that if the services of European officers are retained by the state, they are retained only temporarily, and Europeans will be replaced by natives of the Province, when required, who if natives of other parts of India are employed, they will be permanently quartered on the revenues of the country, and there will be no scope for this employment of local talent. This is a course which a patriotic man, feeling for his country and sympathising with his compatriots, would unhesitatingly adopt. Again, to create scholarships with the professed and ostensible purpose of encouraging the young men of the Province, and then, when young men from outside, in the interval in which the scholarship holders are away from the country pursuing their studies, show very little regard for the interest and welfare of the Province. How will those men be the better for their studies abroad, if, when they return home they find almost all the good appointments which they were led to expect filled up by outsiders? The appointment of Mr Ashton Swain, a Madrassi, to a good place in the Department of Public Works just a week before the return of Mr Hanguna, a Mysorean, after the completion of his studies in the Poona Engineering College, clearly illustrates our position.

The Dewan makes a show of regard for the educated young men of the Province when he points, with evident triumph, to the three scholarships for Mysoreans in the Madras Medical College, and the Poona Engineering College, respectively. But this reference to the scholarships appears to us to be no more than a device to save appearances, for on no other ground can we account for the appointment of one Mr Baba Rao, a Madrassee, as a probationer in the Mysore Forest Department. What are his antecedents and qualifications? We understand that he was a student of the Madras Agricultural College and has not passed the final examination, and it is not known whether he has passed any examination qualifying him for employment in the Forest Department. If Mr Baba Rao's attendance at the Madras agricultural College was deemed a sufficient qualification for his admission into the Forest Department of the state, what has the Dewan done for the young men of the Province who have successfully passed from their institution? Are thirty rupees a month all that they can expect, when an unpassed man, a Madrassee is getting Rs 50 a month and an allowance of as much again? For what, why should a native of Mysore be asked to go all the way to Dehra Doon to study in the Forest school there, when an outsider has been admitted from the Madras agricultural College in to the state Forest department? We hope we shall not be considered as making the Dewan, who like a clever man that he is, has put the defence of his policy into the mouth of the Maharajah, who, in this way declares his concurrence in that policy, much to the surprise and regret of his Mysorean subjects, who had hoped so much from him when he ascended the musnud. We sincerely hope that better times are in store for the educated Mysoreans, and this agitation will a son result in the recognition of their just claims for honorable service in their own country.

GOVERNMENT FARMS

WHY has the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore apparently altogether given up the formation of experimental Government Farms, say one or two such farms, in parts of the Province where they would have some guarantee of success? The Government Farm at Sydapet in the Madras Presidency has proved itself such an immense success, during the past twelve or thirteen years of its existence under the able and energetic working of Mr W. R. Robertson, M.R.C.A., that what was at first a small tentative undertaking, has now become the headquarters for the practical instruction of all those who are swayed by a real desire to learn and practise Agriculture on true modern scientific knowledge and principles. Amongst the last acts of Sir James D. Gordon, before he became the first British Resident at Mysore, was to abolish the Government Model Farm which was maintained on the well known spot of ground on the Lal Bagh Road. The abolition of the farm was based on considerations of finance, though we think, it was a penny wise and pound foolish policy, and brought but very little saving to the coffers of the Mysore state, while if the farm had been maintained up to the present moment—it was closed about five years ago—we might have had some results to show in the shape of teaching practical agriculture in the Mysore Province, and though we may not, as yet, have had an Agricultural College, as there is at Sydapet, the foundations for the desire on the part of the people to possess such an institution of their own might have been laid by this time. We think that such farms, as farms *per se*, afford encouraging examples of the perfection to which modern European modes of agriculture and husbandry may be brought even in a country like this where tropical heat and drought, cattle disease, and other *natural* disadvantages necessarily entail a larger outlay of capital and more urgent call on the time and exertions of those engaged in such pursuits. We think that the expenditure which will have to be incurred, in the maintenance of such farms, two by the Government, will not be altogether thrown away. Such farms will show how labour and capital liberally yet judiciously employed may effect the most satisfying and encouraging results in the pursuit of a calling which is as yet, followed in this Province, after a very primitive and unsatisfactory fashion. The object of course, which the Government should always have in view, in the establishment and maintenance of such farms is to enable the ryot to adjust under and to put into modes of agriculture and to employ better implements and machinery than those to which he has been accustomed after the manner of his ancestors.

Formerly and experimental farms, founded and maintained at the expense of the state, to be of any general public advantage and utility, two conditions, we think, are necessary. The first is, that there should be at least two such farms, say, one at Bangalore, or in some other neighbourhood, and another, at Mysore, or not very far from the town, and the second condition is that, in the curriculum of the Central College at Bangalore, the Maharajah's College at Mysore, and, indeed, in all the colleges and High Schools of the Province, some agriculture amongst the students of the senior classes should be made a *sine qua non*. It is curious fact that a Native state which maintains a School of Engineering and a Medical School, should not also establish and maintain a School of Agriculture, but should compel its educated young men, desirous of becoming scientific agriculturists, all the way to Madras there to study under the extra disadvantages of expense and exposure to an uncongenial climate. It is true that two or three agricultural scholarships have been conferred on educated Mysorean youths, to enable them to study at the Agricultural College at Sydapet, but the provision is altogether inadequate, and can hardly be expected to conduce to the realisation of the object which, as we have said, should always be kept in view in the establishment and maintenance of Government farms, the object, namely, that the ryot may be gradually induced to adopt sounder and more productive modes of agriculture, and to take kindly to European machinery for ploughing and sowing and reaping, instead of clewing, *more ingorum*, to the painfully and wonderfully made machines which we now see employed around us. But the objectors to the establishment of farms and agricultural schools by the Government assert that the expenditure on such institutions is not worth incurring, as those most interested, or, rather, who ought to be interested in them, namely, the ryots, on the one hand, and educated men possessed of capital, on the other, will not take advantage of such institutions. The ryot, they say, continues still in the ignorance and blind prejudices and poverty of means of his forefathers with regard to the tillage and cultivation of his "native fields," and the education (they go on to add) of his wealthy and enlightened compatriot leads him away from those fields of human sympathy, in the shape of clients at law, constituents in commerce and trade, and official place and emolument in the service of the state. A bold peasantry, it is said, out here are never the pride of their enlightened countrymen. The first part of the above quoted statements may be true enough, but the second part is not quite true of our educated and wealthy countrymen of the present day. Ten or twelve years ago such remarks would have applied to them with greater force. At the present time, there are large

numbers of them, both in this our own Province and elsewhere in Southern India, who desire to study the cultivation of their native soil on modern scientific knowledge and principles, and to impart them to their ignorant countrymen How can so useful and highly desirable a work be accomplished, unless the Government helps to establish a good permanent School of Agriculture of a high standard of perfectibility, here in Bangalore, or in Mysore, and two experimental farms at least, in order that theory may be supplemented by practice, before the students set forth to apply their knowledge to their own lands?

DEWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA RAW ON SOCIAL REFORMS

One of the greatest obstacles to social reforms among us, as it is to be the imperfect and often erroneous knowledge which those who are eager for reforms have of our Sastras There are some among us who are determined to see nothing but evil in our institutions and who hold the Sastras responsible for every social inability which hinders their own aspirations and apathy have brought on or which would exist in any other social organization They can learn, with a very little effort, to appreciate and [illegible] with a carefully which does little or let to the spirit of inquiry to which they claim They may satisfy themselves with nothing less than reproducing England in India with all the bloom of social life As applied to this extreme case of the common sense that is the party will let to custom and dying Hindus of nation though it would be hard to prove that they are where they were if [illegible] social society has more [illegible] clearly shewn in the pace with the [illegible] which the fact of its progress however [illegible] clearly proves that it cannot stand still in the section would have it If in these circumstances it [illegible] in [illegible] up [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] We can [illegible] that Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao is [illegible] qualified by his age, [illegible] a person Those who had the pleasure of [illegible] in cross [illegible] which he [illegible] [illegible] the London Mission School Hall cannot have failed to be impressed with a respect for the depth of [illegible] the courage of his convictions and the earnestness of his purpose His western education instead of prejudicing him against the works of the great [illegible] of our country has whetted his taste for them, and he feels justly proud of the wisdom of his ancestors He holds that many of the existing social evils have not the sanction of our Sastras as it is popularly supposed but on the contrary are quite opposed to them, and that if we would be free from them we must revert to the position prescribed for us by our Sastras He has formed his opinions on several of the current social and religious questions after careful researches and mature deliberation but he is too modest and has too much regard for the feelings of others to ask them to accept his own conclusions upon trust All that he asks of his countrymen is to give him a patient hearing to which we are sure he is fully entitled considering that he is as ready to convince as to be convinced and as able to lead as willing to be led With this premise we leave Mr Raghunatha Rao to speak for himself —

I think that it is necessary for the hearers to know what the convictions of the speaker are and why I am If they do not know it, they feel unable to follow the speaker in his arguments Often I feel this inability, and therefore wish to tell you, gentlemen, who I am and what my convictions are

I am an Aryan by birth and religion The Aryan religion is based on revealed truths These are found in the Vedas in Sanskrit and Sanskrit languages These are explained by Rishis Their amongst writings are called Smritees They are amplified by the Maha Bharata and the Puranas But the traditions of these works were not perfect Human writings were therefore not all inspired If, therefore any of their statements be found opposed to the Vedas, they are null and void Of these writings the Smritees are considered more perfect than subsequent writings The writers of Puranas were many, and their writings are considered, as a rule, less sacred than Smritees Five Sanskrit Smritees and two or three other well known Smritees form the Smritees Of these Manu stands first Of the Puranas, Sri Maha Bhagavat and Vishnu Puranas are most relied on These Smritees and Puranas may amplify but cannot overrule what is stated in the Vedas Holding as an Aryan, the views, I have this day ventured to stand before you to tell you what the Aryan religion lays down as its fundamental principles and what duties they require of mankind The foremost among them is the unity of God Omnipotent, all good, all merciful, omniscient, omnipresent, the unknowable the unknown, and the matchless God Loyalty to him is the first duty of an Aryan The second principle is that the reigning sovereign is the representative of God here below and one of his Viceroys on earth Loyalty to their Sovereign in all wordly matters is the second duty of man It enjoins on Aryans to render unto the King the things which belong and unto God the things which be Gods This duty the highest and pleasantest, has, I am happy to say, been always fulfilled with the greatest alacrity by us to our most gracious and most beloved Sovereign mother To day India demonstrates the truth of this fact by her sons coming out as one man to stand by her and her rule Its third principle is that one's own conscience is his king within himself It enjoins that an Aryan shall be loyal to his conscience, that is, believe nothing the truth of which he has not been convinced, from his own experience, logic, and reasoned words The fourth principle is that matter enslaves immortal souls It is man's duty therefore to shun it The Aryan religion holds that all souls are equal, and imposes upon an Aryan yet in this day, the universal brotherhood This is explained to mean that one should act towards another after bringing that person's case home to himself If what he is desirous of doing to another be an act, which when done to him by that other, would be agreeable to himself, then let it be done to the other If not do not do it The Aryan religion demands the possession of cultivated intellects in the one to be called a living man or Brahman or to be of the highest caste Without them and with them also man is entitled to enter its rules to be a Brahman or high caste man It is neither of egoism of intolerance, of cruelty, of unchastenedness, of inimicity, of disloyalty and of falsehood Holding a sense of this intolerance is limited to shining priests and no more It is now to and, virtue and wisdom, to be and character, purity to attain and wisdom and to be a man and man, and freedom to enter into the presence of the heavenly father He is not partial to man and hard upon woman If man or woman cannot succeed fully discard matter he allows him or her to try it, until he or she finds out its insufficiency worthlessness and transitoriness, and until he or she sees the necessity and use of its relinquishment A woman has under the Aryan law as much liberty of conscience and of action as man is allowed to determine whether she would give up this material world and betake herself to measures to get herself emancipated from bondage and sin It tells her either to enter the material world by seeking for a husband or to give it up by searching after God and truth If there fore makes marriage optional to her as it has made it optional to man To resolve upon adopting either of the alternatives, she shall not until she is 10 years old If at that period of life she is found not competent to determine the question one way or the other, she is allowed time to the end of her life to form her resolution The reasons of this rule must be apparent to all thinking men The question to be settled involves life and death not of the material body but of one's soul If she resolves to seek after her Heavenly Father, neither her father nor mother, guardian or sovereign has any right to compel her to seek after a husband As soon as she resolves on entering a married life, her guardians are required to ascertain whether there are bridegrooms who wish to marry her and, if so, whether any of them is her equal If an equal be found she should be given away to him immediately If the guardian fails to do so and the natural time for cohabitation occurs the guardian is held reprehensible The bride may wait for three Rootoo (years) out of respect to the parents, and then may marry without a gift from her guardians After the gift, a ceremony called Sh *shajaga* is performed apparently to demonstrate the resolve of the couple to enter a married life Then they enter into a married life by the performing the marriage of the first Vy of marriage ceremonies, which are called Vivahas In three nights thence forward they are required to lead life of celibacy it was ever cost Then comes the ceremonies of Chathurthikai or those performed during the night of the fourth day The couple go to bed observing celibacy at 9 or 8 at night, at 12 in the night, the bridegroom be [illegible] Gambhorva, the guardian of the [illegible] to hand the bride over to him, then he offers prayers for the couple's prosperity, longevity and fruitfulness, then certain mantras *mantras* are read and the marriage ceremonies are concluded, and Vivahas is said to have been accomplished The bride then becomes one with her husband in *Pinda Gotra* and *Sutaka* If she be so unfortunate as to lose her husband either in her virgin state or after consummation she is allowed liberty to resolve what sort of life she would lead If she determines to lead a married life, she can do so, and all that is required to be done for the first marriage shall be done again, with this difference, that, if she become a widow in her virgin state, she should be married with Vedic *mantras*, but if she was a non virgin at the time, without Vedic *mantras* The progeny is legitimate Such re married women are called *Punarbhus* and their children *Punarbhavas*

This is Hindu Aryan law founded upon the Aryan religion I now appeal to you, gentlemen, to say whether in the aforesaid provisions there is anything that is illogical, unreasonable, opposed to the laws of nature or to the conscience of an honest and educated man? Are these provisions contrary to the Hindu law, to the science of logic or to the experience of a man of common sense? Is there anything in them which is immoral? or opposed to the true principles of true political economy?

What do some of my friends say in reply? They say that these provisions are not to be found in their *shasters*, they are opposed to their experience and they are productive of immorality I have often tried to tell them that they are mistaken Their *shasters* lay down these provisions, those are consistent with the experience of eminent personages, as Krishna, Bheeshma, Arjuna and would not only not encourage immorality but in numbers in our society

In a country like India where the religious and civil regulations of the people are not those of the rulers, people should be chary to allow their rulers to interfere with these regulations, whether for good or for evil But there is a hitch to this rule, as there is for all rules, in this world There is only one really thinking man in ten thousand One in ten thousand of such persons ever succeeds in placing his thoughts before the public It is this office an uphill fight to enlighten the masses They require a proof of the description just given to lead them, but alas, such men are very rare I believe there is none now among us This is not an age of prophets If the religious and social regulations have nothing to do with morality humanity and public weal, is an Aryan will be the last person to involve any aid of the state to revive or modify these regulations But unfortunately some of the social and religious Regulations do affect morality, humanity and public weal When these have been affected injuriously by the perversions of these religious and social Regulations, it becomes necessary to remove the cause of evil Even then if it is possible to remove it without aid from without, I say, it should be removed from within In the case now before us, I am under an impression that the evil has been caused by the State by its having ratified the perversions of some of our religious and social rules On the principle that he who causes a nuisance is bound to abate it the Government is bound to remove the evil [illegible] we wish to eradicate the evil [illegible] we cannot do it as we cannot rescind the statute and judge made laws of the rulers I am therefore compelled to hold that we are perfectly justified in asking Government to undo what they have, an untoingly but with the best of intentions, done against our *shasters*, morality, humanity, reason and public weal

Pandit Venkatesa Sastriyar made an unsuccessful attempt to expose the perversion of our *shasters*, on our marriage rules, so far back as 1860 He said "but it is not said that women with whom marriage has not been consummated * * * have any claim to inherit"

Vide Pages 32 85, Vol II, Stringes Hindu Law

Pandit Vidya-Sagara did immense service 20 years thence, by placing before the public the rules on the marriages of women All praise is due to this venerable pandit who has had the good fortune to live and see the tree planted by him bearing fruit He is a great Pandit, but his learning alone was found insufficient to remove [illegible] flowing from perversion of our laws He was [illegible] by the masses and their leaders He could muster only 5 200 persons to back him All these would have failed in doing good had not good men among our rulers, come to the front and [illegible] forth their right hand to their respective Pandit Their names should be venerated by us They were Sir Barnes Peacock, the Honorable J P Grant, and Sir Walter Morgan These brought about the passing of the Act XV of 1856

But under the Law as now administered,

(a) It is not illegal to marry a girl before 10 years old,

(b) A marriage is complete to such an extent on the first day of the marriage ceremonies, as to secure the bride immediately, that is, after the Saptapadi ceremony is performed on the first day of marriage, from her father's Gotra, (gens) to make her one with her husband in Gotra, (gens), Pinda, (right to offer or partake funeral cakes) and Sutaka, (liability to pollution on births and deaths), and to make her entitled to succeed to her husband's estate, if he happens to die after the completion of the aforesaid ceremony, and,

(c) After inheriting the estate, if she is guilty of unchastity, she should not be deprived of the estate, while she must forego all her claims to the estate if she marries again, and be deprived of it, if she has already succeeded to it

3 That the following are the results of the state of the Law —

(a) Infant marriages prevail to a large extent and girls of 7 or 8 years of age are married to bridegrooms of 8 or 10 years of age, and, as mortality among children is very great and one half of the human race die before coming of age a large number of married girls become child widows. As such, they succeed to the estate of their child husbands, where upon the parents of the widows argue thus "If we entail perpetual widowhood on the bride, under the Law as administered now the bride continues to have a claim on the estate of the deceased But if we give her again in marriage to another, we should be depriving her of her claim on her deceased husband's estate, a claim which is, by a decision of the Privy Council, recognized to belong to her, however unchaste she may become after widowhood, and we should ourselves incur the liability of maintaining her till she is remarried It is best therefore, to entail upon her perpetual widowhood"

In these circumstances I am very sorry to state that no good can be secured without the aid of the Legislators and rulers of the British Empire in India * In page 300 of standard Hindu Law Books, in the annotations of the Mitacshara, you will find the following —the meaning of the passage in Mitacshara is this —" Unmarried" a girl has one whose nuptials have not been commenced, "married" whose nuptials are begun"—so Manu intimates The meaning of the passage cited from Manu is as follows a young woman, betrothed, but whose nuptials have not been completed and who is consequently a Maiden, since she is not yet become the wife of her intended husband

In conclusion I beg to say that all the pleas of both the parties are placed before you, and the evidence on which they rely have been before you for the last many years I now entreat you to give your verdict on the question or order further inquiries on any issues on which you may yet entertain doubts I would consider myself very fortunate and more than repaid for my trouble if you would kindly constitute judges, act as such, and pronounce your judgment on the evidence before you and see in person that your decree is carried out

Occasional Notes

The Viceroy will hold a full dress Levee at Rawalpindi to morrow at 9 30 P M.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon arrived at Windsor on the evening of the 5th instant, on a visit to the Queen

A Calcutta jewellery firm has prepared a richly ornamented sword for the Viceroy as a present to the Amir It is mounted with diamonds, and cost Rs 15,000. Inscribed on this sword are the words "Presented to His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afganistan and its dependencies by his friend Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, Rawalpindi, 1885"

Latest reports about the Sindh College Fund are very cheering the subscriptions have already gone up to Rs 13,000 and may soon rise to Rs 500 in the province itself The Musulmans of Sindh seem to be vying with the Hindus in carrying out this important project The credit of its success so far is entirely due to the *Sindh Sabha* and the *Sindh Times*

The Hon'ble C P Ilbert, C I E, is at present staying in Lahore, as a guest at Government House The Legal Member is on his way to Rawalpindi but it is only known in the most confidential circles that his mission is to advise Ameer Abdul Rahman regarding the proposed establishment of a High Court at Cabul, with Hindu Judges

A Story is told in a Calcutta native paper of Lord Dufferin's objection to native gentlemen not appearing at the levee in native costume. But it appears that there is a standing order of the Government of India on the subject of native shoes "All natives wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear in them in all kutcherries, and before all the servants of Government, and

are not to be obliged to remove them This applies to all official occasions, including durbars of all descriptions When they wear shoes of Indian fashion the old social practice of removing them within the customary limits is to be preserved on all occasions."

Mr. Elderly Norton dedicates his pamphlet to the Triplicane Literary Society in these words "At your invitation I delivered my maiden address in Madras To you I dedicate its reproduction I am not vain enough to desire to stereotype so ephemeral a production But I am anxious that many of my native friends—and I believe I have many—may seriously judge for themselves whether I have fairly incurred the charge of having libelled their countrymen I leave the issue to their common sense But me only premise, this that I know many native gentlemen whose word I would as willingly accept as my own It has been charged against me that I have endeavoured to rekindle the embers of the Ilbert controversy Most piously I murmur "Heaven forbid" But I have my own opinions as to the time and the manner in which the leading principles of that measure were pressed With these you are welcome to disagree But I trust you will do me the justice to admit that my critic has sorely misinterpreted my intent. It is not easy to see how an individual who confesses his willingness to be tried by one of yourselves can be fairly charged with any desire to excite race animosity Lastly, it has been remarked to me that my address was very egotistical That criticism is true, and requires no apology from me The only excuse can be and is, that the circumstances under which it was delivered, I will not say justified, but pardoned the failing I was introducing myself to you Accept what I said as my credentials You have a great future before you, with great potentialities and great rewards I wish you success with all my heart But you must be patient, and be content with a gradual advance I say it at the risk of again incurring your unfavourable comments, but I cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion—this generation is too impatient You must learn to curb your desires, till you are qualified to realise all the dreams of your ambitious Believe meanwhile that many of your English friends feel a warm and disinterested anxiety in your welfare, which so far from retarding, they are only anxious to promote *Quorum pars sum parva*

Local and Provincial

A Holiday—Last Saturday being the last in the month, all the courts and public offices and treasuries were closed

Town Police—It is rumoured that Mr Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Town Police, will shortly be posted elsewhere, and his place supplied by Mr S H Vardon or Mr B K. Venkatavardaiengar

Parade—There was a parade of all the troops in garrison, on Saturday last, on the general parade ground C and M Station when General Rowlands, V C C B, Commanded, and Mr J B Lyall the British Resident was present on the ground The troops were put through several manœuvres, and were not dismissed till near 9 o'clock.

Vacation of Courts—The annual vacation of the civil courts in the Province of Mysore, including the Chief Court, and excluding the Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the British Resident's Court, which have already had their vacation, will begin on the 1st April (Wednesday) and conclude on the 18th May next Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, is to be the vacation Judge

Petter Cator Examination—The third prize of Rs 10 at the Peter Cator Examination in the Christian Scriptures, which was recently held, has been awarded to M C Nunjunda Rao, a student of the senior B. A class at the Central College, Bangalore, and who attended the Sunday Bible Class conducted by the Revd Mr Slater, of the London Mission, during the past year A student of the same class has been awarded a prize at the same examination in the Lower Grade

The Pettah Adultery Case—The case of having committed adultery with a woman named Krishnabhai, the wife of Ram Sing, brought against one Krishna Rao, a native Constable of the Pettah police, was heard on Thursday and Friday last, in the Chief Court, by Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, and resulted in the acquittal and discharge of the accused The Government Prosecutor, Mr Singrien Chur, and Mr Basava Rao, advocates, appeared for the prosecution and Messrs B Sidney Smith and C B Shashagiri Row advocates appeared for the accused

Extracts.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

The *Indian Planter's Gazette*—The most disaffected native cannot deny that in perfect religious liberty, peace and protection, the suppression of organised gangs of thugs and dacoits, the safety of women the freedom of internal trade the security of land and goods and the improvement of communication we have conferred great benefits upon India But with the single exception of the last, they were each and all carried out by the East India Company, whose rule certainly savoured more of the patriarchal form of Government than any thing that has since been inflicted on India, and which was certainly more suited to the most conservative country in the world than a Government which changes with each new election and which attempts to make a clean sweep of the whole social system of India and tries to a great extent that plan of levying no class between the rich and the Collector which has had such serious results in all parts of the country The simple native customs the quiet never ending native arrangements which in too many instances have been swept away are the growth of thousands of years and to suppose that a handful of foreigners, who do not even live in the country can safely introduce their ideas and methods, irrespective of the opinion of their subjects is merely to insure a miserable condition

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN

The *Native Mail* The death is announced after a long illness of the Maharajah Dhiraj Aptab of Burdwan adopted son and heir of the late Maharajah Dhiraj Chandra The family is said to have been founded two hundred and thirty years ago by a senior, who purchased the Zemindary of Burdwan in Lower Bengal His descendants acquired further estates, and the represent ative of the family in 1740 was created a Rajah by the Emperor Shah Jehan His Rajah died four years afterwards, and was succeeded by a cousin who was raised by the Emperor Shah Alam to the rank of Maharajah Dhiraj Bahadur and Panjhazari, or commander of 5 000 cavalry The title was confirmed to his son, and declared to be hereditary by the same Emperor In 1790 the Maharajah signed under the permanent settlement regulations of Lord Cornwallis, to pay 12 lakhs per annum to the British Government Subsequently the zemindary was badly administered, and the Maharajah had to sell portions of it to pay the arrears of money due to the Government In 1832 Maharajah Dhiraj Chandra the adopted son of of Maharajah Tej Chandra succeeded, and eight years afterwards was invested by the British Government with the title of Maharajah Dhiraj Bahadur He did good service during the Sepoy rebellion he proved his loyalty during the Mutiny, he founded schools dispensaries, and alms houses and he was conspicuously munificent during seasons of scarcity He was appointed a member of the Viceroyal Legislative Council in 1861 and in 1877 he received a salute of thirteen guns at the Delhi Assemblage He died in 1879

THE RUSSIAN MENACE

The *Madras Mail*—The Native Nation (English Weekly) Calcutta,—Either Russia is really menacing India or she is not If there are no apprehensions we let us continue our agitation upon the old lines and demand political rights for we know we shall be able to enjoy them But if there is cause to dread a Russian aggression it is time we altered fundamentally our entire programme The only "right we should ask for would be the right to bear arms in defence of our country and the British Government against the scoundrelly hordes of Russia We are loyal Let us convince the Government that we are loyal and persuade it to enlist Natives of this country as volunteers so that they might fight for their own liberties and the continuance of the English rule A successful invasion of this country by the Russians would mean to the English the loss of a certain amount of revenue and a certain number of appointments To the Indians it would mean either the loss of life or the loss of every thing which makes life worth living Though our Government therefore, may look with indifference upon Russian advance, we cannot contemplate the phenomenon with the same benign self complacency The English may afford to lose India, we cannot afford to exchange English Government for Russian Our cry should therefore, be not for "political rights" generally but for the right to fight

LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA

The *Indian Mirror*—It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the present crisis But this is just the time when England can fairly measure India's loyalty to the British throne by the attitude of our Princes and peoples towards it at this critical hour We owe a duty to England in her present troubles and we should all unite to perform it faithfully and manfully, if we be true to ourselves, and to our allegiance to the British Crown We should do every thing in our power to help England out of her present difficulties and to strengthen her hands as much as possible so far as it lies in our province each in his own way, to do so Loyalty to our Sovereign is a virtue inculcated in our sacred books and we should not forget the doctrines taught by our own religion The Hindus hedge divinity round the person of the Sovereign It is religiously obligatory on us to be true and loyal to the backbone to the ruling power If we fail in our duty at this moment, we shall be accountable for it both to God and man The connection of India with England has been for so many years that she has become completely identified with her, and cannot separate herself from her without doing the utmost violence to her feelings Long association has attached us so much to England, that though at times we may quarrel with her as children quarrel with their parents for not getting all they want, our heart is true, and we feel as she feels in her joys and sorrows

THE OFFER OF HOLKAR'S TROOPS

The *Bombay Gazette*—Holkar's offer to the Indian Government to place all the resources of his State at their disposal may very well be read side by side with the letter in which the Nizam's Political Secretary sing in our columns the other day that the Imperial Government should draw upon the armies of the native States to supplement its own forces in resisting Russian aggression It will be answered of course, by irresponsible objectors with the reminder that there are incidents in Holkar's record which have yet to be satisfactorily explained And there no doubt, the matter would end so far as they were concerned But then there are others by no means irresponsible who are disposed thus summarily to dismiss such suggestions as those which have come from Hyderabad and Indore during the past few days Sir Lepel Griffin for instance fresh from Indore,—fresh too, from vivisecting Mr Wilfrid Blunt and his well known theories—went to Lucknow the other day with these words upon his lips—"I firmly believe that the armies of the native States may be a source of great strength to the Government and I trust that the day may come when they will be utilized more than at present, that an opportunity may be afforded them of showing their spirit and courage side by side with the soldiers of the Queen Which means this at least—that such proposals as Mr Mulla Ali has just made in our columns need not be pushed aside as though all available arguments upon the subject told against them

MADRAS'S COLLEGE MYSORE

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The *Madras Mail*—Before crowded and influential assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in the Hall of the Maharajah's College on the morning of the 23rd instant, prizes were distributed by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the successful students of the College After the distribution of prizes H, to the Maharajah commanded the Dewan to read the following reply on behalf of His Highness

Ladies and gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to preside here to day This institution has special interest for me, because of its location in the capital of my province, and because it owes its origin to the enlightened liberality of my illustrious father The first start to English education in this city was given by him more than 50 years ago and some 10 years later he presented to the College the building in which we are assembled to day Under such circumstances, I have always watched the progress of this College with special interest and it is very gratifying to me to be able to congratulate Mr Bhubha and his Assistants as well as Mr Leonard who was Headmaster till June last upon the very successful results achieved at the recent University Examinations In the First Examination in Arts, this College passed six in the First class and eleven in the Second and ranked as the fifth educational institution in Southern India In the Matriculation, it passed 4 in the First Class and 10 in the Second class and of educational institutions in the province it ranked second, the London Mission High School at Bangalore being alone above it If the College does equally well next year, it may be possible to open B A Classes here, and this measure will no doubt be a great boon to the large number of the poorer students who are unable without the help of Government to prosecute their studies for the B A, at Madras or Bangalore (loud applause)

To you, students, I wish now to address a few words on a subject which cannot fail to be of interest to you I am aware that most of you look to entering the public service when your College career is over But the public service can offer an opening to only a few of those who annually pass out of our Colleges In this year 16 young men from Mysore have taken their B A degree, 7 from the Bangalore College, 6 from the Madras Christian College 2 from the Presidency College and 1 by Private study Some of these young men have taken up the study of Law, and one is already a School master All the others are candidates for employment in the public service But the difficulty is to find employment for them all in the absence of qualifications for special departments There is however some field still unoccupied in the special departments of Engineering, Medicine, and Forests The Government is doing its best to train up men for these special departments It annually grants 3 Engineering and 1 Medical Scholarships for Mysore Students in the Madras and Poona Colleges Such of them as have passed have found ready employment in the public service, but hitherto the local supply has not been sufficient to meet the Government requirements, and the Government have had to look elsewhere for some of its Medical and Engineering officers In the current year, 3 Forest Scholarships tenable at Dehra Dun have been established and it is believed that the step will place at the disposal of Government a sufficient number of duly qualified Forest officers an advantage the value of which cannot be over estimated in the province in which the Forest interests are large and important Thus you will see that though a general and liberal education cannot be depended upon for always obtaining you a footing in the public service, yet, by qualifying yourselves for special departments you have a fair prospect of serving your country and ensuring your own advancement You must nevertheless bear in mind that what the state can do for you is very limited You must look to yourselves and rely upon your own energy and enterprise for opening out new paths of life, and I trust that under the enlivening influence of English education, which has done so much for the progress of the nation Mysore will not be found behind the rest of India At the conclusion the students gave three cheers for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	,	6 0 0
Kanarese alone do	,	6 0 0
Per mensem	,,	0 8 0
Single copy	,,	0 3 0
Back numbers		0 4 0
Local Subscription	,	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

Bangalore—Printed and Published at Karnatic Press, No. 41, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1885. No. 14.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renews and develops the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach bladder, kidneys lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stones, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numbness), Leprosy Rheumatism Gout Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs. 1, Rs 2 Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 6 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Barrackpore)
Suburb of Calcutta,)
East India)

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and Country wines, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY IMPRESSION, 4,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 S

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do	8

CONTRACT RATES SETTLED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street Fort Bombay

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Pronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Macpherson says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very old cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined

Dr K C Chowdery, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is a valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states"

Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & CO

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 to your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection if your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHULZ SMITH & CO

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was no therefore any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some Europe medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS * * * * *

First Street, No New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Pronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V. P P a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

Messrs SCHULZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much in my medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUT RAO

Apply to

SCHULZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U. GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 500 Pages

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred title of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz* —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimansa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re. packing* 4 *ans.*

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 *ounce Phial Re.* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans.*

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 *Packing* 4 *annas.*

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

an highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to foster its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 *Eight-ounce Phial* 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 *Do do* 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, *Sukharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTDED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

Hasheng 27th March.—The French troops, after a severe engagement have been outnumbered by Chinese troops and have been obliged to evacuate Langson

General Negrier has been severely wounded General Brière de Lisle is asked for further reinforcements

Bombay 30th March.—The *Bombay Gazette* has a telegram from London stating that the gravity of the political situation is visibly increased. In military and diplomatic circles war is considered imminent The feeling is unanimous that we must definitely settle our aspiration in the East The Cabinet is constantly consulting

A Council of War is to be held at St Petersburg. The Governor of the Caucasus is ordered to attend

Russian attempts to purchase, privately, ironclad steamers in England have been frustrated

The Russian press says that Russia can strike a severe blow at Australasia.

The Russian people are alarmed at the prospect of war

The Channel Fleet has suddenly returned, and there is considerable excitement thereat

Nine Immolade, 24 gunboats and 26 torpedo boats will be equipped shortly for service in the Baltic

It is reported that a Turkish force of 5,000 will occupy Suakim after Sir Gerald Graham has smashed Osman Digma tracing the Guards to proceed to India

A telegram from Pindi states that the general opinion in the camp is that war is imminent, though many of the best informed doubt it

The Ameer has arrived at Peshawur His Pindi house is gorgeously *furnished* and will cost £20,000 Every corner is filled with carbonates

At Cairo French diplomatic circles, it is asserted that France intends officially to declare war with China France is sending fifty thousand men to Pekin

On Saturday, Lord Dufferin first visited the Maharajah of Patiala, and then all the other chiefs The Viceroy issued a very complimentary order to the troops Lord Duffrin warmly welcomed the Hyderabad representatives 700 attended the levee The native officers were presented with the European officers, and not separately

A telegram from Delhi states that Colonel Hennessey Commandant of the Sikhs was killed at Suakim Colonel Fitzgerald of the 26th Bengal proceeds early to succeed Hennessey

The mail steamer has arrived with Lord Reay the new Governor of Bombay

The principal points of interest in the Ameer's arrival were as follows —Only at the last moment the elephant procession was postponed The Ameer's train arrived from Peshawur slowly and gradually increased to thirteen and finished at forty miles an hour The Ameer was dressed in a Military uniform resembling the Turkish fashion with hat. His bearing was thoroughly dignified.

The guns for the Ameer 12 eighteen pounders and six eight inch Howitzers will be drawn to Cabul by 200 bullocks specially selected for the Ameer

The Ameer's officers are delighted at England's preparations and profess great hopefulness of the result of the visit to the Viceroy

Times 3rd April 3 p m —The British force advanced and occupied this place today; the enemy retiring after two hours' desultory firing

Russia's military movements are inconsistent with peaceful assurances There are now 50 000 Russians between Baba Ashabad and Sarakhs advanced towards the Afghan frontier

Dingestan is denuded of Russian troops.

The balance of opinion at St Petersburg points to peace It is also said that the Turkish preparations are being countermanded. Sir Robert Sandon now will remain at Quetta

On Thursday Captain Talbot conducted the Ameer to the Viceroy's camp and the first conference began at 2 30 and lasted three hours

Lord Dufferin the Ameer Mr Durand and Captain Talbot were present.

It is understood by the *Gazette* correspondent that only preliminaries were discussed Immediately the conference concluded Lord Dufferin and Mr Durand conferred together

The *Times of India* correspondent says that the result of the Conference was not altogether satisfactory he hoped the Viceroy and the Ameer were considerably excited towards the end of the proceedings

The Ameer's Commander-in-Chief has had a long interview with Lord Dufferin

The Ameer is reticent and reserved towards strangers but friendly and agreeable towards acquaintances He appears to be without advisers, and to be acting on his own views.

The deputation from the Nizam at Rawal Pindi is authorised to offer assistance in Afghanistan equally in Soudan

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1885

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

THERE is a lull, as it were, in the atmosphere, though the war clouds are still hanging about the political horizon The storm, in short, which seemed about to burst upon us, but a few days ago, appears to have been stayed in mid-career, but still hovers about us Like the sword which hung over the head of Damocles by a hair, the threatened disruption between Great Britain and Russia may at any time take place and involve two great nations and their allies in what will certainly be, if it breaks out, a great and calamitous war The cessation of the apprehension of war between the two powers, however, appears to be of a very hollow nature and to have been brought about by the diplomatic dodges of the Russian Government Amongst the latest telegrams is one which says that the officers of the Russian army had been warned by the Czar to avoid any step likely to embroil the country in a war with England, *pending the construction of the railway to Sarrakhs* (The Italics are ours) Lord Hartington, it would seem, made a *statement* in the House of Commons regarding the crisis in which he said the Russian occupation of the positions on the debateable territory was purely provisional, and could not in any way at present be regarded as a *permanent arrangement*, and his Lordship added, that Russia was seeking a preliminary understanding on several points of importance prior to the Boundary Commission setting to work But it is clear that Russia has not quite decided yet whether she will withdraw from or advance her forces to Herat and the Afghan borders It is evident that she has gone too far to go back with her dignity saved, and if she advances, all that has been said about her treachery and *duplicity will only be confirmed* It is very kind of His Majesty the Czar, certainly, to order the officers of his army to behave themselves properly and not to embroil their country in a war with great Britain, *but the clause which follows* in the instructions of His Majesty spoil all his good intentions and pacific attitude towards Great Britain We have printed that clause in Italics as will be seen The Russians are to *refrain from any overt act* of hostility towards the English, till the construction of the railway to Sarrakhs has been completed, and after it has been completed? What then? We suppose that the officers of the Russian army will *then* be justified in breaking the reticence now imposed upon them, in the sham desire to preserve the peace and to hoodwink the British Government and nation Indeed, a later telegram adds that there is a strong impression in London that the conciliatory attitude of Russia is *simply a diplomatic* move, with the object of gaining time during her unpreparedness for a great war in Europe and Asia There cannot be the slightest doubt about Russia's intentions He that runs may read *them*, they are quite on the surface, the Muscovite Government may be a cunningly diplomatic Government, but its cunning and diplomacy are too apparent to deceive any body, and certainly not the astute grave British statesmen and military men who have in *them the calmness* and confidence born of years of study and experience of the affairs of their own country and of their neighbours on the continent of Europe, though the British calmness and confidence are often *mistaken for apathy or a weakness* to be easily deluded by others It is quite clear that neither Mr Gladstone and his colleagues in the Cabinet, nor the Viceroy of India Lord Dufferin and his counsellors in India, nor the *Commanders-in-chief* of the British army in this country and the *high military authorities* they are accustomed to consult, can possibly be deceived by the "conciliatory attitude" of Russia Russia, in fact, is just now like a *thief* and a burglar, well known to the police, who are *giving him rope* enough to hang himself with when the due time arrives

THE OFFER OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

In the course of the past week, an announcement was made public to the effect that his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore had offered such military aid as is at his disposal, and had placed all the resources of his State at the *command* of the Government of India, to be used in the present emergency with Russia, which is threatening the invasion of Afghanistan It would never have done, of course, that the second Native State in India should be behind hand in its expression of loyalty and offers of active help, in time of need,

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c. by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial. A T Mookerjee, Baraagore, near Calcutta. Wanted Agents

to the British Government, to which both the prince and his people are so largely indebted for the order and regularity of the present administration and for many improvements, which have been the work of the past fifty years It is true the Mysore Province has become greatly improved since the dreadful visitation of the famine of 1877 78, impoverished both in population and material resources, and the finances never were at so low an ebb, add to which there is that enormous fam ne debt of fifty lacs of rupees to the British Government, on which 4 lacs of rupees a year is being paid as *interest*, *then, there is that railway* loan of twenty lacs, on which also interest has to be paid, and last though not least, there is no abatement of that subsidy of twenty four lacs and fifty thousand a year, *to which, indeed, an increase has been proposed!* It is true that the British Government has not lifted a little finger to lighten any one of these burdens, one of which, at least, was incurred during the British administration of the province, and the young Maharaja was allowed to assume the reins of Government with all these heavy weights upon him, nevertheless, it is but right and proper that his Highness should not confine himself to an expression of loyalty to the British Government in words alone, but that he, too, amidst less exalted, but more opulent conferees of his, should place all the resources, civil and military, of the State, at the disposal of that Government The military force consists of three *regiments of Silledars* (cavalry) and three regiments of Barr (Infantry) The former are comprised as follows —1st Regiment of Silledars have their head quarters at Bangalore and comprise 1 *Regmentdar*, 6 Rissaldars, 1 *Surrallardar* or Wurdi Major, 6 Jemadars, 36 Duffedars 1 Standard Bearer, 1 Trumpet-Major, 6 Trumpeters, 1 Drummer, and 328 troopers The total number of horses is 403, exclusive of officers' *chargers* *The 2nd Regiment of* Silledars have their headquarters at Mysore, and comprise 1 Regimentdar, 6 Rissaldars, 1 Surzalfardar or Wurdi Major, 6 Jemadars, 36 Duffedars, 1 Standard bearer, 1 *Trumpet Major*, 6 Trumpeters, 1 Drummer, and 329 troops The total number of horses is 389, exclusive of officers' chargers The 3rd Regiment of Silledars have their head quarters at Shimoga, and comprise the *same number of* officers as the 1st Regiment, with 329 troopers *The total number of horses is 377*, exclusive of officers' chargers The first battalion of Barr have their head quarters at Bangalore, and comprise 1 Commandant, 1 Rissaldar, 1 Adjutant, 8 Subedars, 10 Jemadars, 69 Havildars 20 *Drummers* and bifers, and 501 sepoys The second battalion of Barr have their head quarters at Shimoga and comprise the same establishment as the 1st with 498 sepoys The third battalion of Barr have their head quarters at Mysore, and comprise 9 Subedars, 68 Havildars, and 436 sepoys, with the rest of their establishment like that of the other two battalions Such is the strength of the military forces at the *command* of the Maharaja of Mysore The civil *resources are not* much more extensive There is no money to spare, of course, in the coffers of the State, which, on the contrary, need replenishing, so that His Highness, unlike many other native princes who *have plenty of money*, is unable to offer any thing in the shape of substantial coin The only thing he can offer and that, too, in a very solid manner, is the animals of his cattle breeding establishment, the Amrut Mahal Mysore bullocks are famous all over India, and they would be simply invaluable as draught and transport animals, during a campaign, of longer or shorter duration in a country like Afghanistan We believe that about 800 such animals would be ready at once for use, at any time that the Government of India might require their services. We are glad, therefore, that His Highness the Maharaja has made his *offer* to the British Government, an offer to the utmost of his powers and resources. The British Government will doubtless, in the exercise of its discrimination and good will towards the young Maharaja, accept the offer. The loyalty of both prince and people is beyond all doubt or question. The British Government, in *availing itself of the feeling*, without doubt, will exercise the utmost delicacy and consideration

Occasional Notes

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, G C S I, will proceed to Otacamund about the middle of this month

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has subscribed Rs 5,000 to the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund

It is proposed to place a full-length portrait of Kristo Doss Pal in the Calcutta *Town Hall* *The cost will be borne by the* Municipality

THE Rajah of Cutch has set apart a sum Rs. 25,000, the *interest accruing on it to* be used for the benefit of his subjects in Bombay, in the *way of scholarships, &c*, and a further sum of Rs 10,000, to be placed in the hands of *the Municipal Corporation*, or any other institution that may be selected by the Government of *Bombay*, the interest accruing on the same to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants in general

THE National Indian Association is proposing to undertake, on certain conditions, the supervision and guardianship of young Indian students in England There are at *the present time about* a hundred and fifty Indian gentlemen studying in England. The National Indian Association, in taking this step, will encroach to some extent upon ground now covered by the Northbrook Club *Before, however, doing* anything definite in the matter, the Committee of the Association place themselves in communication with the Northbrook Club with a view to agree upon a delimitation of their respective fields *of action*

PROFESSOR Monier Williams has laid down five conditions which ought to be fulfilled, by any Indian gentleman who proposes to go to England for purposes of study Firstly, he should either have sufficient pecuniary resources of his own, or *friends* willing to supply him with funds, secondly *he should be physically fitted* to withstand the cold and damp of the English winter, thirdly, he should be morally capable of resisting the temptations which would beset him in great European cities, fourthly, *he should be intellectually competent* to profit by the opportunities for culture which would be afforded him, and fifthly, he should during his stay in England be subjected to some degree of discipline and guardianship.

ACCORDING to the *Hindu* custom, the cremation ceremony of the late Maharajah of Burdwan followed close upon decease On Thursday morning the funeral *cortege* left the palace for the family burning ghat on the Banka river, *little more than* a mile distant from Burdwan Richly caparisoned elephants and a detachment of His Highness' troopers led the way, then came the band, playing the Dead March in Saul Then the *bier, borne* by kinsmen of the deceased clothed in simple white. *It* was covered with a cloth of scarlet and gold, hidden beneath heaps of flowers, and shaded by a gorgeous scarlet umbrella and waving chowries. Then *followed* the Palace Guard, on foot with reversed arms, and *lastly*, in a long string of carriages, all the European and native officials and gentlemen of position in the Town

ON the 31st January M Richaud, Governor of the French Settlements of India, wrote to the Viceroy and Governor-General of *British India*, requesting that, as a measure of relief to the inhabitants who have suffered from the recent inundations, rice shipped from British India to Pondicherry and Karikal may, during the year 1885, be exempted from export duty The Viceroy has complied with this request, and caused instructions to be issued to the Collectors of Customs at ports in British India to supply the Pondicherry Government with notice of all rice shipped for

French ports without payment of duty Lord Dufferin adds that he has the fullest confidence that the necessary measures will be taken under orders of His Excellency to prevent rice being shipped or transhipped at Pondicherry or Karikal without payment of duty.

Local and Provincial

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY.—The Resident's Treasury was closed on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, and will reopen to-morrow, the 7th idem

EASTER HOLIDAYS —The courts and public offices throughout the Province will remain closed till tomorrow, on account of the Easter holidays, which began on the 2nd instant, and they will re-open on Wednesday next

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL —This day, Monday, the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Town Municipal School will take place at the Town Municipal Hall, when Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, Second Judge, Mysore Chief Court, will preside

12TH ROYAL LANCERS.—It would seem that the 12th Royal Lancers, now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore, will follow the 43rd O L I for service in Afghanistan against Russia The regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness

MYSORE MEDICAL SERVICE —The following apothecaries of the Madras Subordinate Medical Service have been returned in the Mysore Medical Service —Messrs. S Arnold (promoted to Assistant Surgeon and posted to Tumkur) Costello of Mysore town, and Hellem of Kolar

CLOSING OF COURTS —The Chief Court and all the Civil Courts in the Province, (except the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station) will close from this day, Monday, the 6th instant for the annual vacation, and re open on the 20th May next The Civil Court of the C and M Station will re open on the 20th instant, having been closed on the 1st March

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT, C AND M STATION —On the 23rd ultimo, Colonel W Hill took charge of the Civil and Sessions Court, C. and M Station, as presiding Judge There was a sessions court on Wednesday morning last, but there were no cases, only a criminal appeal was heard and disposed of by the Judge

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT —The following probationers, who have been in training at the Government Telegraph Office at Bangalore, have been declared to have passed the final examination, and will proceed at once to the stations to which they have been appointed—For Burmah, W B Mason, H Grierson, J McKenna and E Hardy. Local Scale—S Brunt, E Page, W Webster, S C owdappa, and C Ranga-Rao

THE G T SURVEY —All the surveyors of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, who are doing work in the Mysore Province, and who went out into the districts in November last, are returning into Bangalore for the hot weather, and will do office work during the next six months We believe the party now in the Province will leave it at the end of the year, as their work here will have been finished by that time

THE 43RD O L I —At length, after many counter orders, the 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry left Bangalore for Quetta, Afghanistan, on Monday evening last, in three special troop trains between 4 30 P M and 6 30 P M The regiment will not return to Bangalore, as its service in India terminates in October next, and it will start for England from Karachi or Bombay, the families of the men being sent on to either of these places in time to join them

REVENUE EXAMINATION —With reference to the Dewan's notification, No215, dated 29th January 1885, it is notified for general information that, as no complete copies of the "Audit and Account Department Circulars," prescribed for the Revenue Examination, are available, the questions on financial matters at the examination to be held in June 1885, will be confined to general matters treated of in the "Financial Codes" and "Civil Account Code," Vol 1. These latter books can be had of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta

COSTS IN CIVIL SUITS —It is observed by the Chief Court of Mysore that several judges, when exercising the discretion vested by the provisions of section 220 of the Civil Procedure Code, in not decreeing costs to follow the event, content themselves by saying, "under the circumstances of the case each party is to bear his own costs." The law requires that when a judge does not decree costs to follow the event, he should record his *specific* reasons for so decreasing The *specific* circumstances of the case which have induced the judge so to decree should *always* be recorded, to enable the appellate court to decide whether the discretion has been properly exercised

Letters to the Editor

MR PORTER ON PLATFORM

SIR,—The public of Bangalore have read with much interest the speech of Mr Porter delivered at Marimallappa's school Mysore, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, to the pupils of that school The speech has pained many a Hindu and comforted few friends of the venerable teacher It is a matter of regret that Mr Porter has been harping, as he confesses, upon subjects, he has no idea of, and which have occupied the earnest attention of the Hindu community in general I have carefully read his several speeches and have come to the conclusion that Mr Porter is a good scholar and clever teacher, and with due deference to his talents as a lawyer, I regret to say that he is far from being a practical man and politician It seems to me that deep study and solitary meditation, coupled with his advanced age, have unfitted him for the post of a secretary and tutor to a reigning prince whose sole business should be to improve the condition of his subjects in every way To say the least, Mr Porter has become a recluse and philosopher only fit to be an inmate of Gloomnad The language of his address is all mysterious Speaking to an *audience composed of ordinary intellects* he ought to have adopted a simpler style than he did, and instead of putting a suppositious case before them, he ought to have put a real one or no case at all Though much has been gained by individual efforts, though Ramamohan Roy and Keshub Chender Sen were young when they brought many changes in *the social and religious conditions of their* brethren, and though amidst hoots and howls they succeeded in forming a band of followers let us grant that young men are not his *persons to lead the public Does Mr Porter* think that Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao is a young enthusiast, and has been asking Government to legislate rashly on social reforms? I am sure he will not have the hardihood to say so Mr Porter is an aged gentleman and scholar, and however experienced he may be in estimating the character and abilities of his students he can *surely know what the* Dewan Bahadur and his friends feel in all social matters If he cannot support his friends it is high time that he should give up *harping upon tunes he has not well practised*

In discussing politics Mr Porter has always an eye on British Parliament and forgets that he is living in a land where civilization flourished when the whole *western world* was rolling in barbarism Instead of carefully perusing the native newspapers he will do well to study the ancient history of India Messrs Rice and Hunter's Gazetteers, Wilks and Evans Bell, will furnish him with sufficient materials to think and to digest Lord Ripon himself has said that he was not giving to natives what was not in existence in their country in their olden days If Mr Porter will condescend to go to a village he will find that in spite of the ravages committed by Mahomedans and the sweeping changes made by English administrators, the ryot is the same as he was many centuries ago He looks to the head man of his village for every thing and blames or praises him according to his merits He is a better knowing man than an English peasant The village head man is his protector, guide and all When a thief approaches, the head man is appealed to for help, when the Sirkar peons come to demand *kists* they are referred to the head man The head man of the village, the pettah *yezamans* or *setty* are almost the elected representatives of their respective counties or districts To say that the ryot cares not for the well being of the state and he does not care to select a proper man to represent his interests in the state of which he is a subject, is preposterous A knowledge of English is not necessary to select a representative Educated men do not mean only those who know English My grandfather, who knew not a word of English was a better educated and knowing man than many of my modern educated friends Dewan Poornaiah administered the Mysore State better than Dewan Rungachelu What matters it then which language people study so long as they have a good knowledge of the subject they have at hand it is immaterial in *what language they think I happened to* converse with an enlightened friend who by no means came under Mr Porter's definition of an educated man He knew not a word of *English but had a tolerably good knowledge* of his vernacular He surveyed the affairs of South Africa, Afganistan, local self government, Ilbert Bill and the like, and criticised the policy of the Government, attacking them in some points and defending them in others, in such a capital way that I was astonished to find that he had mastered the several subjects without being an *Educated* man However asked him innocently if he had not heard all this from an English knowing man, and if he was not simply giving out what he had heard and I had the mortification to be told that vernacular newspapers contained more useful information than English ones which often contained much rubbish I may further say for the information of Mr Porter that many educated gentlemen in the Bombay Presidency have made it a point not to speak in any language other than their own vernaculars, both in public and private meetings Under the circumstances how can Mr Porter, a friend of Natives, agree with Mr Rivers Thomson an avowed enemy of Natives in saying that educated natives form only a fraction of the population We never thought that Mr Porter has been trying to serve two masters of opposite principles

Oh Mr Porter do you think that our annual representative meeting is a farce? Do you think that the several questions put to the Dewan by these representatives are only so many words pour into their mouths by the educated young men? Do you think that Mundy Murraiah chetty and Doddy Venkatramana chetty are worthless Municipal Commissioners? Sir, condescend to see what Colonel Bendford said to the Maharajah of Mysore on the occasion of His Highness's installation That gallant colonel was wrong in lecturing the prince in a public Durbar, you however do it in private

A CITIZEN

Extracts.

THE RUSSIAN QUARREL

1ST PROBABLE END

(1) Russia will go on repeating her assurances that *she does not desire to possess Herat*

(2) She will take Herat on the ground that the Ameer's oppression of Russian subjects is likely to cause disturbances in the Russian interests in Turkoman territories

(3) She will hold Herat over to Persia, assuring England that the Russian power will hold Herat in trust pending the settlement of Afghanistan Persia being strictly bound to restore *Herat eventually to a strong* and independent Afghanistan

(4) England will agree to the temporary arrangement still it is not that Persia should on no account have possession of Herat and that she should pay an annual tribute to *Cabul for holding Herat*

(5) A rebellion in Afghanistan will overthrow the present Amir

(6) England will refuse to uphold the Ameer against his own subjects

(7) The Amir will take shelter in *Russian or British* territory

(8) The Afghans will act upon the vacant throne some one more amenable to Russian than to England

(9) Russia will say to England—"No thoroughfare she will interfere in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan"

(10) Prince Bismarck will confidentially suggest to England how the peace of the world would be secured by her joining the Triple Alliance!

RUSSIA MUST FALL!

1 That Russia must sooner or later fall is evident to the student of history—to the student of human nature

2 The laws of nature—the laws of God Almighty (call him Allah or Paramesheer) are such

3. That an empire which *sows at home and sows abroad* must sooner or later come to an end

4 The prophets—The Pygamber—the Mahatmas, of all religions have been asserted this truth

5. That Russia sows at home is evident from the following facts

(a) Its form of government is an unmitigated despotism the very worst form of government possible

(b) It hangs imprisons exiles people confiscates their property at its own pleasure

(c) It has no constitution for check and regulate its action

(d) It has no Parliament or other popular assemblies to discuss ditto.

(e) It has not even a free Press to give voice to the people

(f) No independent Courts of Justice

(g) Its subjects are, therefore so unhappy and discontented that they lately killed their ruler and desire to kill his successor They wish to overturn their Government, and prefer anarchy

6. That Russia sows abroad is evident from the following facts

(a) It wants to conquer territory after territory for selfish purposes

(b) It is unscrupulous in this respect.

(c) It has already conquered and annexed many Mahomedan territories

(d) It wants to conquer and annex Turkey, the most important of Mahomedan territories.

(e) It wants to conquer and annex Afghanistan, another important Mahomedan state

(f) It would disintegrate China, if possible.

(g) It would even if possible conquer inoffensive India and arrest the peaceful progress which millions of Hindus and Mahomedans there are making under the just and benign rule of England!

A FEW WORDS TO NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS

(From the *Times*)

(1) Do not absent yourselves from your domain unless there be strong necessity Set do therein and look after your affairs

(2) Remember that you are responsible for the maintenance of the public peace in your domain.

(3) Watch the elements of disturbance, and employ all your resources for maintaining peace

(4). *Promptly* and adequately punish disturbers of the peace Your firm attitude in this respect will be a great preventive

(5) Consult good and wise advisers and respect their viewsand advice

(6) Be on friendly and frank terms with the British Resident

(7) *Rea bly and cheerfully follow his guidance.*

(8) Suspend all measures likely to cause popular disaffection or excitement

(9) Beware of strangers and adventurers who may try to mislead.

(10) If any such appear whether Hindu or Mahomedan or European tell the Resident all about it

(11) If you receive any strange or suspicious letters, do not answer them use answers to be sent to them, but place them before the Resident

(12) Do not correspond with other Princes and chiefs except through the official channel of the Resident.

(13) Do not admit into your army any strangers who offer themselves *Let your recruits be drawn from your* own resident subjects

(14) Do nothing new or unusual, go on in the old, smooth lines

(15) Do not trouble the Government with any needless correspondence.

A NATIVE THINKER.
AND WARM WELL-WISHER OF
THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

AN EPISODE IN A NATIVE STATE

The *Standard*—On the night of Monday the 16th ultimo, a special train conveyed the British Resident of Mysore Mr J B Lyall, and his Assistant, Mr Martindale from Bangalore to Mysore town and the Resident having arrived on Tuesday morning, at Mysore stayed there the whole of that day, and returned to Bangalore on Wednesday evening As usual various were the conjectures and rumours as to the object of the Resident's flying visit to the native capital of Mysore Prince's State It was of course, clear that the visit was a special one to His Highness the Maharajah; but what the object was was not equally clear; at all events it was not ascertainable by any satisfactory approximation and so the public of the Province through the medium of the local journals, (which by the way seem to be but ill supplied with information on important matters relating to the administration of the State) were informed that Mr Lyall had gone down to Mysore to communicate to His Highness the Maharajah that the question of the proposed increase to the subsidy paid at present by the Mysore State to the British Government was under consideration of the Government of India. It struck many as it struck us at the time we read this announcement in the columns of our Bangalore contemporaries, that it certainly was rather an extravagant mode of procedure that the British Resident should have a special night train to convey him to Mysore in order that he might communicate to His Highness a fact of which His Highness and all Mysore have been well aware for some time now namely that the question of increase to the subsidy was still under the consideration of the Government of India. It would have quite sufficed if the British Resident on his return from Calcutta had written to and informed the Maharajah of the result of the interview which Mr Lyall had with the Earl of Dufferin regarding the Mysore subsidy The explanation therefore of Mr Lyall's brief visit to Mysore and to His Highness the Maharajah though partially true, appeared entirely inadequate, considering the journey by rail and its cost to the State, if the British Resident had nothing more to say to the prince than that the question of an increase to the subsidy was still under consideration A *startling fact, however,* which will form quite an episode in the history of the native State of Mysore has now publicly transpired and will tend to explain several circumstances of recent occurrence which could not be accounted for hitherto, and to which we shall presently allude The fact which has now come to light is that the British Resident travelled all the way to Mysore town charged with not only from the Viceroy, to administer a rebuke both to His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiar and his Dewan Mr Shoshadri Iyer, especially to the latter, in a matter which places both the Maharajah and his Prime Minister in a light in which the general public and the public of the Mysore Province in particular did not expect to see them It would seem that there is not much of cordiality in the official intercourse between the Dewan and the British Resident Whether the feeling is shared in by the Maharajah is not known, because the royal youth is a very reticent and silent young man, not given to expressing his views on British Residents and other Europeans with whom he comes in contact. It is now, however an open secret on the best informed circles that the Dewan advised his young master to sign a letter to the Viceroy which the Dewan himself drew up, in which Lord Dufferin was asked to recall the present British Resident and to replace him by some other British officer What the grounds were for so grave and serious a request have not, of course, transpired, for the letter to the Viceroy, we suppose, will ever remain sealed to the public, but the fact remains that the *letter was sent*

to the Viceroy, and, contrary to the usual official order in such matters, it was not sent through the Resident himself, but straight on to the Viceroy Mr Lyall being furnished with a copy of it with an intimation that the original had been deposited in the Archives Now it is clear we can understand several circumstances that the public could not account for at the time of their occurrence Amongst others, was the fact that the Maharajah did not go to Calcutta with the British Resident as was originally proposed to take leave of Lord Ripon to meet Lord Dufferin and to receive the decoration of the G C S I, at the hands of the latter and for which purpose indeed preparations had been made at Mysore As we all know Mr Lyall went away to Calcutta without the Maharajah and no explanation of the sudden change of plans publicly transpired The same, on the last anniversary of the birthday of the Maharajah which was celebrated on the 18th February in Mysore town no European guests (except those in their own itself) were invited—the official British Resident, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Province the General Commanding the Bangalore Brigade and other leading members of European society and high officials, as has hitherto been the usual custom and it was announced, in the local journals at the time that the event would be celebrated on a grand scale and with a lot We may be wrong in our objections but it certainly seems a curious and noticeable thing that the Maharajah's Mysore after preparations had been made for his journey should not have accompanied the British Resident for the specific purposes as was then well known of his, the G C S I conferring on him by the Viceroy and his assumption of intercourse with the Indian Government Doubtless the Maharajah was particularly with proper intention on the subject Mr Lyall's return to Bangalore from Calcutta towards the end of February and the two days afterwards he proceeded to Mysore with a letter from Bangalore from which he (Mr Lyall) had written of which he said he had communicated to the Maharajah what the public knew for a real negotiation and that the question of an interview to the annual assembly was still under the consideration of the Government of India The facts, the object of the Resident's visit are brief enough for the native capital of an native state under the authority of the Viceroy and the Resident's visit to Bangalore to the young Maharajah and his Dewan for what was certainly an unusual visit of politeness at a time when the Government of India towards the representative of the British Government and the Maharajah Mysore Durbar Mr Lyall is reported to have spoken with a mild manner but it would seem that he could also be stern and assert his prerogatives and privileges as the Chief British political officer at the court of the second native state in India We are therefore not surprised to learn that a meeting for the Dewan during the visit to Mysore with the Maharajah Mr Lyall did not hesitate to speak in a mild and friendly the former of his conduct and had he accompanied the admonition with a mild warning as to future behaviour We have no doubt that the Dewan had a bad quarter of an hour with the President, on the occasion As for the young Maharajah he is reported to have thrown all the blame of the unpleasant incident on the Dewan The relations to the Maharajah, however, and ministered after the Dewan had been requested to withdraw so that the Prince and his prime minister were saved the extreme embarrassment of meeting each other face to face during the progress of the mutual vituperation of both which Mr Lyall was authorised to apply What formed the substance of his language Mr Lyall cannot of course say but what, what sense the Maharajah and the Dewan gave, of course will never be known but it may be quite sure that the epitome of the outlines of which we have been able to record, did actually take place It is, we believe, quite unique in the quiet history of the native state of Mysore where but for the lively gossip of the Dewan the idea of such an episode would never have struck the Maharajah himself such less would it's High Mightiness be tempted to imitate it

Let not the high powers concerned fret at the fact that we have held it within our rights to record the episode in these columns neither let them try to contradict it, as high personages are apt to do when any thing unpleasant is revealed or such a revelation and record of an episode will do the Mysore state the Maharajah and its Dewan good as the two latter will learn to remember the force and significance of the rule to be observed in their intercourse with the paramount power in India, who so represent to the state by no means to be coined and a prior because be intimately above more of the character in world If in the future we see his demeanour

THE MAHARAJAH AND HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY

The *Bangalore Spectator*—It is a healthy sign when the people of any State show a desire for moral and material improvement and are constantly calling on their lawful rulers to lead them in the paths of such improvement When the people are in such a spirit, great reforms can be effected and if the ruler will but lead, when the people are eager to follow, a brilliant success is sure to be scored to the mutual satisfaction of the ruler and the ruled There is just now a strong desire on the part of the Mysoreans, that their Maharajah shall be up and doing, they have a great affection for His Highness, and they wish him to be a strong and enlightened leader, taking his proper place at the head of State affairs, in accordance with the dignity of his position We happen to know that many leading Mysoreans look with some hope to His Highness change of Secretaries, they would fain have the new Private Secretary exert all his influence to arouse the Maharajah to a more general activity in state craft,—that is, in the craft of royalty Mr Porter the late Secretary to His Highness, was constitutionally reserved. He was a sound man a safe man a liberal minded man, and a ripe scholar but he was generally considered to be somewhat out of his element in a Native Court Perhaps he could hardly divest himself of his former character of schoolmaster either in his own eyes or in those of the Prince whom he served The Maharajah was young, and Mr Porter's life had been wholly passed in directing the studies and developing the minds, of youth It was natural for him to advise young men as to their private conduct in the future, but not natural for him to counsel a Prince as to what he should do in public matters in the present We do not lose sight of the peculiar difficulties connected with the position of European gentleman in a purely Native Court The temptations to let things slide, to avoid anything like friction with Native Ministers—to shut the eyes and open the mouth, and swallow all the good things put into it,—must be very great. But such temptations ought to be resisted, and an active influence for good should be set up and maintained by one who is appointed to be such an intimate advisor of a Prince, as his Private Secretary A great deal of tact and temper is absolutely necessary but there are, we are happy to believe many European gentlemen who have plenty of these If the powers and talents of so close an adviser are exerted on the side of the people, when their wishes are clearly expressed and urged in the direction of the improvement of the State we cannot conceive a more useful or enviable post than that of a Private Secretary to an enlightened Indian Prince

Of late the people of Mysore have unequivocally displayed a wish for the consolidation of the Mysore State, and that the Maharajah shall be continuously in their minds, taking an active interest in every important measure for the good of his people We believe there exists among the people a hope that the Maharajah will curtail his visits to the Nilgiris and show his care for his subjects by establishing a hot weather residence in some one of the many favourable spots within his own province, either at Nandidroog or at some place on the Bababoodan Hills The wish is both legitimate and patriotic Even the English people in not quite reconciled to the frequent retirements of Her Majesty the Queen to Balmoral and the Isle of Wight, and if the grumbling of Englishmen under such circumstances are reasonable and excusable, a like dissatisfaction on the part of the Mysoreans cannot be condemned The Mysoreans would naturally prefer to see their Maharajah the first in his own hill sanatorium than an annual hanger on to the Governor of Madras at a foreign hill station The Maharajah could easily either do more than revive the past glories of Nandidroog, or establish a fashionable resort somewhere else

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S FAREWELL SPEECH

The *Madras Mail*—His Excellency Sir James Fergusson was the guest of the members of the Byculla Club on Thursday night He Byculla occupies the premier position among the clubs of Western India and for it to give a dinner in honour of the retiring Governor may be regarded as the highest social compliment that could be paid him The Hon J B Pole, c s i, the President of the Club, presided The President proposed the toast of the evening "the Governor

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers said Mr Pole and gentlemen,—I am well aware that it has been the custom on former occasions for this Club to entertain the departing Governor of Bombay and for myself, I am deeply sensible of the honour thus conferred upon him who has presided in this Government by being entertained by an assembly of the leading gentlemen of Western India Yet, gentlemen, I would not exaggerate the honour because I know how deep is the sentiment of loyalty which underlies it and moreover, that indulgence is extended towards one who may be credited with good intentions and forgiven for his shortcomings, on such an occasion as this I know that everything is forgotten that is unpleasant, and as we are told that nothing but good can be said of the dead, so nothing but what is courteous is said of the departing Even the devil's advocate is not allowed on such occasions to deprecate the kindness of these expressions But gentlemen, perhaps it has seldom fallen to one in my position to be eulogised in terms so kindly and so graceful as those which have fallen from your Chairman who, I should think, might justly be described as one of the prides of the Bombay service (Cheers) I am not insensible of what the Government of Bombay has accomplished during my term of office and yet I would disclaim truly personal credit for all that has been accomplished It would be vanity indeed were I to assume it Yet Mr Lethbridge touched with a light hand so much of what has been accomplished during the last five years, and it will be a lasting pleasure that I have been privileged to take part in it Gentlemen, in my term I have co-operated with most able colleagues—men of great eminence and experience in the public service Between us there has been an entire harmony, and I hope through our instrumentality much good work has been done We have taken advantage of the years of peace and prosperity to lay more lasting the foundations of good administration in this presidency (Cheers) I have been happy in my epoch Others have had to deal with seasons of terrible famine, their resources have been crippled by war, their energies have been called upon to deal with exceptional circumstances In my time there have been none of these things, because, when I arrived the sad recollections of the famine were fading in the first the contributions from provincial Governments to the Imperial revenues had ceased, and were even refunded and again sufficient revenues were at the disposal of Government to no expenditure to the advantage of the presidency Under these auspicious circumstances it was our duty to make up for bad years We had seasons of increasing prosperity and, gentlemen in the vast fields of provincial government there have been ample opportunities for the care and all the energy which Government could bring to their disposal (Cheers) I would not weary you by recounting on it Gentlemen of the Civil Service are well aware how difficulties have one by one been smoothed away How many troublesome questions occur in the adjustment of revenue and for at settlements and so forth and yet such labours though contributing greatly to the public benefit occupied but a small share in the public eye Many such seasons have in the last five years been passed Solid undertakings which had previously been designed by great minds but which circumstances had not permitted to be carried out have now been accomplished

Gentlemen, in no province of India has there been given more real effect to the measures which Lord Ripon had so much at heart (Cheers) We have given real privileges (Renewed cheers) We have ratepayers everywhere free to vote while Government retains a potential control The measures that have been passed are so elastic that it will be perfectly easy to extend the electoral element if the present measures are found to work with safety and I believe that the natives in this country were content with them New gentlemen there are large problems presented to us in the state of transition into which this country has passed The various measures of development, the due extension of education the awakened energies of the people must more and more cause serious reflection as to what all this will lead to Now, gentlemen, I am one of those who think that you must do your duty without regard to the consequences I have read something of the speeches and writings of those who have gone before me in this presidency, and it has been the tradition of Western India that you should not deny education to the people, but that you should do your best to extend those blessings to which we attribute our prosperity in Europe (Cheers) It does not concern us what is to be the result of the education of the natives of India, it is our duty to afford it There can be no more striking sight than the multitudes of youths of extraordinary intelligence, impatient for instruction and jealous if they receive inferior instruction in our colleges All this may be a matter of anxiety, but I believe that it can only lead to greater safety to the state. Ignorance indeed is full of danger, for it is easily played upon, but cultivated intelligence is not turbulent Nor are the people of this country satisfied with that little learning which is said to be dangerous No doubt their instructed minds will be more and more critical observers of public affairs, but I believe that if they recognize that British rule is inseparable from justice, and that it serves the best interests of the people as they become better educated, they will become more satisfied with it and will never desire any other (Cheers) Some indeed, think that in the nature of things our hold of their country is ephemeral If it be so, it will be by our own fault, but of this I am sure that the better it is the longer it will last. In such speculations Divine Providence is taken too little into account, and I trust that in its wise purposes we are yet destined to accomplish much good in this great empire Something has been said of the native princes Gentlemen I have great interest in observing the working of some of the native states As a young man, I thought all India ought to be coloured red Now doubt time was when it was absolutely necessary for self preservation that English territory should be extended We are apt in these days to look on past times by the light of present conditions, and not to take an account of the difficulties that others had to overcome It would be a shame to us were we insensible to the difficulties and the courage of those who by their far seeing policy founded and formed the British Empire We have the privilege of developing the country which they have won But, gentlemen, we live in better times We are able to guarantee absolutely to native chiefs the possession of their States, and by educating them to enable them to understand better their own and the national interest I believe that in this presidency we have gone far to attain that most desirable object of good government under native rulers We have, no doubt done much to guide and assist them some have thought that we have guided them over much I do not think that they are of that opinion I believe that they value the assistance we give them, and that we desire not to lower but to raise their dignity and position (Cheers.) I must say that I have found among the princes of Western India some of the most hopeful and noble spirits Some of them are constantly seeking to find how much good they can do, and are displaying conspicuously the good result of our system I suppose that never was there a period at which the public service of Bombay is more worthily represented than it is now If anything was wanting I should think that the statements in the speech which came from the chair would probably justify that assertion In my contact with my Colleagues I have learned much and my contact with the services of Bombay Presidency has only increased the respect which I have felt for them before I believe that they are actuated by high motives and are accomplishing results most beneficial to the people Their labours are often arduous, but they do not spare themselves No one could like myself, be a witness of so much good work and fail to feel sentiments of high respect for the public service of India My connection ceases with them to-morrow and I trust I shall retain the friendship and confidence of many (Cheers) Occupying the position I have done I must have caused many disappointments, and perhaps I have offended some I feel sure, however, that those offences will be pardoned with generosity, and that you will believe that I have endeavoured to do my duty among you, and that I leave you with as much affection as respect (Loud cheers)

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	„	5 0 0
Per mensem	„	0 8 0
Single copy	„	0 3 0
Back numbers	„	0 4 0
Local Subscription	„	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion	0 1 6
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0 2 6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1885. No. 15.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a pernicious nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

1 Sold at Re. 1, Rs 2, Rs 3-8, Rs 5-4 and Rs 6 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A. T. MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chara Shala Pens, and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary. Watches Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING VISIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

FULLY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum.....Rs 10
In England do £ 1
Single copy Re 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion .. ..Rs. 12
Per Column, do ... . „ 8
CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION
small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Rs. 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18 8 including packing.

The "Chormoco" been; of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackpherson says :—"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says :—"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined"

Dr. K. C. Chowdry, L M S, says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states"

Mr R. Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes —' My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy even a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his legs being swollen with sores on the tops of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which had lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my thought that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18 8 to your Goom, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J C GORDON,

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs SCHUSZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some Europ an medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *
First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to SCHUSTZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 4 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE RS. 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects Viz. —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A description on the Sariraka Mimansa and Bashya Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagara) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.
Apply, with remittance, to
MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"
WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to
MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Rs. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Rs. 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration.—

Price Rs. 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No. 2. Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Paking 4 ans
No. 1. Do do 1 Rs. do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS.
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil' gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sinbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTDED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras.

Why could not the Dewan have chosen his Private Secretary from among the natives of the province? Is there not one person in the service of the state to whom he could entrust his 'confidential communication?' Does the Dewan think that he cannot take a single native of Mysore into his confidence? Is he so unpopular? If so, it is time for him to inquire into the causes of that unpopularity The fact however seems to be that the Dewan is determined to make the most of the remaining years of his term of office and oblige his friends and favourites at any cost And is by an official fiction, a minister may choose his own Private Secretary, the Dewan has introduced an outsider into the service of the Government of this province in the least objectionable guise To-day Mr Vidyasatha Iyer is a Private Secretary to the Dewan, to-morrow he will be an Assistant Commissioner, and in comes another Private Secretary and so on *ad infinitum* It may be that the Dewan does not care to win the good opinion of the people with whom he has temporarily cast in his lot, but it is the interest of the Maharajah to see that no thing is done in his name which will have the effect of alienating him from the affections of his subjects We beg the Maharaja to see that justice is done to the people who are the objects of his first consideration

THE *HINDU* ON MYSORE GRIEVANCES

Apropos our article on the subject of the State scholarships our contemporary says:—

"It is one of the most unpleasant and difficult of tasks to exercise patronage, and the head of a large Native State having much to distribute, is pestered by repeated requests from friends Our contemporary does not say who this Mr Bابا Rao is But if we are correctly informed, he is the son of Professor T Gopala Row formerly of the Chamarajendra College Well that gives a clue to the history of this appointment Mr Gopala Rao is one of the most intimate friends and admirers of Mr Forter, the ex private Secretary of the Maharajah And the excellent service that gentleman has done in the shape of advice to the youthful governing party of Mysore he was known to too good minded a man to resist requests In that way he has been instrumental, we are told in bringing into the service of the Mysore State, several outsiders Europeans as well as Natives We cannot blame anybody for trying his best to promote the worldly prospects of his sons and dependants But responsible servants of the State must have strength of mind enough to say no to the requests of their friends if compliance with those requests be against economy and general practice We quite agree with our contemporary in thinking that the institution of scholarships in the promotion of interests of Mysoreans, must be all a farce if it is to be *practically neutralized by the adoption* of a different course If there be Mysoreans trained in the Agricultural College of Mysore, —and our contemporary says there are, —there can be no shadow of a justification in entertaining the services of a Madrassee in the face of the protest that is being made against similar appointments Only unfortunate that the officials that take the most direct part in the administration are all of them Madrassees who are known to live and associate together on most intimate terms And although they may be actuated by the best and most patriotic of intentions, the fact of their being Madrassees is enough to excite in some minds suspicion as to the motives in particular instances The suspicion may be unfounded and we are ourselves disposed to think that the Native party often exaggerate the causes of their grievances yet it is statesmanship not merely to avoid public suspicion founded on facts but also that which is not so founded We are really sorry that the quarrel of parties has been revived in Mysore and hope from the bottom of our hearts that Mr Sheshadri Iyer will pursue a policy that will be above the structures of party men as well as those of honest well wishers of himself and his associates"

Our contemporary is evidently put on the wrong scent Mr Bابا Rao referred to in our article is not the son of Professor T Gopala Rao, and so we are unable to believe that Mr Porter had a hand in the appointment We do not profess to know how far Mr Porter was to blame in the unfair distribution of patronage in the province, but we can assure our contemporary that the governing party in Mysore learnt the art of jobbing at the feet of Sir James Gordon, the first British Resident, and there is a continuity of policy at least in this one particular Our contemporary admits that the administration of the country is entirely in the hands of Madrassees and is yet disposed to think that the Mysore party often exaggerate the causes of their grievances What than are the grievances complained of? They are nothing more nor less than what our contemporary is willing to admit, viz, that the direction of affairs is entirely in the hands of outsiders and the educated men of the province do not receive that consideration to which they are entitled

The few who are in power have formed themselves into a gang more exclusive and unsympathetic than the civilian bureau in British Territory What do our Anglo Indian friends say whenever the question of the appointment of natives in the higher branches of the service is raised? Why, they say that we, natives, are physically, intellectually and morally unfit for high and responsible situations and they spare no pains to have a monopoly of the service Do they not argue that our grievances are imaginary and we ask for more than we are entitled to? The educated natives of Mysore are just in the situation in which their brethren are placed in British territory, it is their lot to be injured and insulted at the same time They are robbed of their rights and when they complain, they are set down as professional grumblers. Being far from the scene, our contemporary is under the impression that the people of Mysore are ungrateful and often malign their benefactors We are willing to allow that he is justified in giving the benefit of doubt to the governing party who policy is now called into question, but we regret we are not so far from the scene as himself to take the view he does.

Occasional Notes

As already announced, the Nepalese Durbar has made a general offer of assistance to the British Government in case of need couched in the most friendly and cordial terms The offer was telegraphed to the Queen, and a reply has been received directing the Viceroy to convey to Maharajah Adhaj Her Majesty's acknowledgments and appreciation

The Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed to the Government of India his readiness to place at their disposal, in the event of war with Russia, such assistance as it might be in his power to render The Gaekwar's offer completes the demonstration on the part of the modern representatives of the old Mahratta confederacy, all of whom have loyally come forward in the emergency

Mr H St John Kneller private Secretary to the Maharajah of Durbhunga, has left India for England to make arrangements for the Maharajah's visit to England, for the Bayard of the Zemindars is determined to fight his cause to the last, and goes home to personally see that the Rent Bill question is represented in Parliament and placed in its true light before the English public

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore proceeded to England by a fine mail steamer from the Straits Settlements accompanied by his younger brothers Unkoo Kabi Inchi Abdullah Bin Tahir and Inchi Budulrahman Bin and Ak, thus carrying out an intention he has had in his mind for the last twelve months During the absence of His Highness, the Administration of the Government of Johore will be carried on by the Maharajah's brother, Unkoo Abdul Majid

Local and Provincial

Forest Department—Mr C E M. Russell, M R A C, Superintendent of Forests and Farms under the Mysore Government, has returned from leave and resumed charge of his appointment at Mysore

Rain—We have had rain, during two days last week, though the showers were neither long nor strong On Thursday morning, we had a thunder storm of almost an hour's duration The weather is rather cooler now

The Hackney Carriage Act—The Hackney Carriage Act came into force, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the 1st instant Mr James Carter, a retired Sergeant Major, has been appointed inspector of carriages under the act

Hindu Music—On Wednesday last, a preliminary meeting was held in the Municipal School, Pettah, to take into consideration what steps should be adopted to promote Hindu Music It is proposed to form a branch of the Poona Gayan Samaj

Town Municipal School—The first distribution of prizes to the pupils and students of the Bangalore Town Municipal School took place on Monday last, in the school premises, Mr, I R A Thumboo Chetty, Second Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, presiding

H H The Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore left Mysore to visit Ootacamund, on Wednesday last, via the Seggar Ghaut His Highness will remain on the hills for three months Major *Manu, the Maharajah's new Private Secretary* is also on the hills

Rai Bahadur Narain Chetty's Sanskrit School—This day (Monday) Mr W Grimson, Inspector of Schools, will inspect Rai Bahadur Narain Chetty's Sanskrit School, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore This is the only Sanskrit school in Cantonment

Public Prosecutors—The public prosecutors in this province—we think there are three—have memorialised, or are about to memorialise, the Maharajah's Government to have pensions conferred on them, at the end of their services, as is done with other public servants of the state

The 12th Royal Lancers—The 12th Royal Lancers, now forming part of the Bangalore Garrison, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to start for Afghanistan, within 24 hours, in view to a war with Russia The regiment will be inspected this morning by the General commanding the division on the South Parade

The Dharmaboody Tank—The Dharmaboody tank, we are sorry to see, seems a thing of the past There is hardly a foot of water in it—we mean, as to depth, and yet there was a time when the tank was a little lake, and wild birds could be found on its waters and banks How is it that the Mysore Province appears to have deteriorated in its water supply

The Nizam Club Hyderabad—The Nizam's Government has permitted a Grand Drawing of Prizes to take place about the 31st July next, in aid of the Club, of which H E the Nawab Salar Jung is the President, and Mr Cordery the Resident at Hyderabad is an honorary member The Lottery is fixed at 1 30,000 tickets, at one rupee each, of which Rs 80,000 will be given away in prizes The prizes include one of 50,000 one of 20,000, five of 1,000 each, ten of 500 each, and 960 prizes ranging from 100 each to 10 each

Chadhur Veda Sabha School—A very interesting lecture was delivered on Wednesday night in the hall of the Chadhur Veda Sabha School Cross and M Street, by the venerable Pandit Moothoosamy Moodeliar There were present the leading native gentlemen residing in the Cantonment The Pandit gave a brief account of Manicka Vasagar Samy one of the four great sages in the Siva sect and who had established Sivam, as the common church The lecturer after recapitulating at some length the life of Manicka and his extraordinary achievements drew practical deductions therefrom In the course of the lecture a discussion arose between the lecturer and Mr Gopaul Swamy Iyer, in which the former set all doubts at rest The Pandit, we are informed has promised to deliver a series of such instructive lectures during his stay in Bangalore

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, April 11 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 7th April 1885—No 3—His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to appoint Major C H Martin as Private Secretary to His Highness, with effect from 1st April 1885

The 2nd April 1885—No 2—Mr A Krishnamachar Sugar Assistant Commissioner is granted twenty days privilege leave in extension of that granted to him in the Office Notification No 218 dated 4th January 1885.

The 2nd April 1885—Camp No 29—The following transfers and promotions of Munsiffs are ordered:—

Transfers with effect from 20th May 1885

M Ramanuja Iyer, B A, B L from Bangalore to Seringapatam

Mr J W Knight, from Bangalore to Mysore

Subbaraya Iyer, from Mysore to Bangalore.

M Annaji Rao from Tumkur to Bangalore

S Narasimha Iyengar, from Seringapatam to Tumkur

Promotions with effect from 1st April 1885

S Venkataramaiyengar B A B L and H V Nanjundaiya B A, B L —from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

M Ramanuja Iyer B A B L and Mr J W Knight —from the 3rd to the 2nd grade

Camp No 19—Mr S Vaidyanathaiyer B A Munsiff in the Travancore State has been appointed from 25th March 1885 as Private Secretary to the Dewan in succession to Mr C V Raghavaiyer

No 5—Rajaiyer Bahadur Avadar of Seringapatam is granted seven days privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 10th April 1885—No 1—Kuppusami Naidu Taluk of Kolar is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

General Summary

Reply Post Cards—In Notification No 18, dated 28th March 1885 it was ordered that the 4th Book of Inland Reply Post-card shall be posted with the second half of reply portion attached to it so that if a rule is infringed, the first portion of the post card in question shall be charged on delivery while the second portion The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to direct that the notification referred to above shall be rescinded with effect from the 1st of April 1885

Pensions and Donations by H H the Raja of Coorg—His Highness the Raja of Coorg has signalised his visit to Bangalore in a manner which is creditable to him He has resolved to invest the sum of Rs 50,000 in Government promissory notes bearing an annual interest of Rs 1,000, to be applied as follows (1) a pension of Rs 240 for a Cutchi who will qualify himself for any profession in connection with railways (2) a pension of the same amount to be awarded to one who would qualify himself for the cap army of a station or produce the necessary certificate (3) a scholarship of Rs 20 a month to be given to a Cutchi female who will qualify herself as a midwife (4) the Maharajah is also resolved to give a sum of Rs 10 000 bearing an annual interest of Rs 400 for the use of the general public in Bombay

The Maharajah of Kashmere—The news from Rawal Pindi is again in the ascendancy will and prospect rose stories are in circulation with the Viceroy treasonable correspondence with Russia &c But the real fact is that His Highness's ill health rendered it impossible for him to attend the Durbar In recognition of this fact the Indian Government refrained from sending him a special invitation until His Highness himself expressed a wish to meet the Viceroy on his return journey An invitation to the Durbar was then sent with a polite assurance that it would of course have been sent before but that His Excellency desired not to inconvenience the Maharajah in his present state of health The Maharajah refused to move on that ground but expressed at the same time a wish to come to Lahore to see His Excellency The delay in the Amir's arrival at Pindi has been very prominent this and the Maharajah will meet Lord Dufferin at Wazirabad for a short interview

Personal Traits of the Amir—Of the Amir himself, many stories are told but few on which reliance can be placed by whom some of which he is said to have murdered his own brothers in their cradles but the tale of his escape from dangers of fortune which he is very fond of telling is said to be highly interesting The Amir is extremely observant and intelligent and knows, he himself says, a great deal about the knowledge of all that is going on in Cabul On meeting the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division at Lundi Kotal he is said to have exclaimed "How is you will glad with the hear of this and that to have old" The news will reach Samarkand shortly in his favour Where asked why he sent that the news will be received in that particular period he replied when Yakub Khan came to Gundamuk it was his intention to fight with such great rapidity that our troops will be cut to pieces and his intention to take the great step the pretense to ensure the safety of his troops Every arrangement was made by Amir himself who took up the strongest positions Not one of his followers are all with him they cannot at all European officers or even to speak to them and they are absolutely afraid His Highness said to be impressed with the necessity of not at war, if the aggression of Russian Cossacks to be checked and is not so much better at Rawalpindi and that the failure of the preparations made was due solely to the unfortunate weather At Sialkot he sent a handsome present to the drivers of artillery to which brought his carriage in front of assembled and troops of the British and native regiments which were drawn out for his reception—*Civil & Military Gazette*

Extracts.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD" "EPISODE IN A NATIVE STATE"

Bangalore, April 5th, 1885

The *Bangalore Spectator*—Sir,—Among the extracts in the last night's edition of your paper is an article from the *Madras Standard* headed "An Episode in a Native State" The Resident has requested me to write to you and say on his authority, that the whole story is not only untrue, but is also absolutely without any foundation No such letter was written by the Durbar, and no rebuke was administered on account of such a letter or for any other reason

H H The Maharaja did at one time think of visiting Calcutta, but with regard to the state of the finances and the possibility of a

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium-smoking indigestion hypepsia &c by one as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerjee, Baraugore via Calcutta Wanted Agents

sincerely, he in the end came, entirely of his own accord, to the conclusion that it was not at present advisable for him to leave Mysore It was at his request that the Supreme Government agreed that the Insignia of the G C S. I should be sent to him at Mysore when received from England

Mr Lyall was absent from Mysore on privilege leave for 2½ months, in that time he was for six days at Calcutta, but did not go officially After returning to Bangalore, he went over to Mysore for a day to pay the Maharajah a call on rejoining, and he took the opportunity of explaining the delay which had occurred in the decision of certain pending questions. The Dewan was at Bangalore and not at Mysore at the time

In going and coming, Mr Lyall travelled not by special train, but by the new bi weekly night train, and then just started by the State Railway authorities

I have said enough to shew that all the assertions of the article are entirely unfounded

I have, &c,

A H T MARTINDALE,

Assistant Resident

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS

The *Indian Daily News*—The attempt which is being made at Madras to get natives into the Volunteer Corps there is not the first of its kind A few years ago the Parsees at Poona and Bombay made a very vigorous effort to obtain permission from Government for them to become Volunteers Lord Lytton was then Viceroy, and he decided that separate corpsor companies of native Volunteers could not be allowed, but that natives might be *permitted to join the ranks of existing* corps This, so far as the Bombay Corps was concerned, was tantamount to refusing them permission altogether Sir Richard Temple was at the time Governor of Bombay and Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, and before taking any action upon the Government of India's order, he consulted some of the leading Volunteer officers Mr Hamilton Maxwell was Senior Major of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and he quickly settled the matter by informing the Honorary Colonel that if natives were admitted to the Corps, he should resign, and he believed every one of the Volunteers then belonging to it would do the same Sir Richard wisely recognised that it would be a mistake to risk breaking up the Corps so the Parsee gentlemen had to cool their military ardour Lord Lytton's order on the subject has however, been avoided in some parts of the country In the Berar and Beluchistan Corps and in some of the Railway Corps, native are a few native Volunteers, chiefly Parsees We are afraid the same feeling which was found to exist some six years ago at Bombay, and is now exhibited at Madras, will continue to prevent any general effect being given to Lord Lytton's resolution Another question has been opened at Patna, or rather another old question has been re opened—namely, whether the natives should be allowed to form themselves into separate Volunteer Corps. Six years ago, as we have seen, the Government of India decided this question in the negative We are not aware that anything has occurred in the interval to induce the Government to adopt a policy on this point which was then declared inadmissible

A PROTEST AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF EARLY MARRIAGE AND INTRODUCTION OF WIDOW MARRIAGE BY THE HINDUS OF NUDDEA

Krishnaghur, *the 7th March* 1885

The following letter has been addressed by the orthodox Hindus of Nuddea to the District Magistrate on the subject of Early Marriage and Widow Marriage —

To the Magistrate of Nuddea

Sir,—We, the undersigned orthodox Hindus of the District of Nuddea, have come to know that one Mr Malabari of Bombay having submitted a petition to the Indian Government for the abolition of early marriage, and introduction of widow marriage, the Indian Government sent it to the Local Governments for ascertaining the views of the Hindu community, and that the Bengal Government has written to the District Magistrate on the subject We, the believers in Hinduism and members of the Hindu Society in the *District of Nuddea, beg to submit* our view on the above subject and humbly pray that your Worship well be pleased to forward the same to the Government The two *proposals of* Mr Malabari mentioned above have a special bearing on the Hindu religion, and any legislation on the part of Government regarding the same would be an interference with our religion Since the commencement of the British rule in India, the Government has been kind enough to promise to its subjects that it would not interfere with the different religions of various races of this vast Empire There is a *great diversity of opinion* among the Pundits as to whether re marriage of widows is sanctioned by our *Shastras* According to the opinion of all orthodox Hindu Pundits, widow marriage is prohibited by the *Shastras* Mr Malabari's allegation that there is express sanction of widow marriage in the Hindu *Shastras*, is pure imagination of his own head If any social custom of the Hindus is to be changed or introduced the best thing is that the eminent Hindu Pundits should settle the matter among themselves on arriving at a conclusion It is our humble prayer that the Government will be so kind as not to interfere in any way with those matters concerning our religion We *have not been able to learn whether it is the* object of the Government that Mr Malabari's proposals should be made known to the public and that public opinion should be taken on the point, and the matter has not been published

Our attempts at collecting votes after calling a public meeting have at present failed It is our earnest prayer that, on such a grave matter the views of a few heretical men be not accepted against those of all orthodox of all classes

In conclusion, we beg to submit that we belong to one of the principal religious societies of India No change or introduction affecting the Hindu society can be effected without the concurrence of our 'Nawadwipa Society' whenever any change is sought to be introduced in a social matter, so grave and so intimately connected with religion

THE OFFER OF AID BY TRAVANCORE

On the 1st instant the Maharajah of Travancore telegraphed to the Governor of Madras —' Please convey to Viceroy my assurances of loyalty and attachment to British throne Resources of my State such as they are, at disposal of 'Paramount power' The cordial feelings entertained by the Royal Family of Travancore for that Power are happily not questioned in any quarter and it ought be considered supererogatory for the present Sovereign to make any assurance of his loyalty to the British throne But it is of no little importance to the Government of *India to possess alike from* firm as well as from doubtful feudatories a public expression of attachment and a public offer of the resources at their command for the defence of India against aggression

In regard to Travancore the Marquis Wellesley in 1805 entered into a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance with the then Maharajah which treaty is still in force By this treaty Travancore was released from the obligation imposed by the previous treaty of 1795 to furnish on demand such military aid, and to such extent and in such numbers as may be in his power from his regular Infantry and Cavalry for service, at the charge of the British Government, outside Travancore to as far north as Calicut and east as Madura Travancore undertook to pay a sum equivalent to the expense of one regiment of Madras Native Infantry Should a larger force be required for the defence of the State, then the Maharajah is bound to contribute to the increased expense occasioned by the employment of more troops such a sum as shall appear on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenue of his Highness The present Maharajah places the resources of his State 'such as they are' at *the disposal of the Government of India* His military resources amount to 1,700 men and 4 guns, and the tranquillity of his State is *guaranteed by the presence at the present* time of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, the head quarters of which is at Quilon, while two companies are at Trichoor, and one is at Trevandrum This Regiment was raised by a Colonel Mackenzie at Trichinopoly in 1761 as the 7th Battalion, and it is at the present moment commanded by Colonel Colin Mackenzie of the 10th M I It arrived at Quilon from its birth place, Trichinopoly, in June 1882 The writer of a letter that we published yesterday drew attention to the danger to which Travancore may possibly be exposed *from Russian cruisers, that might hover along* the undefended coast, and throw shells into the towns It is just conceivable that some cruisers might think it worth *while to molest* Travancore in this manner, but the Russians are very weak at sea, and such vessels as the Russian Government have at command, will be *fully occupied, we conceive*, in the defence of Russian positions in the Pacific Travancore has the considerable advantage of being within easy hail of Trincomalee, and the hostile cruiser that proceeded on a piratical excursion inflicting cruel injury on the densely populated sea side towns and villages of the State would have to keep a good look out indeed for British patrolling ships sent forth from Trincomalee, Bombay, or Aden To all present appearance Travancore seems to be outside the sphere of Russian activity but though she may not be molested she does well to announce that she will do all that *lies* in her power to aid the Paramount power against molestation

RESOURCES OF NATIVE STATES

The *Pioneer*—There are many ways in which the Government can avail themselves of the assistance of Native States From those who maintain armies capable of supplying a *quota* of troops of active service there is no reason why we should not ask for contingents of horse, foot, and artillery to act in concert with or in support of our own regular forces *These contingents could be attached to the* different divisions of the army they might receive a supply of breech loading rifles *in exchange for the indifferent weapons* with which they are now armed, improvement might be made in their general equipment, and after a few weeks of association with our troops they would be fit to take their share of duty in the field, in the protection of communications, or in garrisoning towns or posts The armies of the Nizam, Scindia, Kashmir, and the Punjab Chiefs might easily contribute in the aggregate a force of 20,000 men fit, in every sense of the word, to fight side by side with British troops Then again the military ardour which is known to exist *among many of the best and noblest of the* Rajput States might be turned to good account by the selection of native princes, such as the gallant brothers of Jodhpore, the Rana of Dholpur, the Maharao Raja of Ulwar and many of the leading nobles of the great houses of Udeypore, Jeypore Kishengarh and Bundi, to act as leaders of native troops, to be attached to the staff of general officers, or to hold honorary commissions with our regiments on service Such appointments would be eagerly sought for and the honour of selection would be everywhere highly appreciated, while the employment of troops and men of mark would lead to a very desirable feeling of rivalry and emulation But *in addition to such contributions to the fighting* power of the country much valuable aid can be rendered by Native States in the supply of transport and the collection of commissariat stores Every Chief has at his disposal a number of elephants camels and horses, these, with full equipment of men might with advantage be brought into use and in addition to animals available for transport on the regular establishments of native courts a great deal can be done in collecting further supplies of camels, bullocks, horses, mules and ponies In Rajputana the States of Marwar, Jessalmir, and Bikanir could easily collect thousands of camels and bullocks From Kattywar horses could be readily obtained, *from the Punjab mules, and from Central* India bullocks, buffaloes, and carts For the collection of grain and all sorts of commissariat stores every State in India might be called upon to assist depots might be formed at important points and at the termini of railways for stores and transport, and the collection and convoy of provisions might be entrusted to the States from which the supplies are to emanate The protection of roads and railways and the support of the means of communication generally might prove a useful outlet for the employment of such of the troops and followers of feudatory chiefs as are not considered equal to taking a more active part in the war

In these and doubtless many other ways the Native States might be invited to co operate with the Government, the mere fact of their being called upon would, in itself, be the best incentive to their loyalty, as a mark of the confidence and trust reposed in them, and there could be no stronger proof of the true resources of India, and no better refutation of the charges of disaffection in our midst than would be given by the co operation of the princes and chiefs of India in strengthening and supporting our army, should circumstances compel us to defend the Empire of India

EURASIANS AND NATIVES

The Eurasian community, in partaking equally both of European and Indian blood, can *do much to benefit themselves*, as well as the other communities, who go to form the population of India. From their peculiar position they are admirably fitted to interpose and mediate between the European and Native communities Being few in numbers, they can help themselves better than the other larger sections of the Indian population To the pure Natives of India, they can be most useful auxiliaries having or being supposed to have, a strong sympathy with them by reason of their common Asiatic birth and of their obligations to the same native land. With the hearty aid and co operation of the Eurasian community the pure native races can do more good for themselves, as well as for their brethren of mixed parentage than if each thought, felt and acted separately from, and independently of, the other

So long as human nature is what it happens to be, varying degrees of prejudice are sure to attach to color, and although some classes of our European fellow subjects are apt to regard the pure natives, because they are here with coldness and aversion, it is to be feared that they look upon the Eurasians, even though they are Christians like themselves with contempt If our Eurasian brethren would only bear in mind this several Parliamentary statutes give a marked preference to men of Asiatic birth, they would find the necessity of identifying themselves wholly and solely with *the natives brought home to their hearts.* In our humble opinion the Eurasians, if they affected to be mistaken for Europeans, and identify themselves more entirely with the natives will be able to make greater progress in the social scale and overcome the concealed scorn of the Europeans

Not to the welfare of our own community, we are deeply interested in the welfare of our Eurasian brethren, because they are Indians If they understood their own interests more clearly and distinctly they would cast in their lot with the natives, and act in hearty co operation with us for our mutual advancement, and for the progress and welfare of our common country We are glad to observe that, of late they have learnt to protect their own interests, and to be more united among themselves than they used to be not very long ago *A whole community can make any real pro*gress only when every section of it is earnest in its efforts The principle on which the British Government professes to rule India, is a fair field and no favor We shall be heartily rejoiced if this principle is put honestly and thoroughly into practical force, and if European, Eurasian and pure Native were placed on the same footing of equality in respect to their claims to the public patronage without the slightest regard to race, creed, or color In such a case neither Indians nor Eurasians would have any cause of complaint We should really be as glad to see Eurasians filling the highest offices quite as much as Natives Hitherto the principle in question *has been very much disregarded* The great defect of the English Government in India has been that it has kept the best offices for a few of the ruling *race—in fact, to create a* monopoly of the public patronage in favor exclusively of Englishmen Unless this monopoly is completely broken, it will, we are afraid, be difficult for England to retain the hold on India as long as she would otherwise do Hitherto India has been chiefly for the Europeans and not to any appreciable extent at all for the Indians If the Government honestly enforced the rule of a fair field and no favor, the Indian races including the Eurasians would long since have proved their fitness for the highest offices from which they are now altogether excluded, and for which they are still doomed disqualified, simply because we have been refused *every opportunity of fitting ourselves for them by* practical experience. The consequence is that England has not only kept unrouised the natural aspiration of the *people quickened and directed* by education, but has neglected one of the chief objects of her mission in India, namely, to teach and allow the people to manage their own public affairs On this point, the Eurasians have justly a grave cause of complaint We want India for the Indians, and the cry should be unitedly raised by both natives and Eurasians

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Petteh.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1885. No. 16.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

Dr. G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Rouses and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh.

By external application, Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numb palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL.

Sold at Rs. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 9 per phial, packing annas 4.

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to.

A. T. MOKERJEE.
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and portraits of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Watches. Tea. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING EXTRACTS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

EVERY IMPRESSION, 2,000 COPIES.

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage.

In India, per annum.....Rs. 10
In England do £ 1
Single copy Re. 1 or 2 $

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion.....Rs. 12
Per Column, do ..... „ 8
CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re. 1.

Apply to Dadabhai Naroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MARVELLIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr. SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

THE wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs. 10-8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs. 18-8 including packing.

The "Chormoco" being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Mackpherson says :—"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy."

Dr. G. S. Harvey says :—"Dr. Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined."

Dr. K. C. Chowder, L. M. S., says :—"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr. Shaw states."

Mr. R. Mitchell of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, I was pursuded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. C. GORDON.

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part; on consulting some Europ an medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town,
Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V. P. P. a batch of them for three months' use.

Mangalore, the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East."

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM, BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION.

BY

Dr. U. GUPTA.

Complete in 3 stout Volumes. Each containing about 300 Pages.

PRICE Rs. 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE.

THIS work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband.

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz* :—

I. A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns, Brahmanas and Upanishads.

II. A dissertation on the Sariraka Mimamsa and Brahma Sutras, their age, authors, formation, objects, and their relation to the Sutras.

III. A literal translation into English of the Sariraka Mimamsa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sariraka Mimamsa Bhashya with Notes, explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary.

IV. An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya.

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY, FROM OCTOBER NEXT.

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance.

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA.

"INDO-EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next.

SUBSCRIPTION, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR, (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS. SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vitiated humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration :—

Price Rs. 2. Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap-Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet; and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No. 2. Eight-ounce Phial 12 ans. Paking 4 ans
No. 1. Do do 1 Re. do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, Sobharam Ilysack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS.
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No. 2 per value payable parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbulpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTORD BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that, house No 532 with the vacant ground adjoining to it, Ulsur Pettah, and bounded on the North by public road, on the South by Garudachar's garden, on the East by vacant ground, and on the West by Hakim Mohadeen Beg's house, is for sale It is at present used as a Coffee Room and is new and strong For further particulars apply to

GUBBI TOTATHAPPA
Merchant, Mamul Pettah,
Bangalore

ELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

Tokrar 11th April —Ayub Khan was arrested this morning and removed to the citadel there in consequence of a plot having been discovered to effect his escape

Immense warlike preparations are being made in England and Russia

Arrangements are completed for the transfer from Egypt and at two days notice of twenty thousand troops

The Russian preparations in the Black Sea are vigorous especially at Odessa and Kertsch which are being rapidly fortified

A telegram from Simla states that from other statements it appears that two members of the Boundary Commission witnessed the fight at Yulideh the Russians were the aggressors

Paris 11th April —According to the treaty of peace between France and China it is stipulated that the Chinese evacuate Pakoi and the French Formosa by the end of May

A telegram from Simla states that the Ameer's departure on Saturday was unexpected on report of his arrival as regards pouring rain The Ameer wore a Grand Cross presented by the Queen and received the following in bungalow He was in a lovely mood with the deputation Before the first start of the Ameer read a speech He wished all good to an Indian entrusted all to God His greatest pleasure was at an end the British Army and he had every hope that the present friendship would continue to the end

The Ameer specially mentioned screw guns he intends making then at Cabul Complete silence was observed as to the agreement between the Ameer and the Viceroy

London, 14th April —Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the negotiations conclude between the Ameer and the Viceroy were entirely satisfactory

Suakim 12th April —Several Sheikhs have offered to submit to the British

It is expected that when our troops advance to Atbara and Tamaboak all the tribes in the vicinity of those places will submit

The railway has now been completed with four miles of Handoub

Suakim, 13th April —A difficulty has arisen concerning the submission of tribes to the British as they demand a guarantee of protection

London, 13th April —Lord Hartington in the House of Commons this evening said he would shortly ask the House for a vote of credit on account of the Soudan and India.

In England the political outlook is more warlike 50 000 troops are available for service

Into Baltic a fleet of powerful vessels is nearly ready and will probably be under the command of Admiral Hornby and Lord Alcester

It is reported that the Sultan will decline to remain neutral if there is war

The Russian forces are estimated at 20 000 on the Afghan frontier the same number at Samarcand, and 40 000 on the Caucasus

The Russians are still advancing along the Murghab Valley

London, 15th April —Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Russian aggression in Afghan territory had not been refused Despatches he said, had been received yesterday from St. Petersburg, which in identity reviewed former assurances and stated that any advance of Russian troops was contrary to the orders or intentions of the Russian Government

Bombay, 15th April.—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London stating that there is no improvement in the situation

Russia is fortifying the Black Sea ports especially Batoum

The Russian press is defiant and advocates the annexation of Afghanistan and Beluchistan

The Russian squadron has been peremptorily ordered from Naples to the Baltic

Bombay 15th April —The Bombay *Gazette* publishes a telegram from London stating that the Central News confidently asserts that an agreement as to the bases of the delimitation of the frontier has been arrived at Panjdeh goes to Russia with the Ameer's consent All arrangements are, however subject to no further advance on the part of General Komaroff

Bombay, 17th April —It is stated on good authority that if there is war Persia joins England the Shah having offered fifty thousand troops to England

News from Russia is warlike Russia makes no abatement of her claims

The Morning Post states that Russia insists on retaining her positions in the disputed territory which have been secured by General Komaroff and should the Ameer refuse Russia threatens to move Herat

Russia has failed to float a two million loan, English financiers refusing support

Bombay, 18th April —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London stating that the prospects of peace are decidedly increased Russia's last despatch is most peaceful and contains nothing deplorable Russian sentiments are shared by the Russian Ambassador for in London Still both countries are preparing

England feels it is trying to form an alliance with Turkey will allow the English fleet to pass the Dardanelles

Lord Dufferin, replying to the Indian Association (Lahore) suggested to form a Native Volunteer Corps, and the revision of the Arms Act, deprecated action at present, when the Government, owing to pressure of more could not grant to question of full consideration He designated the action of Native princes and their offer of arms as prickly, loyal and magnanimous looking to the colonies of foreign invasion

A telegram has been received from the Boundary Commission dated the 14th instant, from Sarpul All was well

The *Times of India* published a telegram from London stating that an agreement has been made by which the Sultan occupies the Soudan if necessary

Rajah nundy 18th April —A large and influential meeting was held yesterday and resolutions were passed expressing deep loyalty and sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in the present crisis The probability of natives forming a corps of volunteers is discussed Over Rs 500 were subscribed and a fortnight of monthly income will be given to form a corps also fund for the relief of widows and children in the event of war with Russia Subscriptions are expected from many others the notice of the meeting being very short

MYSORE'S LOYAL OFFER

The British Resident at Mysore has received the following telegram from the Secretary to the Viceroy in reply to the offer of his resources made by His Highness the *Maharajah of Mysore* —"Please inform the Maharajah that the Viceroy has received with much gratification His Highness offer to place all available resources of Mysore at the disposal of the British Government in an event of outbreak of hostilities His Excellency has telegraphed on the subject to Her Majesty's Government He hopes that the present difficulties will be resolved without a solution, but appreciates none the less the value of His Highness's offer and will since that you will communicate to His Highness his personal thanks Khurshi follows"

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1885

THE POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE LOYAL OFFERS OF THE NATIVE PRINCES

The offers of the Native Princes of India to assist the Supreme Government in a war with Russia, have proved of immense value, and that value will still be great, even though, as now seems possible no war *should ensue. Possibly it is fortunate*, on one side its materially affects the foreign relations of Great Britain, on the other it will influence the domestic policy of the rulers of India *With regard to the first*, the promptitude, the unanimity, the unquestionable sincerity, with which those offers have been made, amount to an important, and we believe, strong revelation to all foreign nations Quite recently the offers of assistance made to the Queen by England's colonies, were regarded with enthusiasm by the British Parliament and people They were an evidence of latent power, which on an emergency could be called into activity But all these offers to England, from men of English blood, were so thoroughly satisfactory, as a demonstration of the unity of feeling and of national resources previously unthought of, or disregarded, what shall be said of the spontaneous offers of the Indian Princes, of the whole resources of their several States, to ward off the attacks of Russia? Though Great Britain may regard this impulsive outburst of loyalty as the most natural thing in the world, there cannot be a doubt but that it is looked upon by other nations as a mighty and pregnant fact, and a fact too, which they will have to bear in mind in their future political dealings with the British Cabinet Great Britain was claimed to be an Asiatic power, and by virtue of that claim she has secured a just Preeminence in the *councils of the nations* The claim was a solid one, and generally admitted, but in the future the claim will assume truly imperial proportions, for, the Minister who represents *Greater* Britain, which embraces the collective resources of all Hindustan, including the resources of a long array of *Indian Princes, will command* the profound respect of every nation, even of military nations as powerful as Germany, and so colossal as Russia The recent revelation of defensive power in India is nothing less than a demonstration of *an immense power, the existence of which* had hitherto been scarcely noticed, or if noticed, very little believed in by European Powers, who were accustomed to regard the armies of Indian Princes rather as a source of weakness than reserve of strength to Great-Britain. India has been a very interesting in some cases even an absorbing study to the political *savant* of Europe, and especially of Russia England's peaceful system of *ruling so many* millions of men, all of whom are alien to her in thought, in habit and in religion, commands attention, as one of the grandest problems in Government that the world has ever seen That England should successfully raise her own free institutions in the apparently uncongenial soil of India, was astonishing, but perhaps understandable, but that she should tolerate in the midst of her exotic organizations a congeries of independent or quasi independent Native States the majority of which keep up their *own military forces, has from the first*, been a matter of extreme wonder To the eyes of men accustomed to the more or less despotic rule of the European continent, these Native States have appeared to be nothing short of a standing menace to the central power The most reasonable conclusion these men could come to was, that as most of these Native States had sympathized and aided Russia in respect of equipment, the British Government held them power for mischief at a discount but retaining them because it contemned them So, no doubt, regarded these *independent* States with the same blank wonder as did the Amir of Afghanistan in the other day at Rawal Pindi—the only distinct feeling about these States being that they *must* be a sharp thorn in the British side, which the British would be thankfully rid of But the fact is—and the fact is now patent enough—that these States are useful half modified material which only requires a short skilful manipulation, such as Russia offers to give, to turn into a powerful engine of war These States are of course inferior in many *respects to the well drilled and well armed* regiments of the British Army, but their value lies in their capabilities They are organized, in many cases they have honorable and honoured traditions, and the men who compose them come from and are like stocks They can be, as Napoleon say speedily "pulled together," and with good officers in their hands, and well led, they would prove formidable to any enemy They are, we again assert, a reserve of strength to the British Government, and will be so accounted by other nations *Why they should be so* is a question which these notes will doubtless again ask themselves Why, instead of being, as hitherto believed, a danger to the Supreme Government of India, they now turn out to be a weak and powerful ally, is perhaps still a puzzle to many besides the Amir Abdul Rahman The answer, to a Native of India, is easy enough the solution by a subject of an Indian Native State, is found close beneath the surface The answer and the solution come together, as thus the freedom and justice of *British rule in India are immeasurably* stronger than the Native Princes, military power

The other side of the question is the effect which these offers will have upon the domestic policy of the Indian Government Already they have effected some tangible good, for they have introduced the rulers of the Native States to the great and liberal British Public, as members of the same family, as relatives whose pulses beat in unison with the pulse of the British people as brothers who will stand shoulder to shoulder with Britons in defence of the same crown and the same interests This has already evoked a sympathy which cannot fail of producing great and beneficial results Hitherto, it may be said, the loyalty of the Native Princes was known to no one but the Viceroy and those in his immediate narrow official circle, to the great broad mass of people composing the British Empire outside of India, the loyalty of the Native Indian Princes was either an unknown quantity, or a thing of little worth Now, of all the people in the world, there is none like the British to appreciate the worth of an article, and none that having once discovered that an article is worth keeping is more likely to conserve it, and put it to its proper use It has been clearly demonstrated that the power of the Indian Princes is of priceless value—priceless, because it is made available from the very purest motive,—an affection for the empire, and has use it is placed at the disposal of the crown without even the semblance of coercion or a suspicion of unworthy influence Such readiness to help such eagerness to identify themselves with the people of Great Britain in defending imperial rights, and preserving inviolate the soil of British territory, must arouse the *generous feelings* of all who claim British citizenship, and thus smooth the way for the introduction of measures conducive to the advancement of British India and Indian Native States alike The generous loyalty of the Indian *Princes*, heartily responded to by their subjects, *will linger in the minds of all* classes of Englishmen a generous enthusiasm to cement by means of fresh liberality, and now and comprehensive measures of *freedom and reform*, the friendship which adds such lustre to the British crown, and such great strength to the British arm.

THE STUDY OF VERNACULARS

[COMMUNICATED]

On Monday the 6th instant, Mr T R A. Thumboo Chetty, our popular fellow citizen and *learned second Judge of the Chief* Court of Mysore, presided at the first annual distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the Bangalore Municipal School, and delivered an address, which, we think, merits high consideration at our hands, as all Mr Thumboo Chetty's public utterances deserve, and *it is a pity that* his modest and retiring disposition deprives us of a more frequent expression of his opinions on the topics of the day which are of general and public interest, for, Mr. Thumboo Chetty very seldom, indeed, puts *himself forward on public occasions*, and though, on the remarks we are about to make, we differ from him in some points on the subject of the study of the vernaculars, yet, we cannot but admit that his opinions on the question are worthy of careful and attentive consideration

We quite agree with Mr Thumboo Chetty when he says that in primary schools, the pupils ought to secure a thorough acquaintance with his native tongue, and we also admit that the study of the vernaculars is very much neglected in these *days by our young students, who almost* exclusively devote their time to the study of English It is a phase of study amongst our rising generation very much to be deplored, but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that English is the language of the Government and of the Universities in India, that the chief posts in the former and the highest honours which the latter can confer, are attainable by the natives of the country only in proportion to their proficiency in the English language and literature, and then attainments in Western Science, as conveyed through the medium of the English language It, therefore, a native had his ambitious of securing the honours which the Indian Universities can confer, or of ultimately reaching the highest rungs of the official ladder in the service of the British Government of India, or of entering upon a distinguished career in any one of the liberal *professions, such* as Law and Medicine, he must go on with the study of the English language with a close assiduity, and long sustained study, extending over many years and beginning when he is very young When then, Mr Thumboo Chetty says that "almost the whole course of his (the student's) scholastic career is devoted to the *acquirement of the English language*, the vernacular being studied only to a limited extent, I mean to such an extent as simply makes a candidate pass the University examinations"—when he says this, he merely utters the truth about in accepted fact, accepted by the students and ambitious youth of our day and generation during the past twenty seven years, ever since the Indian Universities were founded and became recognised learned bodies through whom alone literary and scientific honours could be conferred on aspiring young men, and that fact was, that henceforward and for ever for them the English language and literature and science should be the paramount object of study, to the neglect, or, rather, semi neglect, of their own vernacular and its literature In other words, as Mr Thumboo Chetty puts it, the vernaculars are studied only to such an extent as will enable the student to get through the particular University or other examination for which he intends to present himself We regret that the present neglect, or, rather, we should say, the superficial *study of the vernacular languages and literature*, is owing to the system of the highest English education which was inaugurated with the establishment of the Indian Universities, and the difficulty of attaining to University honours is, year by year, being increased by the larger demands made on the candidate in his knowledge of the English language and literature and of his acquaintance with European science, as conveyed through means of the English language, so that however much we may deplore—not the neglect, for Mr Thumboo Chetty does not say absolute neglect, of the study of the vernaculars—but the superficial study of them, we may justly congratulate ourselves on the fact that, within the last thirty years, our ingenious youth have made such progress in the study of the English language and literature and in

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wine Opium smoking indigestion dyspepsia Sold by one as per testimonials on hand a to 8 for Rs 1 A T Mookerjee, Bazaar Calcutta Wanted Agents

European science, as to render them no mean competitors with English candidates for various honours and professions in life on their own ground The foundation and preparatory study of English on the part of a native student is substantially laid and is gone through here, and are of the utmost use to him when he goes to England, with the view of winning literary honours, or entering upon a professional career in general science, medicine, or law We can hardly be expected to agree with Mr Thumboo Chetty when he says—"I would have the vernacular acquired primarily in all its conjunctions and matured in all its peculiarities, so as to ensure proficiency in it, before a pupil is taught English or any other foreign language" At the conclusion of the address, Mr Thumboo Chetty repeats the same idea in the form of advice He says—"My first advice, therefore to you, my young friends, is do not neglect to study thoroughly your own vernacular Acquire it primarily a great proficiency and then take up English and as many languages as you wish" If the young and aspiring student amongst us, who is ambitious to win University honors or to enter on the pursuit of some liberal profession, not without distinction and profit, were first to sit down and study, with the thoroughness and completeness urged by Mr Thumboo Chetty, his own vernacular, and were not to study English one moment sooner than when he is pronounced, or felt him self, to be a thoroughly profound scholar in the schools, that, we are afraid he will probably have reached, say, at least Forty years of age, before he begins the study of the English language and literature How then, is the student to have become a sufficiently educated English scholar to enable him to translate English works into the vernaculars, so that his translations may be of use to the rising generation of his time, a labour which Mr Thumboo Chetty incidentally recommends to our rising young men? Obviously, if Mr Thumboo Chetty's thoroughness and completeness as to a student's study of his own language be applied to the English language and literature, it will take a still larger number of years for him to become a profound master of English which to him is a foreign language, and thus our native student might be becoming quite an old man, before he begins his translations of English works into the vernaculars We think, therefore, that we natives have no alternative but to give precedence to the study of the English language and literature over our own vernaculars, under the present system and in the present state of the higher education

Occasional Notes

A TELEGRAM from London, dated 13th instant states that the Russian Government has ordered six war vessels of the *Emeralda* type

MRS ANANDIBAI JOSHEE, the Marathi lady who proceeded to America some two years since to study medicine has passed the final medical examination of the University, at which she is studying, and will receive her degree at the expiration of the term

THE Maharaja Rao Saheb of Cutch has subscribed Rs 7 000 to the Upon Memorial Fund His Highness considers that the form which the memorial is proposed to take is excellent, and has his full approval, institutions for imparting technical instruction being a pressing want in India

THE Government of Madras, while thanking the native gentlemen who have recently offered their services as members of the Madras Artillery Volunteer Corps, has declined to sanction their enrolment, pending, we presume, the requisite modification of the Volunteer Act of the Government of India

THE Amir was received at Attock on his way to Peshawar, by the officer commanding the Fort His Highness was then taken in a sedan chair down the subway of the bridge, everything being explained to him The Amir asked many questions, showing great interest in all he saw He was taken back to the train on a trolly

A LARGE and old house in Whitehall, lately occupied by Lord Carrington, the new Governor of New South Wales, is about to be removed bodily to a neighbouring site It stands upon Crown property, and is famous for the beauty of the interior It is estimated that the house may be removed bodily for one half the sum it would cost to rebuild

IT is understood that the regulations relating to the discipline of the army which at present form separate publications in each Presidency, are to be revised and consolidated into one volume for the whole army in India Orders have accordingly been issued for the prosecution of the work, on which an officer and a small establishment will be employed

A pleasing incident in connection with Lord Dufferin is recorded While on the journey up from Calcutta to Chunar, where tiffin was provided for their Excellencies, after tiffin was over, his Lordship strolled into the third class waiting room, and taking a chair, lighted a cigarette and entered into conversation with the native and railway *employes* who were standing about

THE Ameer left Rawal Pindi in the best of spirits, and looked, it is said "a picture of contentment and good humour" He shook hands with everyone present and made a graceful farewell speech, which may be thus translated —"I wish you all farewell, and commend you to the care of God, and I trust the British Government may endure for ever, its honour and its mercy I in sight of the British Army has been to me a source of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I hope and am confident the friendship now existing between England and Afghanistan will remain to the end of time"

Local and Provincial

THE CHIEF COURT—The Chief Court of Madras is now closed till 29 May next, but the offices are opened every day, except Saturday when it is even a whole holiday to the subordinates

CENTRAL JAIL—We understand Dr T J McGann has taken charge of the Bangalore Central Jail from Dr J Henderson, who has charge of the Pettah Lying in hospital, in the room of Dr J Houston on leave

MIDSUMMER VACATION—We are glad to see that by tacit consent all the colleges and schools, both in the cantonment and pettah, have been closed for the midsummer vacation This is as it should be, during the hottest part of the year

DR BENSON—Dr H P Benson, Darbar Surgeon to the Mysore Government, now on leave in England, may be expected back at the end of this month, as he was to have taken the mail steamer which set out from London in the first week this month

TRANSPORT BULLOCKS—The owners of bullocks of all kinds and in all conditions are realising enormous prices for their animals, which they are now selling to the Commissariat, for transmission to Afghanistan On Saturday last 102 bullocks were despatched by rail to Bombay, and 300 more are waiting to be sent away, as soon as trains can be had

AN ADDITION TO THE BAR—A telegram was received from London this morning by Mr Sawdidoss Kunnaiyan Sowcar, Commercial Street, from Mr S B Ramaswamy Iyengar, son of Mr Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Retired Assistant Commissioner, stating that he had been called to the Bar (Inner Temple) on Monday last The intelligence will no doubt be received with pleasure by the many friends of Mr Ramaswamy Iyengar, in Bangalore—*Spectator*

MR J COOK, M A—Mr J Cook, M A, the Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, left the station, on Friday last, for Madras, *en route* for Scotland, whither he has gone on six months' leave There was a very large attendance of students and pupils and masters, and ladies and gentlemen, personal friends of Mr Cook, to bid him goodbye The college, during Mr Cook's absence, will be in charge of Mr C M Leonard, B A, the Vice Principal

Extracts.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS

The *Indian Mirror*—It is undeniable that a general movement is going on among the educated classes of natives to be enrolled as Volunteers at the present crisis We think that the Government cannot do better than order the formation of separate Native Volunteer Corps in different parts of India Such a step will have a great moral effect upon Russia Europeans may object to be associated and to work with Natives in the same Corps But surely they cannot object to Natives forming into separate corps, and even if they should object, the Government will not most unwisely if it is in the slightest degree influenced by such wild objections Besides the formation of Native Volunteer Corps will serve to strengthen the ties of Native loyalty more firmly, and long and will find an excellent opportunity to give a lesson to Russia and to augment the affection of the Indian people by giving them her whole hearted confidence

LOYAL MANIFESTATIONS IN INDIA

The *Indian Mirror*—The offers of assistance made to the Government by almost all our Native Princes at the present crisis have visibly had a telling effect on Russia—an effect more powerful than even the massing of a strong military force on the frontier In any other case, the *Moscow Gazette*, a semi official Russian journal, would not try to impugn the sincerity of these offers We can easily understand why Russia is so much confounded and disappointed at witnessing such manifestations of loyalty among the whole body of Princes and people of India For, Russia thought it safe to attack India on the supposition that the Princes and people were disloyal

India's loyalty is unquestioned England got India, and still holds her through the bravery of the Indian soldiers and the loyalty of the Indian people Professor Seeley in his 'Expansion of England' says that the greatest warlike triumphs in India were gained when a large proportion of England's forces were Indian and not English Some of the warlike races of India are enlisted under British banner Russia has, therefore, no great prospect of success in invading India She may be sceptical about the sincerity of the offers of assistance made by the Indian Princes, but when the hour of danger comes she will find that they stand by England as faithfully as they did during the Mutiny of 1857 and the last Afghan War

ARE THE PUBLIC SERVICES OPEN TO ALL?

The *Indian Spectator*—To sum up In the Opium Survey and Telegraph Departments there is absolutely no native of the country, of the 70 officers in the Forest Department, drawing from Rs 1 500 downwards, two only are natives getting Rs 200 a month Of the 60 officers in the Police Department, drawing from Rs 500 downwards only one is a native, receiving Rs 250 a month In the Financial Department also there is only one native, and as he, in the other departments, occupies the lowest post, and lastly in the Educational Department of the 13 officers drawing from Rs 2 000 downwards one only is a native, getting Rs 750 a month, and of the 27 High School Head Masters 18 are Europeans occupying all the best posts So, it is not the Covenanted Civil Service alone which is shut against the children of the soil but every department of the Civil service—not to speak of the Military service—of the country is closed against them When we agitate for the opening of the Covenanted Civil service to the natives of the country Anglo Indians tell us that it could not be opened to them as it would be dangerous to transfer the charge of districts into the hands of natives Will they tell us why the Opium Survey, Police, Telegraph, and other departments of the Uncovenanted Civil service also are kept shut against us? The real truth is this then know full well as we do that, instead of endangering British interests, the throwing open to the children of the soil the Civil and Military Services of their country would greatly strengthen them But they are a very selfish class of men—all that they care for is not even the real interest of England, but that of themselves, their relatives and friends—hence it is that, in the face of Parliamentary statutes and Royal Proclamations, we find every department of the service filled by Europeans, and the natives of the country deliberately excluded therefrom We could show that in all these departments even the clerkships with any respectable salary attached thereto are the monopoly of Europeans and Eurasians. We are given such posts only as our rulers and their half caste brothers do not deign to occupy or cannot live upon The Anglo Indians should be blind to the danger of this intensely selfish policy is no wonder, but it is a wonder that the question, whose importance it is impossible to exaggerate, has attracted so little attention from our Viceroys We are convinced that no Government persuing a policy of such jealous exclusion could last long, far less an alien Government In our view the permanency otherwise of the British Government in this country depends on the solution of this problem, for no Government could long go on with impunity the wishes and aspirations of a whole people

A PILGRIMAGE TO BUDDHA'S TOOTH

(Cassel's Family Magazine)

The 'Palace of the Sacred Tooth' is a meagre erection to have such a dignified title The building is small, has no pretensions to architecture and is so dilapidated that the rain comes through the roof The Wihara, or chamber in which the relic is kept is a small room, about twelve feet square At the entrance are two sentry box looking constructions with glass windows There are lamps kept perpetually lighted, the flame not having been allowed to die out for many years The sanctum is very splendid, the roof and walls being lined with gold brocade and the frames of the door inlaid with carved ivory It is oppressive with the perfume of flowers and spices Flowers especially are a favorite offering at Buddah's shrine, and are always present in great profusion On one occasion no less than 6 490 320 flowers were counted at the shrine, and it is recorded that in the fifteenth century a royal devotee sent 100 000 flowers a day a considerable time, and each day the flowers were of a different kind The karandua, or vessel containing the tooth, stands covered on a table of massive silver, richly chased, in the midst of a profusion of valuable articles of jewellery, which are either relics or offerings The most beautiful in the collection is a bird with wings spread It is formed entirely of diamonds, rubies, blue sapphires, &c, set in gold, which is laid by a profusion of gems While we are all admiring this magnificent offering, the priests or monks removed several folds of muslin from the karandua, and discovered a sort of dome of gilded silver, about five feet high studded with a few gems. When this was removed, another was found underneath, made of beautifully carved gold This was festooned with jewelled chains, and literally encrusted with all the glittering gems for which Ceylon is so celebrated—sapphires and emeralds of extraordinary size, cats' eyes (much prized) rubies, amethysts, and pearls Another similar covering, and still another, were taken off when at last was reached a small case of gold, covered externally with rubies emeralds and diamonds, in which, resting on the leaves of a gold lotus was the tooth itself The Prince of Wales was about to take up the relic when he was stopped by the Dewa Tillerne (the principal Kandian chief who is associated with the priests as guardian of the tooth), and informed it was too sacred to be touched by human hands It was in the year 543 B C, that Buddha died, and it is then that, to us, the legendary history of the tooth begins When Buddha was cremated, his left upper canine tooth was, so the story goes, saved from the flames by one of his disciples He delivered it to King Brahmadatta, in the city of Dantapoora, where it remained an object of veneration in the Temple of Jugoorooth (then a Buddhist foundation) for eight hundred years, when the Emperor of all Jambudweeps determined to destroy a relic and a religion that were shattering Brahminism He sent for the tooth, and it was taken with a grand procession away from the people, who watched its departure with weeping and wailing The emperor ordered the relic to be burnt, and the ashes buried deep in the earth, but, sparing so dismal a home, the tooth reappeared above the spot on the centre of a gold lotus flower that had grown up in a single night. (It was then cast, by order of the emperor, into a deep and filthy pool which at once became clear as crystal and covered with lotus flowers, on one of which the tooth was resting It was therefore, placed on an anvil, but as the ponderous hammer descended the piece of bone sank into the iron, and remained safe and immoveable from which it afterwards disengaged itself in answer to the supplications and offerings of the Buddists. Those wonderful 'miracles' seemed to satisfy the emperor that the relic was genuine and it was therefore taken back to Dantapoora,

and placed in the great temple there Afterwards, in A D 309, a neighbouring monarch determined to possess the tooth, and marched on Dantapoora, but the king and queen (the Princess Kalinga, of that place escaped, the latter with the relic hid in her hair, and they safely reached Ceylon in the reign of Kirti-Sr-Meghawarma, in A D 311 For a long time the precious tooth had sundry adventures, was often the cause of wars, and was concealed in various places, until at last it settled down in Kandy In A D 1560 the tooth was taken away from Kandy by the Portuguese, and before an imposing assemblage was pounded in a mortar at Goa by the Archbishop of that city There can be no doubt that, as a matter of history—apart from the foregoing extravagant fable—the tooth, even if it were really genuine, was utterly destroyed History is very precise on the subject, and informs us that the Kandians offered 400 000 crozadoes, as well as alliance and revenues, and a promise to provision the Fort of Malacca whenever required, if only the relic was restored to them This offer was made, not only on account of the veneration in which the tooth was held, but because it was regarded as a palladium—a belief that still exists, and which reconciles the Kandians to British rule, because our Government possessing one of the three keys to the Palace of the Tooth (the other two being held respectively by the Buddhist priests and the Dawa Nilleme), it believed that justice and prosperity are with the great Queen across the waters Thus its actual history ends not so, however, its traditional history The priests derived too much revenue for the rest to allow it lightly to perish It was soon given out that the sea had once again yielded up the lost treasure, and that it was only preserved at Colombo awaiting an opportunity to restore it to Kandy, which was not long in presenting itself It soon became literally a bone of contention In 1865 the King of Pega was anxious to marry a certain princess, but his suit was not favorably received Indeed, the king's chamberlain was diplomatist enough to bring that state of things about, and offered his own daughter to the King adding as an inducement that he would give as her dowry the genuine tooth of Buddha, which he had kept secretly in his possession The ruse succeeded At this the King of Kandy was so wrath that he offered *his* daughter and the only acknowledged genuine tooth The King of Pegu, however would not acknowledge that he had been duped so there are now two left upper canine teeth of Buddha held in veneration though that belonging to the King of Pegu has few worshippers, while that at Kandy, as already intimated, numbers more devotees than any other relic on the face of the earth It is however, rarely exhibited and only on great occasions, such as the visit of the Burmese Ambassadors *en route* home from England, after which it was closed until the visit of the Prince of Wales The English took Candy in 1815, since which time they have been one of the three guardians of the tooth.

WILLIAM TRANT

"THE INDIAN ECHO"

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,—I wish to say a little more about the present state of India, in continuation of that which appeared in the columns of the *Spectator* dated 5th April 1885

It is a well known fact that the benefits conferred on India by the English are many and great The chief of them are,—

I.—The abolition of Suttee

II —The opening of Roads and Railways

III —The introduction of cheap postage, and the Telegraph

IV —The imparting of liberal education to all classes

V —The liberty of the Press

VI —the attempted establishing of industrial schools

Now, what are we (Hindus) to do in return for so many benefits? Some, like *P S D Muthusami Pillai*, (a native of Tanjore) who is well known for the great exertions which he has made in the cause of Industrial Education and who desires in his appeal to the government dated 25th March 1885, to render thanks to the British Government, in the name of the people of India I say that we should be thankful to the British Government for all the benefits above referred to Alas! our gratitude alone will be of no avail at this time. Some may ask me what then are we to do? I answer that we should make practical demonstration of our loyalty. I mean that each and every one of us, living in India, should show our rulers that we are ready to fight for our country, and if necessary, die for it in order to baffle *Russia* in her attempt to sever our union Let us not forget the well known Tamil maxim "give no room to an enemy" Need we fear the great army of *Russia*? No, love of country, a vivifying sense of pure loyalty, conservation of national strength and military skill, are sure to prevail against mere brute force

I —Did not Robert Clive, a young captain with only 120 Englishmen and 200 sepoys, defeat an army of 10,000 men, under the famous Chunda Sahib at Arcot (1751)?

II —Did not Sir Robert Sale (the hero of Jelallabad), with his little army ("the illustrious" garrison) bravely keep the Afghans at bay?

III —Did not Captain Stannton with only 600 sepoys and 26 European artillery with two guns, defeat the Peshwa's army, numbering 20 000 horsemen and 8,000 foot at Corregnum in 1818?

IV —Did not England destroy the "invincible Spanish Armada"?

V —Did not the English put an end to Napoleon, the terror of all Europe?

The facts above mentioned will convince my countrymen of the heroic spirit of the British generals and soldiers (Englishmen and natives) of former days

When the generals and soldiers of bygone years displayed so much heroism, in my humble opinion the heroism of the military men of one day will be quite as prominent

I now ask the attention of the landholders and merchants who are the chief suppliers for the Commissariat Department

This is a most fitting opportunity for you all to prove that you are patriotic, grateful and loyal to our Government

You may ask, how are we to prove that? I say that you should give of your substance in manner and in kind for the supply of our troops without cherishing the hope of profit

There is time for you to get profit I hope you will act upon my humble suggestion and thereby convince our rulers that you are indeed loyal and grateful subjects Let me say a word to Maharajahs Rajahs and Zemindars Supposing *Russia* conquers India —will she allow you to enjoy your rights as you enjoy them now? This is not a matter of doubt the answer must be 'No'"

Therefore every one of your Native rulers in India furnish the English, not only with troops but with bullocks, horses camels, and elephants, for transport purposes

I think this is the most fitting opportunity for all—from Maharajas down to peasants — to voluntarily offer every possible assistance to government

I humbly trust that all who know the past and present state of India all those who have tasted the blessings of British rule will not hesitate to render all the help in their power to the British Crown

The union existing between India and England is too strong for any nation to break it The union cannot be severed if we are true to Government and to ourselves

May the Almighty ruler of the universe crown our generals with victory and our Government with success

B R,

A native of Chittur, North Arcot District

Bangalore, 11th April 1885

THE SECRET OF THE PINDI CONFERENCE DISCLOSED

BY

The *Special Correspondent of the Amrita Bazar Patrica*—Lordship—The rain which accompanies your Highness presages good luck As the rains have cooled the thirsty soil, so let your Highness' friends be cooled

Highness—But there was too much salt in my *pillao* last night In my own country I would have scourged the unctuous scoundrel who cooked it I am quite sure the Russians would have never given so much salt in the *pillao* cooked for me They would have taken greater care of me

Lordship —But—but—(scratches his head and *solus*) I have battled with many a complex question before, but this *pillao* question masters me completely (To Highness) Excuse me, we in India are in the habit of a little extra use of salt We shall, however, take greater care in future, and give an imperceptible drop of salt in your repast

Highness —I see you mean that I should take a large quantity of your salt that I may remain faithful But why do you salute me with only 21 guns? Am I of the same rank with Nizam, and Kashmere? Am I not an independent sovereign next in importance to the Sultan himself?

Lordship —Well if your Highness attaches any importance to the guns, we shall most gladly order as many as you want

Highness.—Well, let henceforth one hundred guns be fired, and this point settled, let us talk of the alliance that we mean to enter into with the Queen of Britain, who is like the dew drop which falls upon lotus leaves

Lord —Let your Highness describe the situation, and broach other matters in regard to this alliance

Highness —Let this alliance endure for ever —

Lord —Amen!

Highness —Don't interrupt me please Let this alliance endure for ever And for that it must be fomented, not upon filthy lucre, nor the brimstone of Satan nor lead, nor steel, but blood. Let there be a bloody alliance [The interpreter here confessed that he could not catch the real meaning of the expression]

Lord —I am all attention

Highness —I have said

Lord —(*solus*) Heaven knows what he has said! (To interpreter) Do you understand what the Ameer means?

Interpreter —My Lord I don't understand what I means by bloody alliance

Lord —(To Ameer) Your Highness' mind is like the deep ocean which knows no bottom Who can fishes know what iron the fathomless deep? Let the gems of your thoughts be lifted above that we may look at them and appreciate them

Highness —Her Majesty the Queen of England who is like the full moon without her black spots, is rather advanced in years

Lord —I am all attention

Highness —She I am told, has a good many daughters, dark eyed, pomegranate toothed and like the resplendent gems of Golconda, Let two or three of these *houris* be given to me to enlighten my seraglio with dazzling splendour and then Her Majesty will be my mother, and I, the Ameer of Afghanistan her son

Lord —The Queen your Highness, would be gratified at this alliance no doubt but the Princesses are all married

Highness —That is a small matter My chief *moolla* shall read the *jamea* and pronounce the divorce in lesser time than it takes a rule to kill a duck

Lord —The Princesses are independent, their husbands are independent of the Queen Besides the law of divorce is quite different in our country And your Highness—

Highness —I see, I see you object and I don't like your excuses at all Let the negotiations be dropped, and let me return to Cabul

Lord —But your Highness on your return to Cabul may see that the Russians have already taken Herat

(The Ameer here jumps up in a rage, and falls down senseless Gulab water are sprinkled and he is carried senseless to his rooms)

2ND DAY

Lord Dufferin —(*solus*) What a task before me! I would rather extract the teeth of an alligator than confer with this fool and bear of an Afghan (Enters Ameer, and, after mutual salutations he sits) I hope your Highness is quite well

Highness I have thought over it An alliance with a Christian may not suit me Let us see what you are to offer for my friendship

Lord —In this matter your Highness is as much interested —

Highness —Don't talk of interest If I had offered my friendship to the Russ, they would have valued it at its proper worth What I want is fifty thousand Afghan troops to keep the Russ off

Lord —to be of course led by English officers and —

Highness —English officers! No, I cannot guarantee their safety No Englishman must enter my territory I must maintain fifty thousand regular Afghan soldiers whom you must pay You must also supply all war materials For transport you must make suitable arrangements, and you must send me provisions for the army in times of war

Lordship —Is this all?

Highness —This is all for me, besides the cash, and I am easily satisfied, but my Sardars and subjects must need something for their friendship

Lordship —What do the Sardars want?

Highness —The Sardars are all resolved that, they will only demand as much gold as each of them can carry on his shoulders I spoke a word on your behalf, but they won't take a grain less

Lord —(*solus*) Those Afghan beasts carry 400 pounds of load with the greatest ease) This for the Sardars, and what for the subjects of your Highness?

Highness —Their demands are simple The British Government must give, each of the Afghan traders a free railway ticket for all India And then the British Government must make a law, that every man of India should purchase from these Afghan traders, one box of grapes, and one seer of pomegranates at the trader's price One thing more The bordering tribes must have free permission to raid in British territory

Lord —These are all the conditions?

Highness —Yes, only the settlement of cash remains

Lord —But Yakub Khan has offered to defend Herat from the Russians if we only give him his liberty, a lac of rupees and the use of a couple of Regiments (At the name of Yakub Khan, the Ameer stared like a mad man for a moment, and then displaying his fine set of teeth, he rushed upon Lord Dufferin to bite him, but he was restrained and carried away in a state of frenzy)

3rd day

Highness —Yakub Khan is an adventurer What can he do now except beg? I have removed all his adherents one by one, from the sphere of their rascalities

Lord —(*solus*) The King of Burmah thus removed his enemies and we called him an unspeakable monster because he cannot help us and we very much covet his rice producing territories, and can easily oust him from his throne But when the Ameer of Cabul commits the same misdemeanours we call him a firm ruler and throughly business man (To Highness) We love your Highness, we have Yakub Khan and we have also a plan of giving your Highness a suitable pension in India, and occupying Afghanistan We must adopt that course which is best for us

Highness —I have also yourself and the Russians I must also make the best bargain and have a right to choose my friends

Lord —But the Russians are poor, they can't give you money, nor can they protect you if we occupy Cabul

Highness —You have deceived me

Lord —You have deceived yourself You thought too much of your importance

Highness —(*solus*) Let me screw as much as I can from these English I shall screw the Russians hereafter. (Turns his back upon the Viceroy and opens the Koran to soothe his troubled spirit, while His Lordship takes a novel from his pocket and begins to read top upside down and matters "An impossible problem To win him without being won, to flatter him without raising his importance

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	,	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	,,	6 0 0
Per mensem	,,	0 8 0
Single copy	,,	0 3 0
Back numbers	,	0 4 0
Local Subscription		5 0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be inserted per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, extra Short agreements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid In remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher values are not required

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885. No. 17.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renovates and develops the nervous energies, *strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder,* kidneys, lungs, liver, and is highly recommended and *used as a sovereign remedy* for the following maladies —

Asthma Shortness of breath, Coughs Dropsy Worms, Gravel Chronic Fevers Liver complaint *Palpitation of the heart Goitre* Nervousness Headache, Internal Stress, Physical Debility and pains in the Head Giddiness Gleet Hemorrhoids Constipation of the bowels *chronic rheumatism* Fifth Holder Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Ointment —

Burns, Ulcers Malignant Sores Rheumatic pains *Tetters Goitre Paralysis (from* palsy), Leprosy Rheumatism Cut Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a pustular nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1 Rs 2, Rs 3 8, Rs 5 and Rs 9 per phial packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Baranagore
Suburb of Calcutta
East Indian

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAMYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Pearl China Shell Ties, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING OPINIONS OF OUR NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY EDITION, 2,000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 8

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column do	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naroji, *Voice of India Office*, 16, Marine Street, Fort Bombay

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO.

For wonderful cure of Leprosy Leucoderma, Elephantiasis, Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very bad skin diseases in one month

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Re 10 8 and of large package for a month's *use, Rs 18 8 including packing*

The Chormoco being of three different *kinds patients are requested to state their* maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS

Dr Mackpherson says — I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy

Dr G S *Harvey says* "Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined

Dr R C Childers, L M S, says —"On *experiment I have found that Chormoco is* valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states

Mr R Mitchell of Dharmatolla Street Calcutta writes —" My brother, I am glad to inform you by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach, I shall trouble my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint

Hyderabad the 7th August 1883

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from leprosy of a very virulent type I subjects him a soiled with sores on the tips of his fingers (some of which were partially extremely) blotch appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away sensation to return to some of the benumbed parts, and in fact the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour and would be obliged by you kindly sending me another large parcel of the medicine intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully
(SD) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the benefit conferred on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a small white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation in the part or consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY

1704

Mrs * * * * *
First Street, No New Town,
Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had gather throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month time and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months use

Manjalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spending much money on medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUP PAO

Apply to

SCHUSZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects for —

I A historical sketch of the Veda the Doctrines, as far as they can be traced in the Veda Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A Review on the Sutras Mimansa and Brahma Sutras, their age authors, contents, objects and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sutraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sutraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankaracharya in his commentary

IV An exhaustive of the principal Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE ONE RUPEE A YEAR (POST FREE)

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

M L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure *for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for* malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, *&c.*, &c

8 ounce Phial 10 anas, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 anas

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure *Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury,* Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs. 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap-Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight-ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9 Bharam Hyjack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRH,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil' which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Simbulpur in C P.

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that, house No 532 with the vacant ground adjoining to it, Ulsur Pettah, and bounded on the North by public road, on the South by Garudachar's garden, on the East by vacant ground, and on the West by Hakkim Mohadeen Beg's house, is for sale It is at present used as a Coffee Room and is new and strong For further particulars apply to

GUBBI TOTAPPA
Merchant, Mamul Pettah,
Bangalore

ELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN

London 18th April—A telegram from Sir Peter Lumsden shows that Colonel Kitson received intelligence of the Anglo Russian [illegible] and several days before March 30 the date of the latter attack on the Afghans

Bombay 21st April—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Lumsden stating that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily

A telegram from Cabul states that Lord Wolseley has postponed his departure for Suakim, but in any case to establish as soon as possible

Suakim 19th April—A messenger has informed General Graham that 5 000 men belonging to the Amara tribe are ready to join the British to fight against Osman Digna

London 21st April—Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons this evening proposed a vote of credit of five millions sterling where Lord Hartington half millions or forty thousand pounds more than the Estimates and six and a half millions towards special preparations He also asked attention necessitates the preparation of a full and the forces for service in the Soudan and elsewhere

St Petersburg 21st April—Upon the other dispatches and given that central Asia to General Komaroff thus rendering regret in every detail Sir Peter Lumsden answered fully the Government enquiries and shows clearly that General Komaroff did no more than repulsing Penjdeh which was wholly defended The Afghans under much provocation across the great for Herat He contends to be said Komaroff statement that the Afghans advanced or had shown hostility The Afghans always occupied the left of the Kushk and did not cross the Kushk or menace General Komaroff The Russians constantly protested the Afghans forcing them to fight by advancing

It is understood that England has sent Russia a very gravely worded despatch on the subject

London 22 d April—*Evening* It is positively stated that despatches have been received from the Russian Government refusing to make any further inquiry into General Komaroff's statement in regard to the Penjdeh affair

A peaceable settlement of the question at issue is now despatched

The *Daily News* in a leading article this morning announces that the negotiations between the two governments are not tending towards a settlement and that England's forbearance will not be extended much further

London 23rd April—*Morning* Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening said that the Government had no [illegible] dence of extreme gravity in the Russian and that it was therefore inexpedient to make any statement to the House on the subject at present

Bombay 24th April—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Tirpul dated April 3rd The statement is confirmed that the Afghans advanced the greater part of their force of 7 000 across the river Khushkud entrenching themselves The Russians numbered 2 000 The Afghans retired on the 29th March and the Russians attacked driving the Afghans disorderly to Maruchack

The Valley Turcomans so far were neutral on April 9th

The Afghan defeat created a profound impression in Herat The Afghans state they had 900 killed with 300 wounded

Turcoman accounts of the battle state that the Afghans made less resistance than was at first reported

At the previous battle Colonel Alikhoff tried to persuade the commander of the Afghans to betray his position but he indignantly refused nearly resulting in a conflict

The Russians undoubtedly have intentions on Herat

The Russians are apparently advancing down the Murghab

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885

THE MYSORE SILLEDAR HORSE

When His Highness the Maharajah, the *other day, offered his troops—such as they are*—and all the resources of his State, to be utilised by the British Government of India, in meeting the crisis which Russia threatened to bring about in India, in seizing Herat and thence passing through Afghanistan to British India itself, many people shook their heads at the idea of the Mysore prince offering assistance, and there were some who even smiled at the not on that occasion we drew attention, in a leading article in these columns, to the military forces possessed by the Maharajah, and the estimate, of course, included the three cavalry regiments, or Silledar Horse, as they are called When we reckoned up *the numbers, we found that these regiments* consisted of about 388 each, including officers, petty officers, non commissioned officers and troopers and that there were, therefore, about 1164, all told located at Bangalore, Mysore, and Shemoga It is unnecessary, for the purposes of this article, to take into account the Barr, or Infantry forces, of the Maharajah, except to say, that, exclusive of officers, petty officers, non commissioned officers, fifers and drummers, and camp followers, the strength of the three regiments of Barr is 1185, and that these regiments, like the Silledars, are stationed at Bangalore, Mysore, and Shemoga The total number of cavalry and infantry (exclusive of non combatants) then, which His Highness the Maharajah can place at the disposal of the British Government of India—should the latter ever require such services—would be 2649 fighting men, not a very formidable force, we should say, for the second native prince of India to maintain It is, therefore, with considerable surprise that we learnt of a rumour—and we sincerely trust that it is only a rumour—that it is now under contemplation to still further reduce the numbers of the Silledar regiments We say *still further reduce because the* last reduction in 1878, brought down the numbers to their present figure, and we suppose that a cavalry regiment, to be of any use at all in field service, ought to number at least 400 troopers and, as we have shown above, the average number of troopers in the three Silledar regiments is below four hundred We quite agree with our contemporary of the Bangalore *Daily Post*, who has an article on the Mysore Horse, in his issue of Wednesday last, that if the rumour of this reduction is true, there can be no more signal proof of the financial straits to which His Highness the Maharajah is reduced, when he is obliged to listen to, and even initiate, measures of economy which are as distasteful to him as they are unpopular with his subjects We are indebted to the same contemporary for what follows below with regard to the past history of the Silledar Horse It would seem, then, that during the great famine of 1877 78, the committee appointed to consider and recommend measures of reduction in public expenditure suggested as follows — That the three regiments of Silledar Horse be retained, but reduced by absorption, by the *offer of pensions or gratuity, down to a* strength of 250 horse too each, as speedily as possible," Probably, this scheme of reducing cavalry regiments already reduced almost to attenuation, would have been carried out had not Brigadier General R C Stewart (then Major) who was Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr C B Saunders, C B strongly opposed the measure After pointing out that there was no necessity for the proposed reduction, which would only still further impair the utility of regiments which had been already reduced enough Brigadier General Stewart very justly said— "Is the State no longer able to support a sufficient force of horse to maintain the dignity of the Rajah? Is a party of fifty horsemen in future to be considered sufficient for the ceremonials and the escort of the Rajah? Is there, or is there not, an element of discontent and future discord between the Rajah and the British Government in thus depriving him of the small army which all Indian princes have about them, he the Mysore Rajah having a rank as high as other princes in India? Again, Brigadier General Stewart says —" The late reduction in accordance with the views of the paramount power has been acquiesced in Will the sovereign, even in the temporary depression of his country, acquiesce in the dismemberment of the whole of his military force? Can the treaty be broken without the consent of both contracting parties? The additional articles requiring the maintenance of the horse were drawn up in 1807 to modify and define *Article III* of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 Can these additional articles be placed in abeyance without, in the first place, redrafting the 3rd Article of 1799, and without the consent of the party most interested, viz,—the Rajah of Mysore?" The measure proposed by the reduction committee, however, was approved of by Mr Saunders the Chief Commissioner, who, in a letter to the Government of India dated 20th March, 1878 recommended it "as a *measure of* almost absolutely necessary economy at a period like the present, of great financial pressure although, as a political measure, it is one which under any other circumstances, I should have very strongly deprecated, is being a measure which is *sure to be very unpopular*, and is also calculated to cause considerable hardship to the classes which have hitherto always looked to military employment for the support of themselves and those dependent on them" Sir James Gordon then Judicial Commissioner, and a member of the Reduction Committee, also approved of the measure but in a very qualified manner, concluding his memorandum with the suggestion that the Silledars should be restored *to their full strength hereafter* Sir James said—" After the large reduction made comparatively recently in the Silledar force, a further reduction now can not but be very unpopular On the other hand, if the requirements are to retain anything of the character of a regular force, it is also a waste of power, and very destructive of military discipline, to employ such men on road patrol and other quasi-police duties in small numbers at a distance from headquarters If they could be relieved of these duties and a mounted constabulary gradually provided in their stead, out of the existing Police Budget, there ought to be no difficulty in carrying out the reductions proposed in the strength of the three Silledar regiments from 350 to 250 each or even to 200 each producing a saving of at least Rs 70,000, and considerably more if the lower limit be fixed The regimental organization being retained, the force would admit of restoration to present strength at a future time, if required A mounted constabulary would be a very desirable accession to the police force" Happily for the state and the dignity of the Mysore Maharajah and the cordial relations between him and the British Government of India, Lord Lytton, who was then Viceroy, disapproved of the proposal, and the Mysore Horse remains now what it was then It is, therefore, with unfeigned surprise that we have now heard of the report that a proposal is now under consideration to reduce the force, and that that proposal emanates from the Maharajah himself There can be but one reason for even considering such a measure, and that is, the straitened financial position in which the Maharajah finds himself He cannot move, he is bound hand and foot, as it were by the pressure of pecuniary difficulties, and His Highness and his advisers *think that there is no other department of* the state in which a reduction can be made, than in the military service, for the Civil departments have been much reduced already, and can bear no more reductions without altogether affecting their efficiency But in such an emergency, cannot the British Government in England and in India show some sense of justice and generosity? It surely, can Constantly, in these columns, we have called upon that Government to wipe off the famine debt of 80 lacs, incurred while its officers were administering the Mysore State, and to hold in abeyance for some years if it will not altogether give it up, the enormous military subsidy which the State pays to the British Government If these entreaties of ours are heard and answered, we do not think it will be necessary to introduce any more reductions in the Mysore State Service

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfect cure of habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking indigestion dyspepsia &c by use of per [illegible] Rs 5 to 8 per phial A P Mookerjee Bowbazar Calcutta Wanted Agents

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE

It is *evident*, from the telegrams of the past week, that the question of peace or war between Great Britain and Russia still hangs undecided in the balance, and that the probabilities are more on the side of war than of peace The *Daily News*, (London) it would seem, publishes a paragraph on the 24th (Friday last) in which it is stated that the only hope of the maintenance of peace between England and Russia that is possible, is an arrangement for the delimitation *of the Afghan frontier*, and that it is not yet altogether without hope that the correspondence between the two countries may lead to an understanding, so that, as we have said war and peace stand wavering on each side of the balance, and a few days hence, perhaps, either of them will kick the beam, and allay anxiety, or make way for certainty, which is far preferable to the present wearing suspense In the meanwhile it may not be out of place *to give here the* late Lord Palmerston's opinion of Russian policy and practice We take it from an extract from the London *Times*, which is as follows —" The policy and practice of the Russian Government has always been to push forward its encroachments as fast and as far as the apathy or want of firmness of other Governments would allow it to go, but always to stop and retire when it was met with decided resistance, and then to wait for the next favourable opportunity to make another spring on its intended victim In furtherance of this policy, the Russian Government has always had two strings to its bow—moderate language and disinterested professions at St Petersburg and at London active *aggression by its agents on the scene of* operations If the aggressions succeed locally, the Petersburg Government adopts them as *fait accompli* which it did not intend, but cannot in honour recede from If the local agents fail they are disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held is appealed to as a proof that the agents have overstepped in their instructions This was exemplified in the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and in the exploits of Simonitsch and Vikovitch in Persia Orloff succeeded in extorting the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi from the Turks, and it was represented as a sudden thought, suggested by the circumstance of the time and place, and not the result of any previous instructions but having been done, it could not be undone On the other hand Simonitsch and Vikovitch failed in getting possession of Herat, in consequence of our vigorous measure of resistance and as they failed, and when they had failed, they were disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held at Petersburg was appealed to as a proof of the sincerity of the disavowal, although no human being with two ideas in his head for a moment will doubt that he had acted under specific instructions—July 31, 1863, (*Vide* Lord Palmerston's Life, Vol II, 273, 12mo ed)

To add to the present complications between England and Russia France has begun a sudden, but not an unaccountable, policy towards Egypt, which, if pursued, *will bring England into hostile collision* with France, because for the latter to threaten Egypt is a menace to the former, and a " pretty kettle of a fish," as the homely phrase goes, will ensue Then, Great Britain, Russia, and France having begun a mighty war, it follows, as a natural consequence, that the other Great Powers of Europe will have something to say on their own behalf, and carry their words into action, namely, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Turkey The Government of the Khedive of Egypt stopped the publication of a scurrilous French news paper, published at Cairo, called the *Bosphore Egyptien*, in which the tendency of the writings was clearly to promote national animosities, especially against the Government of Great Britain, who are allies of Egypt The Egyptian Government, however, are doing their best to soothe the feelings of the French Government and the French people

at what they consider an unwarranted interference with the liberty of French subjects in Egypt, whose domicile, under a special act is not changed when they settle down in Egypt, as it is changed for them elsewhere in the world There has been no actual diplomatic rupture as yet between France and Egypt, and it is to be hoped that the offer of the Egyptian Government to admit the violation of the domicile act, in suppressing the *Bosphore Egyptien* and to apologise, will allay irritation in France and prevent a war, but it does look ominous that four thousand French troops on their way from China should be directed to stand from at Suez, with a view, we suppose of being at once landed on Egyptian territory, in case of a war But such a war must necessarily bring Great Britain and France into hostile collision, and if such should be the case—and for her own honour, England must protect her ally—the middle of this year will probably see the biggest European war since the campaigns of the combined great powers of Europe against France under the First Napoleon

Occasional Notes

THE Nawab of Jooneghur has created three scholarships with the object of sending Mahomedan lads to England to complete their education

IT is proposed to erect a monument to the late General Gordon at Shanghai, where he was well known and was held in the most affectionate regard

DOWN to the evening of the 2nd instant the Lord Mayor had received close upon £13,000 at the Mansion House, London towards the Gordon Memorial Fund

HIS Majesty's Government has confirmed an agreement with the Leadenhall Post Office for establishing a parcel post between India British Burma and the United Kingdom

THE honorary rank of Lieutenant Col has been conferred by the Queen on His Highness Maharao Rajah Sawai Mangal Singh Bahadur of Ulwar, and that of Lieut on Mawab Nizam ud din Khan of Mandot

THE Ripon Hospital at Simla will be opened early in May by Lord Dufferin The institution has cost fifteen thousand pounds and will afford accommodation for seventy patients, Europeans and natives The Civil Surgeon of Simla Dr Franklin will have charge of the hospital No Resident European Surgeon will be appointed

A London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing regarding the Tenancy Bill, says that there is some hope that wisdom will prevail in the India Office, and that the decision will probably be that the Bill will eventually be disallowed in some special points, and that the Viceroy will be admonished to let the question rest for the present

THE *Morning Post* says —"HR Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was selected last week for the command of a division on the North-West frontier of India The Queen has been much disappointed by the postponement of his Royal Highness's return to England, but at once sanctioned the appointment of the Duke to this important post"

AT the end of the official year 1883 84 there were 21 jute mills at work throughout India giving daily employment to 47,868 persons, of whom 20,491 were men, 16,331 women, 6,318 young persons, and 4,650 children All but two of the mills are in Bengal, most of them near Calcutta, one of the others being in Bombay, and the other at Vizagapatam

THE *Statesman* says that "every one will be glad to hear that the Tenancy Bill is not to be acted upon, until the whole subject has received the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government If the Zamindars take but proper steps to place their case fairly before the Home authorities, the Bill, we believe, will be vetoed, but they should address themselves to the task in earnest"

THE general activity in military preparations is extending itself to the harbour defences At Fulta, which is, after all, about the best prepared battery in India, a pier is being run up for landing shot and shell, and at monkey Point, Rangoon, which was probably about the worst, a number of 9 inch guns are being mounted A good stock of torpedoes, it is said, too, is ready for laying down in the Hooghly at the shortest notice

PANTIA BHIL has made his appearance in the Nemar District of the Central Provinces In one village he quietly cased the Malguzar of about Rs 1,000 or 1,200 The Bhil had taken with him a Police detective to witness his bold bad deed After the dacoity, a question arose how to dispose of the Policeman Some were for killing him outright, some for inflicting a visible punishment on him, so that he might show it to his *Ma bap* Government The latter course was adopted and the poor fellow's nose was cut off

THE Orthodox Hindus of Nuddea have addressed a letter to the District Magistrate for transmission to Government, with reference to Mr Malabari's proposal to abolish early marriages and introduction of widow remarriages These proposals, they contend, would be an interference with their religion, and characterise Mr Malabari's allegation that there is an express sanction on the Hindu *Shastras* as pure imagination If any social custom of the Hindus is to be changed or introduced the best thing to be done is for the eminent Hindu pandits to settle the matter among themselves,

A SPECIAL meeting of the Madras Hindu Pantheal Association was held at the Western Castle, Mount Road, on the evening of the 22nd instant, to invoke the blessings of the Almighty to avert the calamities of war which now threaten this country The proceedings commenced with a prayer Mr P Varda Row, B A and then delivered a sermon, in which he dwelt at some length on the despotic Government of Russia, on liberty, peace and happiness, and the safety, to life and property that the people of India now enjoy under the British rule The proceedings terminated with another prayer

In a short time a further section of the Southern Mahratta Railway system will be opened, not later probably than the middle of next month The line is now being inspected by a Government official The section to be opened is about 100 miles in length, from Hospet to Dharwar Hospet is already in railway communication with Bellary, where the Southern Mahratta Railway touches the Madras Railway system Between Bellary and Dharwar the East Deccan line joins the South Deccan line at Gadag In this way the Dharwar district will be brought into railway communication with both Bombay and Madras The journey from Bombay to Dharwar will be about 33 and from Madras 30 hours

THE *Hyderabad Telegraph* says that, fever, typoid we believe, is raging in the City of Hyderabad People attacked rarely live over the third day, and the disease has already created something like a panic In a city like Hyderabad, teeming with its thousand of half hidden and almost unknown purlieus, it is a difficult, if not impossible, matter to obtain anything like a near approximation of the actual number of deaths daily, but the mortality is large and is alarmingly increasing The sanitation is disgraceful, many of the thoroughfares in various parts of the city being simply impassible in consequence of the horrible stench has arising from the filth and garbage strewn about in all direction, and which no one thinks it necessary to remove

PROFESSOR MAX Muller on the loyalty of India —The *Indian Mirror* at the close of a long and exhaustive article on the loyalty of our people publish an extract from a letter of Professor Max Muller to a native gentleman of Calcutta Says the learned Professor —

"The short sighted policy of those who opposed the Ilbert Bill might have proved very mischievous if you had not so wise a man as Lord Ripon as your Viceroy He must feel amply rewarded by the feeling of loyalty that pervaded the people of India at the present moment I am glad to see some of your Princes offering their armies in defence of their Sovereign, the Empress How different this would have been, if the Government had alienated the good will of the people by yielding to the selfish clamour of the Anglo Indian community! Depend upon it, if you must have foreign sovereign, you would not get a better one than the Queen of England John Bull, with all his defects, is a fine fellow, and he will hold his own against the whole world If England should be conquered, the world would not be worth living in Just now, no doubt, the time is critical, and mistakes have been made, but you will see that England will hold her own, and Russia will not dare to touch India Much no doubt will depend on the loyalty of your people but on that point I have never had any doubt"

Local and Provincial

QOS AND M —A small detachment of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, now stationed at Bangalore, having been on Intrenching rejoined the regiment on Saturday last

THE 12TH ROYAL LANCERS —The 12th Royal Lancers, now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore, are still standing under orders ready for a start, at a moment's notice, for Afghanistan

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT, C AND M STATION —The Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station, reopened for business, after six weeks' vacation, on Monday last, when Major D P Maltby took his seat as officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station

A MISSIONARY MEETING —A meeting of the members of the Tamil Christian Mission in Bangalore was held, under the presidency of the Revd B Rice, at the London Mission Tamil Chapel, Infantry Lines, C and M Station, on Thursday last, at 6 30 P M, when a collection in aid of the Mission fund was made

THE AFGHAN QUESTION —We see, from the English papers, that Colonel G B Malleson, once the Governor to the Maharajah of Mysore, is about to publish a work on the Afghan Question and the Russian advance to India It is to be a concise *resume*, in a popular form, and to be published by Messrs Routledge Sons

PRISONER DISCHARGED —In what is now known as the Pettah Abduction case on which a police constable, one Krishna Rao, was charged with abducting a Rajput Girl, one Ghouse Khan, a witness for the prosecution was directed by the judge of the Chief Court, who tried the case to be charged and tried under sec 193 of the Indian Penal Code, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding Mr Ricketts, the District Magistrate of Bangalore, who tried the man, found him guilty and sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment On Tuesday last, Ghouse Khan preferred an appeal to the Chief Court, and was represented by Mr E S Smith, Advocate The presiding appellate Judges, Messrs C G Plumer and Thamboo Chetty, after hearing the learned Advocate for the appellant, quashed the conviction and directed the release of the man

THE LATE MR NARAYAN SHASTRY —There is a saying to the effect that we are to speak nothing but good of the dead, but like all proverbs it goes too far in its generalisation, for to speak or write only good of the dead would put a stop to all honest criticism of the character, actions, and lives of famous men or prominent citizens, after their death However, be this as it may We do not wish here to enter into a disquisition on the subject, but to record, with sincere regret, the death, at the early age of 45 years, of Mr N, Narrayan Shastry, which event took place, in Mysore town, on the 18th Instant A native of Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency, the late Mr. Narrayan Shastry was educated at Cumbaconum, after leaving which, he took to the profession of the law, and came down to the Mysore Province with a view to practice, in 1867, in which year, he was admitted as a Pleader of the Mysore and Coorg Courts He was, we believe, senior to all the Advocates in the Province After practising in Bangalore and Shimogah, he finally settled down in Mysore town in 1872 On a vacancy occurring in the public prosecutorship of the Mysore District, he was appointed to the post Mr Narayana Shastry took part and showed much interest in many public institutions in the capital city He was the Secretary of the Maharani's Caste Girl School, a trustee of Marimallappah's and Dannaya Bahadur's charities, and one of the Secretaries to the Ranga Charlu Memorial Fund Mr Narayan Shastry has left behind him a family and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

The death of Mr Narrain Sastry, Public Prosecutor, Mysore District, causes a vacancy in the judicial branch of the Mysore service Speculation is already afloat as to who will be his successor We understand that some persons in Government employ have put in their applications, and that some practising advocates have also been recommended for the post It is premature for us to discuss the question here, but rest content for the present with the hope that Mr Narrain Sastry's successor in office will not be a Malayalee when there are so many competent Mysoreans both in the ministerial office and the barr to choose from

Letters to the Editor.

SIR Not unlike the many rural fairs and festivals held in different parts of the country, this city regarded as an important centre, has its periodical shows and scenes that partake of a divine aspect and are merged with solemn worships Many and varied as they are it is not possible to trace their origin, and furnish an outline and the most note worthy among them appears to be the Karaga festival Tradition is unfortunately silent in regard to its origin and development into its present state but any how it has been recognised here as an antiquated custom descended from time immemorial, and the strict devotion and fervor with which it is being conducted even to this day bespeak its importance and celebrity This is a festival that is invariably held in the latter part of March as it was at this time of the year with the avowed object of commemorating the honor of the Pandava Princes headed by Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu. The simple mention of Karaga is not enough to inspire in one the high enthusiasm and thrill which generally cling to it Late at night, when the full orb of the resplendent moon emits a vast flood of light and when, under its spell the whole mute creation has been lulled into rest and repose you will find yonder Dharmaraja Temple near Ulsoor Pettah, a large concourse of people some moving irregularly up and down the streets, and others waiting with eagerness and impatience to catch, on the outset, a glimpse of the Karaga on its issue from inside the Temple with their loins and heels fully adjusted to follow it in a full gallop into all the important streets of the city The Karaga is no more than a pot made of soft wet clay near the bed of a Tank and brought into the Temple with due ceremony 4 days prior to its issue from the Temple, when it is preserved all the time attended with preliminary preparations and sanctifying ceremonies requisite for its parade On the 3rd day, it receives additional decorations of limes and flowers and it is then called Karaga A man of the Tigala descent to carry it on his head is chosen who it is said, should have the necessary aptitude for it by bathing in different tanks, by offering the required worship to the deity by fasting for a number of days, and what is most wanted, by possessing a vigorous frame of body equal to meet the expeditious task imposed on it. This man, when brought into the Temple, appears to be highly sensitive, and impressed with the

solemnity of the ceremony which is indicated by the multitude of people around him and by the vociferous shouts with which certain hymns are then chanted After this, when the time arrives for an onward move an outburst of shouts takes place, and the decorated clay pot known as Karaga is placed on the man's head and he then knows that really a very sacred task is imposed on him, on the success or otherwise of which, he imagines that his life or death rests, for it is traditionally proclaimed that his head would be decapitated, should the clay pot or Karaga chance to drop down from his head He is at once taken charge of by a myriad of armed men and led out into all important centres not unlike the British leader Cincinnatus who was, on being carried away as a captive to Rome, conducted by Roman soldiers into all its streets The Police are in no way inactive on this occasion, and they also form a portion of the armed rabble One would, when he should meet with this excited quasi martial mob all on a sudden, not fail to take it for a gang of dacoits or depredators whose appearances in the Moslem Rule were not unusual and unfrequent The class war that is raised on the occasion, the excitement and feverish zeal which take hold of the Karagas followers the rapid speed with which they move regardless of life and accident, the dense collection of people on all paths and roads the glamour of torches which lend a peculiar charm to the scene and the army of Mysore and diggers which the band of Tigala followers carry as a sign and proof, applying them now and then and to excessive din and clatter to their chests unhurt and attributing the invulnerable result thereby produced to the supernatural influence of the deities in whose honor they conduct the ceremony—contribute to impart to the Karaga a weird appearance not a little imposing, imparting and thus tend to place it above all the festivals that are celebrated in Bangalore under various devices and designs but under less exploitory forms The drama tic performances of Mahabarata in the Lascar lines in a distinct plot set apart for them in front of the Darmaraja Temple in charge of the Tamil people and Lascars chiefly intended to proclaim the drama character of Pandus and Krishna their ally, attracting as it does every night until it is completed extending over a fortnight or two, immense crowds of spectators and more so on the Karaga day, as well for the display of magnificent accounts narrated in the Mahabarata as for the atonement of one's sins effected on his regular attendance at the scene, are viewed as a great scheme of salvation, and all efforts are made to render them highly attractive and solemnly acceptable This heightens, whatever may be the purposes for which it is frequented, the effect of the Karaga night inasmuch as one will have to stroll from one end of the town to the other in a captivating moonlight amidst throngs of gay folks of all ages, colors, creeds, castes and characters subdued by their endless prattle and mimicry, and above all by the briskness with which they trudge along and renders the occasion one of the pleasantest diversions which both the eye and mind could possibly long for.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday April 25 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 21st April 1885 No 17—I Sussman, Civil Surgeon, Shimoga, is appointed, Superintendent of the Shimoga Jail and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of offences committed within the precincts of that Jail

No 18.—J G North, Amildar, Kolar Taluk, is granted two months privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Madhava Rao, Revenue Head Munshi, Kolar Deputy Commissioner's office, is appointed to act as 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Kolar Taluk, during the absence of Mr North, or until further orders

No 19—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered —

1 Swetadranagar from Anekal to Maddagiri Taluk
2 Syed Amir Hasan from Maddagiri to Anekal Taluk.

The 22nd April 1885 No. 20—The privilege leave of absence for 20 days granted to Assistant Commissioner Mr B K. Venkatavaradangar in this office No tification No 152, dated 27th February 1885, is commuted to leave on private affairs under Section 130 of the Civil Leave Code, and is extended to two months

No 21 Narasanna, Amildar of the Channagiri Taluk, was granted privilege leave for 27 days with effect from 16th February 1885

The 23rd April 1885 No 23—Mr Bapu Rao, Forest Apprentice, delivered over, and Mr C Narayana Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, received, charge of the Forest office, Bangalore District, on the afternoon of the 8th instant

The 24th April 1885 No 24—Mr J Cameron, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore, will also be Superintendent of the Government Museum Bangalore

The 24th April 1885 No 25—Capt A H Macintire, Secretary to the Dewan in the Police Department, is appointed Deputy Commissioner and posted to the Shimoga District

Mr G F Markhejohn, Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from Shimoga to the Kadur District

Khan-Bahadur Mahomed Ali, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, to revert to his appointment of Town Magistrate of Bangalore

No 26—Mr C Sooba Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for six days with effect from the 27th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of it

No 27—Brigade Surgeon J. Henderson, M D, is appointed Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, with effect from the 22nd March 1885

Mr H H Sparkes is appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, on probation

The 24th April 1885 No 52-5—Mr A Krishnaswamiangar, B A, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Police Assistant Commissioner and posted to the Kolar District

General Summary

MADRAS

Passing of Sixth Law The Bishop of North Arcot and Mr Cockburn Thomson the Salem Sessions Judge Trichinopoly Colleg, Chingleput Sixth Canara Rice Tax Cuppa Madras and Salem will at once give their opinion on the matter Two months to consider the question of such special rules in their districts till the end of 15 months to 10 days of the question is to be Mail

An Association of Graduates —It will be remembered that at a meeting of Graduates held at Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 31st ult it was resolved to establish an Association of Graduates of the Madras University for promoting the art of debate by means of a library and other means and with an eye to the formation of a Union for the purpose of joining the Social Science Congress Mr K Sreenivasa Murti was in the Chair Mr Ward asked who is the Secretary to the Committee —Hindu

Mr Carbonell's Cases —Mr Carbonell's case is to be tried Mr Carbonell's large number of cases in the Police Court is hardly worked to Kodikal Subramanya Iyer who is having the cases in Wandoor Cadi Pattanapuram by Mr F W Williams Mr Wedderburn of Agent through Mr Sullivan Pandiyan to Mr Ward for adjournment of the cases the wish of the Cassel and her interest in the cases in question —Hindu

The Indian Spectator —A Calcutta native paper remarks The Government of Madras is more enterprising than Bengal It is natural that Madras is a very good sign We native have no objection to a partition of the Empire to the same extent as Bengal and Madras the Bengal Government and Madras Government Mr Ashley Eden but by Government and Madras Government is most of all to be blamed We congratulate the Russians of Madras that they have not to wait for the Government of Bengal understand the necessity of making a common cause with us in a political agitation Desperation of the native cause will not be completed —Hindu

Extracts

THE MORALS OF OUR YOUNG MEN

The Indian Messenger —"Does any body over seriously think how the thousands of young men who are entering life with an English education year after year, are spending their time? What are their amusements and pleasures! What are the purposes to which they are devoting their leisure? Look into the University calendars calculate the large number of students who are annually plucked in the Entrance, First arts and B A Examinations and then estimate the number of young men who are prematurely beginning life in the world How are those young men spending their time? The little education that they received was not sufficient to create a permanent taste for study in their minds With the pressure of examinations their studies have completely ceased Consequently, when they return home from their places in the evening, they have not those intellectual recreations to fall back upon, which are such sources of enjoyment to men of a learned education and cultivated tastes How do those young men keep themselves occupied then? In our large cities, they often form parties from among their own class and spend their time in drinking in playing at cards, or in getting up concerts and singing parties where ever little restraint is put upon their heart and imagination In places like Calcutta, where there are public theatres, they frequent them in large numbers But these theatres, it must be borne in mind, are a fruitful source of moral corruption, no effort being spared to feed the wicked fancies of the younger generation There is another source from which immoral influence is constantly spreading It is the production of impure literature The mischievous activity of a certain class of writers whose only care is to live and prosper well in the world by the earnings of their pen, is incessant Authors with insignificant names, and having no position or responsibility are pouring forth productions of the most objectionable kind and these are finding free circulations amongst those half-educated classes that have no taste for better pursuits and studies"

LOYALTY OF THE INDIAN RACES

The Indian Mirror —The complications are becoming worse and worse on the frontier, and England has to face a great difficulty The worst part of the thing is that the times are bad What England should now do is to weigh all the circumstances of the case and be most careful in every step that she takes The present are quite different from former times. Not only Russia but Germany France, Austria, and even Turkey seem to be pitted against England We had however occasion to [illegible] satisfaction even at this moment in the knowledge that the affairs of India are now under the guidance of a statesman who is eminently fitted to direct them in the right and safe course Hitherto he has shown himself in every way equal to the difficulties of the present situation The tact, in which he has managed the business of the Conference at Rawal Pindi, in fulfilling the Queen's proclamation and the grand Durbar held in his honor, has more than upheld his reputation as a consummate diplomatist he has already made his mark on India His Excellency has already begun to gain a hold on our confidence so far as his treatment of the present crisis is concerned As question goes With so many and such great difficulties staring him in the face, Lord Dufferin has unmistakably acquitted himself of his part with the utmost credit Indeed England would do well to allow herself to be guided entirely by his Excellency's advice in the present crisis Indians always be safely held by England against any external foe, whenever it may be so long as the Indian people are prepared to give her their loyal support That the Indians are loyal to the backbone has been amply proved not only in the present crisis, but also on similar occasions before It is necessary, however that this loyalty should not only be maintained, but what is more it should be stimulated to a greater degree of ardour We cannot therefore too earnestly impress on Her Majesty's Government the necessity of encouraging the Indians to lend it every support by winning them over more completely to identify themselves with the English cause by every possible measure of conciliation

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS

The Indian Mirror —It is altogether out of our province to suggest what should be done in respect to the offers of the Native Princes But it seems to us that the Government can not possibly do better than gratify the feelings of the educated classes of the people throughout the country by sanctioning their admission into existing Volunteer Corps where possible, and by authorising the formation of separate corps in which Natives alone should be enrolled With a few months drill and discipline the Volunteer Corps aided by the local Police would be able to take on garrison duty in the less important stations and the regular troops, who would thus be set free, might be formed into Reserve force, held ready to be sent forward to any point or points where reinforcements might be urgently necessary Such a course was boldly and with complete success taken by Lord Lawrence, when Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the blackest days of the Mutiny Surely the spirit of that great man is not altogether extinct in the hearts of the living English statesmen in India The Indian people are docile, submissive and law abiding beyond measure and, as the Army of Defence will be more than able to keep any Russian invading force well in check on our frontier it seems to us that it would be mere waste of strength if the Government did not utilise its whole available regular force by employing it on the scene of hostilities and by replacing it with the local Volunteer Corps and the local police Such a course would produce a twofold effect in two ways It would, on the one hand, satisfy the people that the Government reposes entire confidence in their loyalty and attachment It would, on the other hand convince the Government that the people were really sincere and earnest in their desire to share in the defence of the Empire Above all, it would help the Government to form a proper estimate of the value to be placed on the military assistance of the people and it would lead the people to judge for themselves, whether and to what extent they are really capable of bearing arms in the service of the Government at this or any other emergency

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT

The Hindu The Madras Government professes supreme contempt for public opinion as well as for the requirements of a fair and liberal administration The press has repeatedly protested against the system of appointing the same individual to more places than one and of depriving by that means other qualified persons of their legitimate share in the patronage of the state But its protest has been a voice in the wilderness The regime of Mr Grant Duff shows no disposition to alter its attitude towards public opinion, and, in fact, the maxim seems to be that the voice of the people is the voice of the devil and that its condemnation of a particular measure is its best recommendation to the Government No ingenuity can find a justification for the appointment of Europeans as Translator to Government These fortunate gentlemen invariably hold other responsible offices to which every minute of the day's official hours should be devoted And what is worse, they in most cases get their work of translation done by the native Munshees, who are paid a pittance out of the large salary that they receive for the mere honour of holding their office The appointment of Translators is a standing scandal in this presidency While competent native gentlemen can be had for the place, which carries we believe a salary of 300 rupees a month Civil servants and other Europeans gentlemen already holding responsible and lucrative posts are appointed mainly on personal consideration And in the present appointment of Dr Macleane as Land Translator and of Mr Loffan as Canarese the public will see a jobbery which will not be possible in a country where public opinion is respected We do not know what proficiency in Canarese Mr Loffan can boast of, but we are sure that Dr Macleane knows less of Tamil than he knows of Canarese Are there not in this Presidency Graduates men who have served in ministerial offices in Judicial courts or have otherwise qualified themselves for the work of Government Translators and who possess sufficient knowledge of Vernaculars to produce something better than the obscure and unidiomatic translations which are periodically inflicted on the public This Dr Macleane was peculiarly fortunate officer For the past twelve months or so he has been on special duty compiling a manual of the administration of Madras He has been drawing full salary all along, we believe and in addition receives 300 rupees as Translator without doing much work The question of appointing natives as Government Translators was mooted during Lord Ripon's time but we suppose it was shelved aside, as so many other questions are done, through the undue influence of vested interests We think that the attention of the Government should be invited to the subject and to the evil of appointing men ignorant of the vernacular languages as Translators and of the same individual holding several offices to all of which he can hardly pay full attention

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone do		6 0 0
Kanarese alone do		6 0 0
Per mensem		0 8 0
Single copy		0 3 0
Half yearly		0 4 0
Local Subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion for line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements for the transitated, per line	0	2	6

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATAK PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885. No. 18.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Rouses and develops the nervous energies strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma Shortness of breath Coughs, Dropsy Worms, Gravel Chronic Fevers Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness Nervousness Headache, Internal Stones Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine Gonorrhœa Gleet, Fleorrhœa, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns Ulcers Malignant Sores Ringworms Itches, Tetters Chilblains, Paralysis (numbness), Leprosy Rheumatism, Gout Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1, Rs 2 Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MONCHERIF
Proprietor

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona China Silk Press, and patterns of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Specimen Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The Voice of India.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING REVIEWS OF THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

EVERY INPRESSION, 2 000 COPIES

Rates of Subscription in advance, including Postage

In India, per annum	Rs 10
In England do	£ 1
Single copy	Re 1 or 2 3

Rates of Advertisement in advance

Per Page, for each insertion	Rs 12
Per Column, do	8

CONTRACT RATES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION

Small Advertisements, 6 lines and under Re 1

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marin Street Fort Bombay

THE MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Dr SHAW'S CHORMOCO

The wonderful cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Elephantiasis Bronchocele, Psoriasis and very [illegible] diseases in one month.

Price of every package for a fortnight's use Rs 10 8 and of large package for a month's use, Rs 18 8 including packing

The Chormoco being of three different kinds, patients are requested to state their maladies so that proper kind may be prescribed

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr Mackpherson says —"I have seen Chormoco effect wonderful cures in two very bad cases of leprosy"

Dr G S Harvey says —"Dr Shaw's Chormoco is the best remedy for all cutaneous diseases I have ever examined

D K Chowder, Esq says —"On experiment I have found that Chormoco is valuable remedy for all complaints Dr Shaw states

M P Mitchell of Dharmatala Street, Calcutta writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach I shall try myself to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad the 7th August 1883

Messrs SCHULZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skilfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only I marked to my delight that the sensation commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 as your favour and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully
(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

Messrs SCHULSZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part on consulting some Europ medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUSTONJEE DODABHOY

From

Mrs * * * * *
First Street, No New Town,
Madras

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had suffered from enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a [illegible] time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

Messrs SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in its worst forms, and after spending much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R VENKUTI RAO

Apply to SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co,
Benares, India

"The Holy Treasures of the East"

OR

A HISTORY AND EXPOSITION IN ENGLISH OF THE VEDANTA SYSTEM BOTH AS A PHILOSOPHY AND A RELIGION

BY

Dr U GUPTA

Complete in 3 stout Volumes Each containing about 300 Pages

PRICE Rs 15 ONLY IN ADVANCE

This work is intended to be dedicated to *Her Royal Highness* the DUCHESS of ALBANY with a view to commemorate the sacred life of her late illustrious husband

It contains the following interesting subjects *Viz* —

I A historical sketch of the Vedantic Doctrines so far as they can be traced in the Vedic Hymns Brahmanas and Upanishads

II A dissertation on the Sutraka Mimansa and Badara Sutras, their age, authors, formal objects and their relation to the Sutras

III A literal translation into English of the Sutraka Mimansa (of which the original Sanscrit text shall be given in Devanagari) together with a translation of the entire commentary of Sankaracharya entitled Sutraka Mimansa Bhashya with Notes explanatory of the real meaning put upon them, by Sankara in his commentary

IV An explanation of the principal Variations in Doctrine exhibited by the later Vedantic writers subsequent to Sankaracharya

All letters and Money Orders are to be sent to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"CHARIARI"

OR

ILLUSTRATED ANGLO-VERNACULAR PUNCH,"

TO BE ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY FROM OCTOBER NEXT

Subscription, Rupees 6 a year in advance

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

"INDO EUROPEAN GAZETTE,"

WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO TRADE.

A News Paper of the size of Royal Quarto, 16 Pages, to be issued weekly from November next

SUBSCRIPTION STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, ONE RUPEE A YEAR (POST FREE).

Apply, with remittance, to

MESSRS SUTTON & RAMSAY,
AMHERST STREET,
CALCUTTA

M L MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 ans

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas.

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap-Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Paking 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRH,
13th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No. 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpur in C. P.

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that, house No 532 with the vacant ground adjoining to it, Ulsur Pettah, and bounded on the North by public road, on the South by Garudachar's garden, on the East by vacant ground, and on the West by Hakim Mohadeen Bog's house, is for sale It is at present used as a *Coffee Room* and is new and strong For further particulars apply to.

GURBI TOTAPPA
Merchant, Mamul Pettah,
Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

St Petersburg 25th April—An increase of officers throughout the Russian Army has been ordered

St Petersburg 26th April—The *Messenger Gazette* strongly urges a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulty

Bombay 27th April The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from its correspondent with the Boundary Commission, dated Tripoli, April 13th The Turcomans state that General Komaroff and Alikhanoff were recalled after the Tejdeh affair The Russians express contrition for the attack as it was contrary to the Emperor's orders However the Russians are now rather drawing back

Sir Peter Lumsden's party was somewhat involved in the disaster losing 24 men 87 mules and some camels The Persian soldiers suffered most

Local Simla, meanwhile questions the force of the Russians east of the Caspian covering 20 000 The garrison of Merv is estimated at 14 000

Shortly after the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Simla for Bombay on Saturday they suddenly returned, the reason for this being unknown

A later message states that the Duke of Connaught resumes the command at Meerut

The Viceroy has held a military Council and the result is that probably a large force will be concentrated at Quetta

Bombay, 27th April—The Legislative Department hope shortly to pass bills dealing with copyright including a clause reserving a monopoly by newspapers, for a certain time of news published in their columns

London 27th April—The *Times* publishes a telegram from St Petersburg stating the British Government has proposed that the Penjdeh affair be submitted to arbitration

London 27th April, 2 P M—Reuter's office announces on good authority from St Petersburg that war with England is considered to be inevitable

The Czar leaves to day for Moscow, where an Imperial Manifesto will be issued

Mr Gladstone introduced the motion for a vote of credit of eleven millions sterling, on account of special preparations and in doing so he declared that, the right not at war and indeed approximately was necessary in view of our obligations to the Ameer, and that England must see right done to the Afghans

The House of Commons agreed to the motion without a division and without discussion

London 28th April—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that an official telegram has been received stating that *Russian troops have occupied Merwchak* It is not stated whether the Afghans resisted this further act of Russian aggression

Afternoon—Lord Fitzmaurice replying to a question in the House of Commons to day, said that Sir Peter Lumsden had telegraphed from Tirpul, under date the 20th instant that the Russians have occupied Merwchak

London, 29th April—The Powers are urging Turkey to observe neutrality in the event of war between Russia and England

Turkey is actively increasing the defences of Dardanelles and Thermopylæ

Before the battle Russian letters were circulated stating that the Ameer was imprisoned in India

London, 28th April—Lord Wolseley has started for Suakim from Cairo

The Afghans ascribe that the conflict to Russian jealousy of England's active interference in Central Asia

A telegram from Lahore states that a programme is being arranged for the despatch of the First Army Corps up the Bolan Pass at the rate of two trains daily The complete transport will occupy ten days

London 30th April—The *Times* has leading article on *messages that the Russian proposal to the Russian Ameer* ment is that an enquiry be instituted into the Penjdeh affairs, and is coupled with an offer of demarcation of the frontier according to the Russian sense subject however, to the indispensable condition that Russia gives by treaty a clear and unequivocal guarantee that she will not under any circumstances, attempt to annex Herat

London 30th April—The Russian Government has published a report from General Komaroff, in which he denies the imputation contained in Sir Peter Lumsden's account that the attack on Penjdeh was premeditated

Bombay, 1st May—A telegram from Simla states that there is no foundation for the report that the Russians have occupied Merwchak

London, 30th April—Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that *Sir Peter Lumsden* had telegraphed that the news of further aggression by Russia with her occupation of Merwchak is unfounded The telegram further states that the Afghans still hold Bala Murghab

Mr Gladstone made a similar statement in the House Commons

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE PRINCES

It is a most gratifying fact to the natives and native princes of India that they have many true and staunch friends amongst the English in India, who understand them *well, know how to appreciate their national* virtues and good qualities, and do not hesitate to publish abroad the facts to those *Englishmen in England and elsewhere* who uninstructed and unenlightened on the subject, form opinions and sentiments which are ill founded, and being so, are inimical to that utter cordiality and good will that ought to exist between the rulers and the ruled, amongst the general population, and the paramount power and the native princes of India There is misunderstanding and misapprehension enough on the general question of the relations between the native princes of India and their English rulers, and the Native Press is even called to point out, as in duty bound, how frequently those relations are unhappy and even strained, but there is, we think, a great misapprehension and misunderstanding *about the* position, past and present, and to come, of the native princes of India towards the *British Government* of India Public writers, both in the Anglo Indian and the European press, have constantly maligned *the native princes*, by calling their loyalty in question and casting doubts upon their steadfastness, when the British Government of India might most need their services One of the great bug bears of Anglo Indian and English writers, is, the armies of the native princes of India. These publicists appear to believe that there is a standing menace to the stability of British rule in India, in allowing the native princes to keep standing armies, however small their numbers may be, and however weak the reason for their existence may be It is this accusation of disloyalty on the part of the native princes and the expression of nervous dread that they are allowed to maintain their own armies, which are as unjust and unfounded, as they lead to that deplorable mistrust which ought never to exist between the *British Government* and the native princes of India It is, therefore, with very great satisfaction *that we have noted and perused*, and have extracted into our this morning's paper, a long and admirable letter written by Sir Lepel Griffin, to the London *Times*, in which he shows by an excellent array of the facts of the past and recent history, the present and past position and the future destiny of the independent native states of India Sir Lepel Griffin's letter is in reply to a series of letters which appeared in the columns of the *Times* in autumn last, and which animadverted on what the writer assumed to be the too strong position of the armies of the native state, of India and their perpetual menace to the British Government Sir Lepel Griffin not only points out how unfounded are the fears expressed by English writers on the existence of the native armies of the Indian princes, but also how necessary it is that they should exist Sir Lepel then goes on to show how the armies of the various native princes are recruited and *constituted, and how natural it is that they* not only should be allowed to exist, but that they are sources of strength to the British Empire itself in India Finally, Sir Lepel Griffin satisfactorily proves that, however, official statistics may set down the number of the armies of the native princes of India at 350,000 and 1,237 guns, they could hardly turn out 30,000 efficient men and one really serviceable battery of artillery, so that, after all, the armies of the native princes of India are not so formidable, and English writers conjure up but a bug-bear when they speak of its menace to the British Government

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking and digestion dyspepsia &c, by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A T Mookerjee Baranagore and Calcutta Wanted Agents

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

It must be really a very tantalising thing to the whole English nation, and those, at home, and abroad, who wish it well that its destinies should be now swayed by a chief minister of the Crown of the type and characteristics of the Right Honorable W E Gladstone, and a Government founded upon that type and those characteristics It is very difficult, indeed, to make out what the Gladstone Cabinet mean by the way in which they are acting in their policy towards so dissimulative and aggressive a power as Russia The week before, there could be but hardly a doubt in any one's mind, even cursorily reading the telegrams, that war would have at once ensued between Great Britain and Russia, last week, the telegrams gradually announced to an amazed and disgusted public that prospects of peace had improved, and the last announcement made on Saturday last, was to the effect that England and Russia had referred their disputes to "arbitration," and the arbitrator was the king of Denmark What this "arrangement" might come to, heaven only knows, but one cannot help but exclaim, "Poor old England" Her present Liberal Government has subjected her to humiliation after humiliation, and her statesmen—we mean those at the head of the Government—do not seem to see the humiliation at all and appear to carry out to its utmost extremity the humble Christian doctrine (good in itself, in its place, and in proper time) of presenting the left cheek to the smiter when he has smitten you on the right cheek Practically, great Britain apologised to France, when Mr Gladstone's Government advised the Khedive of Egypt to express the regret of his government at the suppression of that scurrilous and lying *paper the Bosphore Egyptien* It was a British officer, acting on the authority of his Government who closed and sealed the office of the paper and *turned away the* workmen, nevertheless, when France threatened Egypt with invasion, it is Great Britain who advises a most abject apology, and now comes this "arbitration" between Russia and Great Britain, and the arbitrator is to be one of the kinglings of Europe! By the way the present British Government is getting on, one would fancy that the sole object of Mr Gladstone and his colleagues in office was to compel the great country they are supposed to represent with honour to eat humble pie of the meanest description wheresoever it may be had

Occasional Notes

CHOLERA is reported to be making and havoc in some of the suburban bustees of Calcutta

MANY of the officers with the troops in Egypt are already volunteering for service in Afghanistan

THE Amir is just investing some lakhs in the purchase of Indian Government paper This fact points to one thing—the main chief of the Ameer's Government is the stability of the British empire in India

RECENTLY in Germany a scientific journal made the statement that it would be beneficial to the eyesight to print books in dark blue ink on pale-green paper The first volume printed in this way, "The Natural History of the Women of Berlin," has made its appearance

THE Dewan of Pilanpore has supplied to the *Bombay Government* two hundred transport ponies at his own cost Captain Hunfrey went to Pilanpore last week expressly to inspect them with Colonel Woodhouse, the Political Agent, and found them very suitable for service

THE estimated expenditure to the end of August on war preparations in India, if continued on the present lines, will, the *Pioneer* understands, be in excess of three and a half crores. The provision for this will probably be made by curtailment of expenditure on railways, and by a special loan

THERE will be no income tax in India to raise money for military expenses, but the money will be found by suspending grants for railways, and by raising a special loan. The Bengal-Nagpore line is one of the first to suffer; the sum at present allotted for expenditure on that line has been cut down to about five lakhs only

THE gravity of the latest news from Europe, says the *Pioneer*, is, of course, fully recognised at Simla, where the Viceroy summoned a meeting of the Executive Council on Tuesday morning last "But nothing more can be done in India than to push on preparations, the issue of events being controlled wholly in Europe"

ONE lakh of rupees is being expended on the Rangoon defences All the available steam launches are being fitted up for torpedo purposes, and to carry armament. Further telegraphic and heliographic communications are being arranged, and guns are being rapidly mounted at Monkey and Chokey Points commanding the principal channels of the river

A FATAL accident has occurred to a Bhownaggur Prince Prince Bhagatsingjee, the second son of the Maharajah, was driving on Tuesday evening on the Gadechi Road, when the horses shied, and the prince was thrown out of his carriage, and received serious injuries, from which he died on Wednesday He was a sharp intelligent young boy, seven years old. The third prince, who was also in the carriage with his brother, was thrown out, but received no injuries

THE establishment of a Parcel Post between India and the United Kingdom has finally been decided upon The idea of introducing a value payable parcel post has been abandoned The Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce cordially approved of, but the Madras Chamber objected to the introduction of the value payable system, and the Government, after a second reference to the Chambers seems to have come round to the local Chamber's opinion on the subject.

THE pressure of the Afghan crisis is stated to be making itself severely felt in the civil departments of the Government of India All business not of a routine nature is practically at a stand-still, the Viceroy having little time to devote to matters not connected with foreign and military affairs Any undertaking entailing extra expenditure is compulsorily shelved Among other important questions affected by this state of things is the Government policy regarding education That matter was to have been taken up this Simla season, but as there is apparently no money to spare for the advancement of education, the subject is likely to be laid in abeyance

THE *Indian Spectator* says —His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made an impressive declaration the other day of his loyalty to the British Power and his determination to serve it at any risk and cost This was, we believe, the second offer made formally, the first having been made in writing some time ago The Maharaja declared himself to the above effect in the presence of Sir Lepel Griffin and General Phayre, after a review in their presence of his entire regular army There has been some talk of late of reparation being about to be made to this outspoken but truly loyal Mahratta ruler for what he has suffered ever since the dark days of the Mutiny No occasion could be more appropriate than the present. Surely, justice could be done to Holkar's claims without least prejudice to the claims of others, living or dead? His Highness has been made to live under a cloud the best years of his life We have grieved deeply over his misfortune, though more or less silently, because we have never had faith in violent advocacy which too often ruins the object of it. But there can be no doubt that any satisfaction given to Holkar at the present moment will be accepted by the public as a personal no less than a national satisfaction

Local and Provincial.

CAPTAIN MACINTIRE.—Captain A. H. Macintire Deputy Commissioner, left Bangalore for Shimoga on Thursday last, to take up his appointment.

SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.—The Soldiers Industrial exhibition, which was to be held at Bangalore, next October, has been postponed, in consequence of the impending war with Russia.

TRANSPORT DEPT.—Major Wylly, Transport officer, Bangalore, has been transferred to Quetta, to take charge of the Transport Department there. Major Wylly left on Thursday last.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.—Hospital Assistants J. Thomas, V. L. Ramaswamy, and Osman Khan, now in Bangalore, have been posted to the Q. O. Sappers and Miners, with a view to going on field service.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Lyall the British Resident, and the Assistant Resident Mr. A. H. P. Martindale, left Bangalore for Ootacamund Sunday before last, and will remain away for about two months or six weeks.

DOGS AND SNAKES.—The total number of dogs killed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in the month of April was 123, at a cost of Rs. 30-6, and the total number of Cobras killed in the same period was 33, at a cost of Rs. 12-12.

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY.—Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, the District Magistrate, C. and M. Station of Bangalore, inspected the British Resident's Treasury on Friday last, in company with Mr. L. Forest, the Chief Treasury Officer. Colonel Smith condemned the building in which the Treasury is kept as totally unsuited for the purpose.

EXCHANGE OF SILVER NOTES.—In consequence of the present unsettled state of political affairs the Bangalore merchants positively decline to accept Government currency notes in lieu of rupees. The result is that the Resident's Treasury has had to despatch currency notes to the value of two lakhs of rupees to Madras, to have the same exchanged in current coin.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, MYSORE.—A short while ago, Dr. McGann, the Mysore Durbar Surgeon, assisted by apothecary Castello, examined the pupils of the Mysore Medical School, with very satisfactory results. The pupils are almost all Brahmins, and this was the first time they were subjected to an examination. One of the students, Moolah, was *facile princeps* amongst the whole.

LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.—The Rev. J. H. Walton, principal of this school has been erecting a laboratory room for the teaching of science, and has represented the matter to the Town Municipal Commission for a grant of Rs. 500, for the completing of the same. Mr. D. Sham Rao, the Amildar of Bangalore, is of opinion that the Board should for the present sanction Rs. 200 only. The subject has not been finally decided.—*Spectator*.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE RED HILLS TANK DISASTER.—The Government has consented to grant advances to certain sufferers from the breaching of the Red Hills tank, for the purchase of cattle and seed grain, free of interest to be repaid by fixed instalments in four years.—*Mail*.

STATE PRISONERS AT OOTACAMUND.—As negotiations are at present pending between the Nepalese and British Governments regarding certain Nepalese state prisoners now at Ootacamund, these are to be allowed to go on parole and the police guard over them withdrawn.—*Ibid*.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.—At a public meeting of the Triplicane Literary Society, held on Saturday evening in the Society's premises, at which Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A., editor of the *Hindu*, presided, Mr. Vankipuram Bashika Charlar, B.A., B.L., read a paper on "the present state of the people of India." There was a good attendance, among the persons present being Mr. John Adam, Mr. W. L. Piercy, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rau, Mr. Sankara Nair, Mr. Gopala Nair, and Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon. The lecturer having finished his lecture, discussion was invited when Mr. Piercy expressed his conviction that the interests of the ryot population were sorely neglected, and that the poor people were fearfully taxed. Mr. Adam said that the question of the amelioration of the condition of the ryots was not particular to India and he pointed to Ireland as a land that had frustrated the best efforts of a liberal Government to grapple with the question of improving the status of the agricultural classes. Commerce was in his opinion, an important factor which made a country wealthy. In referring to the question of education, Mr. Adam said that Government had done everything it could towards extending education, and it was nothing but proper that the laudable efforts of Government should be supplemented by private enterprise. The speaker congratulated the trustees of Pachaappah's charities on the independent spirit they had exhibited in giving up the Government grant to the College which grant was to be given under certain strict conditions which were not altogether unobjectionable. After a little more discussion the chairman made an elaborate speech in which he submitted with all deference that free trade had done more to ruin India than benefit it.—*Ibid*.

Extracts.

THE NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Indian Daily News*.—It would seem that Mr. Grant Duff has been allowed to carry his point in respect of the nomination of member of the Native Civil Service of his Presidency despite the indignant protest of the Indian native public to the Viceroy. The recommendation of the Madras Government was not it will be remembered founded on the results of the competitive examination but as we understand only on the Governor's opinion, whether pure favouritism or what else, the result was strongly felt at Madras to stamp the competition as a farce and to defeat the object of the Government of India in directing that a competitive examination should be held. Accordingly it was thought with some confidence that an appeal to the Viceroy pointing out how the results of the examination test had been ignored by the Madras Government, would have the effect of inducing the Government of India to refuse sanction to Mr. Grant Duff's recommendation. But we now see it reported that the young gentleman recommended by the Government of Madras has been nominated to the vacant post. This is a matter, we consider in which the Government owes some explanation to the public of the reasons why the examination results were set aside in making the selection. As the affair stands it is explained, it is calculated to operate in the direction of preventing the best class of men available from coming forward to submit themselves as candidates for posts in the Native Civil Service. Young men who may be eminently well qualified will naturally argue that it is useless for them to undergo the trial and care of an examination test if after all, some candidate who may be at the bottom of the list is to be chosen because he happens to be his father's son, or for some equally cogent reason.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Indian Spectator*.—There is so much of earnestness and honest good sense in the Viceroy's reply to the Lahore branch of the Indian Association praying for a revision of the Arms Act and the enrolment of Natives as Volunteers that it will not be very difficult for reasonable men to be reconciled even to their disappointment. His Excellency fully appreciates the value of the generous offers of cooperation from the Native public. But he wants time to consider the feasibility of the proposal in all its aspects political, military and national. If once Government recognises the necessity of action in the matter what remains is that they should approach them in a manly spirit determined to meet confidence by confidence. It is not a mere utopian benevolence that we demand to them that a [illegible] practical statesmanship which will lord [illegible] Union of the Empire in its real sense. They need not be afraid that all classes of the subjects will press forward for enrolment. And even if such a demand is made Government will keep it open to the authorities to circumscribe its area by stringent regulations. Would English officers of position publicly sign an enrolment of native volunteers in Madras and let an Englishman write to the *Pioneer* and another in the *Bombay Gazette* pointing out the necessity of Government encouraging the movement and anticipating bad results from it? Is it disappointing to see the Madras authorities formally refuse sanction to a patriotic proposal. This can not be regretted in the interests of Government more than of the native community. Perhaps there are technical difficulties in the way. But that as it may we should be sorry if the promoters gave up the cause without a full trial. The question must be kept open till some concession is made. By this refusal the Madras Government has placed itself in a somewhat awkward position.

THE PENJDEH AFFAIRS.

The *Times of India*.—The telegrams from our Special Correspondent with the Afghan Commission, which we published yesterday, contain by far the fullest account of the Penjdeh affair that has yet reached us and, curiously enough, corroborate General Komaroff's version rather than that of Sir Peter Lumsden. Sir Peter Lumsden, it will be remembered, had stress upon the patience and forbearance displayed by the Afghans, and declared that the conflict was due to the action of the Russians. General Komaroff, on the other hand maintained that the Afghans had crossed the river at Penjdeh and entrenched themselves on the Russian side, and in accordance with English advice, had declined to evacuate their entrenchments. He then advanced his troops, still courting a peaceful settlement of the question. The Afghans opened fire, and a charge of their cavalry rendered an engagement inevitable. These two statements, as Mr. Gladstone says are in "direct conflict," and the wrangle over them is supposed to have interfered with the peaceful negotiations of a few days back. What light, then, does our correspondent throw upon the matter in dispute? He writes:—"The Afghans advanced the greater part of their force, numbering about 2,000 men across the Khoshkeh which had become swollen and entrenched themselves there. The Russians also numbered about 2,000 men under General Komaroff. The Afghans had no breechloaders, and were otherwise but indifferently armed. Proceeding the conflict the Russians preferred a demand that the Afghans should retire from their entrenchments. The Afghans refused to do so, and the next morning the 30th March, the Russians made their attack. The Afghans offered a stout resistance, and two companies were completely massacred in the trenches, one general officer being wounded. In all the loss about 700 men. Sir Peter Lumsden or one of the British officers to run round to their rear after the fight. The Afghans, after being driven from the entrenchments, retreated in disorder to Maruchak. The massacre has sent a thrill of horror throughout Turkistan. This evidence is so important that we need not apologize for quoting it at length. Our correspondent adds that Akkhanoff nearly came to blows personally with the Afghan commander in an attempt before the battle to persuade him to surrender the entrenchments. The attack seems to have degenerated into a massacre, but so far as the first advance goes our correspondent's evidence is on the side of general Komaroff who, according to the Russian newspapers would "have failed to do his duty if he had not attacked." It has we know, been "positively stated" that Russia has refused to make any further enquiries into the affair. But Reuter who sent us this message, owned it rewards that the statement, wherever it had been made, had not been confirmed. The last official word concerning it came from Mr. Gladstone who said it was necessary to await the arrival of further details. But facts that are notorious among the members of the English Commission cannot be concealed.

The *Indu Prakash*.—We are spending an immense sum of money to gain over the friendship of the Afghans. The cost of the Afghan Boundary Commission itself is enough to startle the best Indian financier. Sir Peter Lumsden alone draws a monthly salary of Rs. 12,000 and the cost of the Commission is likely to amount to some crores. In addition again to the permanent subsidy of 12 lacs a year which we have to give the Amir every year, there are the expenses of the Rawal Pindi Conference and the presents made to Abdul Rahman by the Viceroy at the recent Durbar. Our financial outlook is of the gloomiest, and Sir Auckland Colvin shall have to lay additional taxation to recoup the Government for these increased liabilities. What the money we are spending and have spent to keep the Afghans in good humour and to induce them to fight on our side in the event of our going to war with Russia will prove as money useefully spent is yet doubtful. The fact, however, stands that we have most profusely bestowed our money on them. Dost Mahomed got from us 5 lacs of Rupees in 1857 and 21 lacs in 1867. His successor, Sher Ali, obtained 12 lacs in 1868-69, 10 lacs in 1873 and 3 lacs in 1872. In 1879 Yakub Khan got half a lac. In 1881 we gave Abdul Rahman 10 lacs. This brings the amount to nearly a crore. When and how we shall get our money's worth from a people who have thus tasted of our liberality in the most liberal manner no one can predict. The fact that we have spent our money to please the Afghans like water reminds us of Sir John Kaye's observation that the term "deficit" began to figure in our Budgets from the time of the first Afghan war. In his "administration of the East India Company—a History of Indian Progress," published in 1853 occur certain remarks, which may be usefully quoted at the present moment. Here is how he shows that Indian finance began with deficits from the time of the first Afghan war:—

"It is easy to trace the causes of this continued deficit. In the financial year 1835-36, the Indian revenues yielded a surplus of nearly a million and a half. In the following year, the surplus was a million and a quarter; in the next three quarters of a million. In the next year (1838-39) the surplus had altogether disappeared, and the awkward word "deficit" appeared in the accounts. Then came the Afghan war. A British Army was pushed across the Indus and the deficit for the year 1839-40 reached the alarming amount of more than two millions sterling. From this time to the year 1842-43 there has been an average deficiency of a million and a half a year. How these extraordinary expenses swelled the Indian debt may easily be seen. In 1836 the debt amounted to less than thirty millions; in 1850 it had nearly reached forty seven millions. The debt had been reduced in the former year by the application to that purpose of a portion of the Company's commercial assets, realised on the cessation of their commercial privileges. At the outset of the war in Afghanistan there was an abundance of money flushing the public Treasury. There was the happy surplus of three good years to indent upon. It was not therefore, until the beginning of the year 1841, that the financial embarrassments of the Indian Government gathered so oppressively around them, that they could only look for extrication to the opening of a new loan. Then they began to borrow money at five per cent interest; and as affairs beyond the frontier grew worse, and a new war was undertaken to repair the disasters of the old, it was not until the commencement of 1843 that the subscription was closed. During that interval five millions of money had been received into the Treasury of India. The debt then in 1843 amounted to thirty six millions sterling. A new four per cent loan was then opened but money came in slowly at this rate of interest, and from February 1843 to October 1846, only two millions and a half were attracted to the hand of the Government financiers. By this time Sikh war had commenced, and more money was required. It was necessary therefore, to stimulate the cupidity of the money-holders by the offer of a higher rate of interest. The five per cent loan was therefore re-opened in October 1846 and from that time to April, 1851, during a portion of which the second Sikh war was in full operation, eight millions and a half were subscribed. The debt had then been swollen by these additions to nearly forty seven millions. The increase of interest since 1839, payable on this debt, is ninety lakhs of rupees, or nearly a million sterling per annum.

But the full extent of the evil is not here adequately represented. But for these exhausting wars we should have had a continued surplus, and been able to reduce the original debt. The cost of our military operations far exceeded the amount subscribed to the loan. The aggregate excess of ordinary military charges from the year 1838-39 to 1850-51 amounts to more than twenty millions and a half and the excess of extraordinary military charges to upwards of seven millions. The Company's financiers, indeed, estimate the cost of these wars at thirty millions. "We have already," they write, "explained the grounds on which we have come to the conclusion that thirty *crores* had been expended in increased military charges since 1838-39, and we have now shown that five and three quarter *crores* more have been paid for interest on the money borrowed in India." And when these wars, beyond our north-western frontier, commenced the country was only beginning to recover from the exhausting effects of another great war beyond our south-eastern boundary. The Burmese war in 1824-26 cost fifteen millions of money."

MYSORE POLITICS.

The *Statesman*.—In peace when men feel they have more time than they can spend, the affairs of Native States receive but scant attention on the part of the public. The actions of a Collector or a Magistrate in British India become the topics of newspaper agitation in India and of parliamentary interpellation in England, but the doings of the rulers of the Native States and their ministers are scarcely known beyond the limits of their territory. I therefore think it almost hopeless to attempt to draw public attention to the state of things in Mysore, at a moment when the minds of the people are greatly unhinged by the greed of Russia. The petty and un-

ostentatious intrigues of ambition in a Native State sink into insignificance by the side of the grand schemes of Russian aggrandizement and the still grander preparations made to meet them. But as the tactics of the party now in power in Mysore are such as to affect the well-being of the people permanently, I trust you will excuse me if I obtrude the grievances of Mysore upon your attention at this rather odd time

You may not be unaware how eagerly we had looked forward to the transfer of Mysore to Native rule From the day Her Majesty's Government decided that the royal family of Mysore should be maintained on its throne, a number of men began to qualify themselves for the responsible situations to which they expected to be called on the restoration of the province, and if justice had had its course, Mysore would have had one of its own men as Dewan. But the appointment of Sir James Gordon as the last Chief Commissioner and first British Resident wrecked all their prospects The moment he came to power he identified himself with a party of Madrassees in Mysore For reasons best known to himself he felt that his name and fame were inseparably bound up with the fortunes of that party. The leading men of Mysore who were well-fitted to serve their country, by their birth, education and intelligence, were ousted out of their rights An able and experienced officer, a native of Mysore, whom the people had expected to become the first Dewan, retired from the service in disgust Others were compelled to retire in their prime of life, and their places given to outsiders When Mr. Rangacharlu died, the people hoped that one among themselves would succeed him But it was not to be so Sir James had another protege to oblige, and again the claims of the Mysoreans were set aside The State service is now overstocked with Madrassees The Dewan, his Secretaries, the two Native judges of the Chief Court, one of whom was imported by the present Dewan, the palace officials, are all Madrassees, while for every one of these posts a competent native of Mysore with ability, experience and University honours to boot, could be found Add to this list, a Madrassee Deputy Commissioner, a number of Sub Divisional officers, Munsiffs, Engineers and Surgeons An Engineer, a Surgeon, a Munsiff, and a School Master were all imported into the province within a month or so A native of Mysore, an M A, and B L, who was appointed a Munsiff of the 3rd grade on Rs 150 was considered very fortunate, while a Vakil of the Madras High Court, not a whit superior to him was at once made Munsiff of the 2nd Grade on Rs 200 While a Madrassee B C E got into the service of the state without much ado, a native of Mysore, an L C E, had to cringe and bow for a place A salary of Rs 50 or 30 is considered ample for local graduate, while a graduate from Madras begins service with Rs 100 A native of Mysore is asked to go to Dhora Doon to qualify himself for employment in the Forest Department, while a Madrassee without any such qualification is at once made a probationer and ranked as an officer in the department I could multiply instances, but the above are enough to show how the educated natives of the province are slighted of their claims for employment in the service of their own country passed over. It is urged in the case of appointments in the Medical and Engineering Departments that there are not enough of trained hands on the spot, and Government is obliged to look for them elsewhere If, in all other cases, the Dewan had given local talent fair play, the plea might have been accepted as good. He has not done so He has in many instances supplanted local talent. But granting that there are not hands enough, why should the Dewan be in a hurry to send home those who are in the service now? Why should he not wait till those who have gone abroad for those special studies come back? The British Government hold the interests of the Maharajah in trust for him for a long period Is not the Maharaja's Government bound to hold the interests of its subjects in trust for them, instead of expediting arrangements, which have the effect of permanently shutting out the legitimate subjects from important positions in the service? In common fairness and in the interests of the people, the administration of the country should have been placed in the hands of the Maharaja and the leading men of the province who would have looked to the interests of the people better, but the arrangements made by the first British Resident have subjected both to the sway of his proteges There is no scope for local talent now, and there will never be any, if the present repressive policy is continued. The Madrassees will come again and again and breed in and in, and the legitimate subjects of the Maharaja will be nowhere in the body-politic of Mysore While outsiders find homes and snug berths in Mysore, her educated young men are leaving the province one by one to take their chances of life elsewhere A section of a respectable family of Mysore has got himself disowned by the Maharaja to domicile himself as a subject of her Majesty I leave the public to draw their own inferences from these facts If there should be no interruption of good feeling between the Maharaja and his subjects if native rule in Mysore is to be popular, the Dewan should at once change his programme completely But who will persuade, if not compel, him to do so? The Maharaja is either unwilling or unable to do it; and who will?

A NATIVE OF MYSORE

NOTE —This is a very important letter, and we venture to commend it earnestly to the notice of the Supreme Government For many years now, has this abuse of filling Mysore with Madrassees been going on, to the great discouragement and demoralisation of the people A reform should be instituted at once.—ED, S

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

SIR I get Griffin writes to *The Times* —

Sir—Certain articles which appeared last autumn under this heading in *The Times*, and which have since been reprinted in book form, attracted much attention, and could scarcely fail in both in England and in India Clever, learned and clear in style, they gave concrete form and expression to those vague sentiments of distrust and misgiving which a study of the recent statistics of the armies of the native States of India are so eminently calculated to inspire They endeavoured to prove that these armies are neither their owners nor any thing but the British Government in India in relation to the maintenance of internal peace within the borders of Hindostan and the protection of native States against external aggression, while, if useless for purposes of defence, they were still most fatal and dangerous in the extreme weighing with taxation the prosperity of the princes and largely increasing the expenditure of the British Government by requiring the maintenance of large forces as the check and counterpoise

I do not think that the princes of the Indian Government can fairly complain of the manner in which the subject of native armies has been discussed in the letters to which I refer Nor the subject is more closely connected with the welfare and security of our Indian Empire, and if the armaments of feudatory States are overgrown and dangerous it is surely wise to consider whether and to what extent circumstances have made it difficult or impossible for us to do so Nor can Indian princes expect to remain for ever in a position of isolation, absolutely independent of the rest of India The great Mahratta chiefs, by their virtues or by the utility to the Empire, demonstrate and justify their right to that consideration which would only be accorded to those who show themselves to be in sympathy with and participators in and with the general and just demand for freedom and progress

I am not however without hope that, without any breach of official discretion, I may be able to suggest to the thinking English mind that the question of native armies is to be viewed with altogether other eyes than those with which the distinguished author above alluded to have regarded them I have been intimately and officially connected with about 100 of the ruling princes of India, with all indeed of Rajputana, group excepted, whose territories lie between the high ranges of the Punjab Himalayas and the Nerbudda for many years I have been accustomed to regard their forces and their efforts in much a manner as that Maharajah Holkar was good enough to show me his whole army on parade, himself commanding and British officers only being present, in the shadow of the famous Mahratta Topes at Sanchi, the centre of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's camp, before my tent. Nevertheless my acquaintance with native States and their armies should enable me to note the most adverse to the latter I feel to contend that they constitute no danger to British supremacy and that the embarrassments which a few of them might in an exceptional circumstance cause is as nothing compared with the advantage and strength which a wise policy might derive from them I do not believe that the princes or even land owners to be found in the Sind valley, or in the Punjab Hindoos and the Nerbudda,

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885. No. 19.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA;

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0 0
Per mensem	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	1 0
Back numbers	"	0	4 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.* Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of *half anna value, the latter account* and by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops.

Renews and developes the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, bladder, kidneys, lungs and liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a sovereign remedy for the following maladies —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic deposits and mucus in the urine, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Fluor-albus, Ulceration of the bowels Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh.

By external application, Dr G. B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (simple palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1, Rs 2, Rs 3-8, Rs 5-4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to.

A. T MOKERJEE *Proprietor*

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Watches Teas. Cutlery &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the managing partner.

Spectacles Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

M L. MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re. packing* 4 *ans*

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism. also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 *ounce Phial Rs.* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans.*

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2. *Packing* 4 *annas.*

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet; and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight-ounce Phial 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans.*
No 1 *Do do* 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

9, *Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
13*th January* 1885

MESSRS

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable I areel.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO, BAHADUR,

Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State

Via Simbulpur in C. P.

ELECTRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

London, 2nd May —The Government has chartered eleven transports for the conveyance of reinforcements to India. Two thousand troops will sail for India next week in mail steamers

Bombay, 4th May —*The Bombay Gazette publishes a* telegram from London stating that out of a large number of transports engaged sufficient for 15,000 have been set aside, destination unknown Much significance is attached to this news

There is a prospect of the military mission to Tokoma being successful Owing to Russian exactions the Shah is predisposed to an alliance with England Persia has already shown her antagonism to Russia by occupying the Ardeben Pass

London, 4th May —The *Daily News* in a leading article, announces that the Russian reply has been received and is considerably, and that a Cabinet Council was held on Saturday when the reply was favourably considered

London, 4th May —The *Times* in a leading article says that while the Russian Government is willing to treat the British proposals as the basis for further negotiations, it is still deemed incompatible with the honor of the Russian army that the events of the 30th March should be submitted to arbitration As an alternative course the *Times* states that the withdrawal of Russian troops from the position occupied by General Komaroff may be suggested pending the delimitation of the frontier

Hongkong 1st May —The Chinese forces are steadily evacuating Tonquin

London, 4th May —Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that, the English and Russian Governments not desiring to put on their trial the gallant officers of either side, have agreed to refer to a friendly Sovereign any difference regarding the agreement of the 17th March, in order to settle matters consistently with the honour of England and Russia

Under those circumstances the England and Russian Governments are prepared for the resumption of negotiations in London immediately, in order to settle the main points for the delimitation of the frontier, the details to be examined and traced on the spot.

The district of Penjdeh will meanwhile remain neutral.

The Russian Government has intimated its readiness to consider the question of the removal of Russian troops should the Boundary Commission decide against them.

London 5th May —In the House of Commons a long and animated debate took place relating to the report on the vote of credit Lord Randolph Churchill strongly condemned the understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Russia, which he characterised as a cowardly surrender on our part and contended that it was the duty of the Government at to take precautions for the security of India irrespective of the assurances of the Russian Government

General Komaroff, Chief of the Staff is expected to arrive to day at St Petersburg with full details of the Penjdeh affair

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that Nubar Pasha in accordance with the arrangement with the British Protectorate, has apologised to the French Consul General in regard to the *Bosphore Egyptien* Diplomatic intercourse has, therefore, been resumed between France and Egypt

London, 5th May —After several divisions and motions for adjournment, the House of Commons approved of the vote of credit Mr Gladstone consents to give an opportunity on Thursday next to discuss the policy of the Government

London, 5th May —Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that since the decision to negotiate in London for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier had produced a change in what is required of the Boundary Commission officers on the spot, in conformity with Sir Peter Lumsden's own views he (Sir Peter) would return home forthwith

Bombay, 6th May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London, stating that Mr Gladstone's statement has created a profound sensation and was received with favour only by the extreme Radicals The great body of Liberals doubt the arrangement, and are anxious as to the extent of the concessions The Conservatives are deeply incensed, charging Mr Gladstone with humiliating England

Lord R Churchill declared that the surrender would seriously affect the loyalty only recently manifested with warmth and devotion throughout India, and destroy the respect of the people for their rulers by causing them to feel that the security of India is sacrificed by the Home Government.

Mr Gladstone, in defending the Ministry, stated that its decision was influenced by the expressed opinion of the Ameer, who was quite prepared to sacrifice a portion of the contested country on the remoter portion of his frontier, provided that Russia solemnly bound herself never to advance beyond the boundary when finally determined.

The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London stating that Lord R. Churchill described the feeling of the large body of members of Parliament as that of utter consternation

The London Press strongly condemns the basis of the settlement. Everywhere the surrender of Penjdeh is felt to be certain.

Who will be arbitrator is not yet settled, but the King of Denmark will probably undertake the task.

Bombay, 6th May —The Local Government has forwarded to the Supreme Government the Mounted Infantry scheme, *with its full support Sixty members are enrolled*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MYSORE STATE.

We are decidedly of opinion that the frequent interference of Political Agents in the internal concerns of Native states is consistent neither with the position and dignity of their rulers, nor with the character of the Supreme Government for justice and forbearance. Such interference tends not only to produce much irritation, which it is best, in the interests of all concerned, to avoid, but also to hinder the free development of these states But it must be admitted that the fault is not all on one side. We believe it is, in a great measure, in the power of the rulers of the Native states not to give cause for the interference of which they occasionally complain. The best way to avoid such interposition is, by their governing the people in accordance with some well-defined principles, and in a manner conducive to their well-being and advancement. There may be much quiet persecution, without serious misgovernment, calling for drastic remedies, and it cannot be denied that the question with most of those who are armed with power is, how far they can go without over-straining the bow It is with a view to check this tendency to absolutism, that the Supreme Government has established, in some of the Native states of which it had temporary charge, a form of government calculated to diminish the chances of its interference. Mysore, Hyderabad, and Baroda furnish examples of this form of government. But in the arrangements made to start the rulers of these states on their career, their youth and inexperience had to be fully taken into account, and suitable provision made for their practical training in the art of government. The British Residents in these states were accordingly instructed to acquaint their rulers with the principles and details of administration, and to exercise in the beginning a somewhat closer supervision over the conduct of affairs; and we have no doubt that where such supervision was exercised with care and considerateness, the result has been beneficial. How far the intentions of the Supreme Government have been carried out in the case of Mysore, we shall presently show. When the Government of India decided to provide the Maharaja with an Executive Council to assist him in the work of administration,

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on label. Rs. 3. As 6 per phial. A. T. Mookerjee, Barnagore, *via* Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

it was intended that the Council should be under the presidency of His Highness, the Dewan and two other high officials being appointed members In the papers relating to the transfer of Mysore to Native rule, the object of the Council is stated to be "to give the official advisers and chief ministerial officers a voice in all important deliberations, and the right to place on record their views regarding any matter of consequence affecting the administration of the country" It is further observed that, "unless some such foothold is secured to the Council, they can scarcely be held answerable either for the discharge of their departmental duties or for the advice they may give to the Maharaja, and their influence and utility will be proportionately slight" With regard to the subjects for consideration and discussion in the Council and the Dewan's relation to it, it is stated that "all questions connected with legislation, for example, or with the remission of judicial sentences, or with the prosecution of officials, or with finance, or any proposition that would need reference to the Government of India, would go before the Maharaja's Council, while in the daily transaction of current business the Dewan or Chief Executive Councillor would correspond directly with all the departments, taking the Maharaja's orders, or the Council's, as the case might require" These are the objects and functions of the Council, as it was originally designed by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State We shall now see how far the Council constituted by Sir James Gordon corresponds with the design of the Supreme Government In the first place we find that the President of the Council is not the Maharaja, but the Dewan It may be argued that the youth and inexperience of the Maharaja were against His Highness at the time the Council was first constituted But this is an argument not against the Maharaja exercising his functions at all, but in favour of exercising them under proper guidance and under conditions favourable to His Highness' gaining political knowledge and experience Those who had charge of His Highness' education cannot be said to have been unaware of the responsibilities for which His Highness was to be trained Sir James Gordon repeatedly assured the Government of India that he was "paying his most earnest and anxious attention" to acquaint the Maharaja with the principles and details of the administration, and he remained at the court of Mysore for about two years after the rendition of the province The Government of India intended that for some time the affairs of the state should be conducted in close communication with the British Resident, who was required to exercise, during this probationary period of the Native administration, a somewhat closer superintendence over it If, during this period, the Maharaja had presided over the Council and had under proper guidance taken an active part in the consideration and settlement of the many important questions affecting the welfare of the people, he would have by this time learnt to take a more lively interest in the administration of the state But this course did not commend itself to the judgment of Sir James, who held that it was not desirable that the Maharaja should assume "the burden of personal administration" In one of his minutes Sir James says — "Having regard to the inevitable imperfections of chiefs succeeding to power by hereditary right and to the difficulties attendant on fixing on them the responsibilities for the acts of the Government it may be desirable that he should not take upon himself too much of the details of administration" It may perhaps be allowed that those who are born with a silver spoon in their mouth are not generally inclined to "shun delights and live laborious days," as those who have to struggle hard for their place in the world, because power comes to them as a matter of course But we fail to see the force of the remark in its application to a prince of whom Sir James himself says —"His power of observation is keen and judgment of persons and things remarkably sound For a boy so young, he shows caution and prudence in an unusual degree As far as I can judge, he bids fair to become, if he pursue the course he has commenced, a just and benevolent ruler" In his report on the progress of His Highness' education, no less a distinguished educationist than Mr Porter, His Highness' Private Tutor and subsequently Private Secretary, felt bound to say "His cheerful and ready application to all his lessons, even to those for which he has no great liking or aptitude, is as great as his regularity He is never sullen or ill tempered under difficulty and always does his best with a cheerful temper" If a keen power of observation, a sound judgement, a cheerful temper even under difficulty regularity and application, if these do not enable a person to make his mark, we confess we do not know what else can We are unable to believe that a prince who possesses such qualifications, cannot master the details of administration and acquire under proper direction, the knowledge and experience essential to a watchful and efficient supervision over the management of the state Sir James was however of opinion that the Maharaja should "confine himself to the consideration and discussion and the approval or veto of general measures, and of nomination to the more important offices and to the selection of proper men for filling the highest posts in the administration" But as these subjects are dealt with in the Council, and as there is no place for the Maharaja in the constitution of the Council, it is not known what opportunities His Highness has for discussing and forming his opinions upon any important matter, and in what manner he can *constitutionally* bring his opinion to bear upon the deliberations of the Council In one important respect, at least, the influence of the Maharajah is hardly perceptible, and things seem even to run counter to his wishes Sir James Gordon, between whom and the native of the province there was not much love lost, states in his letter to the Government of India that, when he consulted the Maharaja on the subject of the nomination to the post of Dewan, His Highness "unhesitatingly" preferred the selection "of an officer from within the province to the appointment of one from outside" Lord Lytton, who was then Viceroy, was equally aware that the importation of officials "foreign to the country and unacquainted with its people and language, which would be unwelcome to the Maharaja and unpopular with his subjects, is also open to many other practical objections" And yet nothing is more patent than the fact that the most important offices in the State service are held by persons from without the province The Maharaja is at liberty to choose whom he likes, he "unhesitatingly" prefers men within the province to men from outside, and yet in filling the post of third Judge in the Chief Court, the choice fell on an outsider Is this a riddle or a satire? Next, as regards the members of the council Our readers have seen that the object of the Government of India, in constituting an Executive Council, was to give the official advisers and chief ministerial officers a voice in all important deliberations and the right to place their views on record, so that they might be held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties and for the advice they might give to the Maharaja Of whom is the Council composed now? One of the members is a Judge of the Chief Court, and represents the judicial branch of the administration in the Council, but the other two members are gentlemen who have long since retired from the service, and have no hand in the actual direction of affairs The Government of India instructed Sir James Gordon to select the members from among the native officials exercising some important function or public trust But, if the intentions of the Supreme Government had been carried out intact, it would have brought to the front some members of the Government, whom Sir James thought it very desirable to keep where they were Moreover, neither Sir James Gordon nor Mr. Rangacharlu liked the idea of sharing power and responsibility with others, and neither was in a mood to bear with opposition, and unfortunately their course of action was not such as to provoke no opposition Sir James Gordon was even in favour of postponing the formation of the Council to some convenient date on "financial and other grounds" But the Government of India was inexorable, and Sir James was obliged to make the best of a bad case, and form a council with two retired officials as members We say nothing against these gentlemen personally Our contention is, that as they hold no office their presence in the Council does not tend to a proper distribution of the executive authority, which as matters now stand, is concentrated in the hands of the Dewan It was this concentration of power in the hands of a single person and its attendant evils, that the Government of India urged Sir James Gordon to guard against It was also the desire of the Supreme Government that the Maharaja should possess a knowledge of the principles and details of the administration, that the council should be under His Highness presidency, that his authority should not be "other than" wide and substantial, and lastly that His Highness chief ministerial officials should have a voice in the administration How far these declared wishes of the Supreme Government have been realized in the past and how far Sir James Gordon's arrangements are conducive to their realization in the future, the public have not wanted to be told but as But what over may have been the case in the past, it does not now seem advisable to postpone the consideration of the reform we have pointed out The Maharaja may, perhaps feel restrained, by a feeling of regard for Sir James Gordon, from moving in the matter, or His Highness may be under the impression that Sir James' arrangements made under the sanction of the Supreme Government are final and that he is not free to touch them But we have endeavoured to show how the best intentions of the Supreme Government have been marred in the execution If however, His Highness should have any doubts on the point, the best thing for His Highness to do is to take counsel with the British Resident Mr Lyall has now been long enough in the province to know the wants and wishes of the people, and we suppose he is not unaware that the reins are loose somewhere If we judge Mr Lyall right, we think he is uninterfering to a fault, and is not of a disposition to give his advice unasked, but we are sure that if the Maharaja speaks out his mind he will be too glad to co-operate with him in any measure which His Highness may take for the good of himself and his people The native administration is now four years old but without any improvements which experience and circumstances have suggested It is very important that it should be so reformed, that every member of the Government may feel his responsibility and work with a single minded zeal for the highest interests of the state Those who are in favour of perpetuating the present order of things may perhaps try to persuade the Maharaja that all this is rank heresy But we have great confidence in Major Martin, His Highness' present Private Secretary who, we hope, will place the matter in its true light before His Highness

THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISES

The telegrams of the past week, regarding the crisis between Russia and Great Britain, tend to show that the latter power has gone a step further, or, rather, we should say, many steps further, in yielding to the persistent attitude assumed by Russia with regard to the advance on Pungdeh, and in making many concessions, or, rather giving way to all the demands made by the Russian Government in the delimitation of the Russo Afghan frontier There can be no doubt now that the Right Honorable W E Gladstone, the Premier of England, has almost humiliated his nation and country to the very last verge, and that it requires but a little more to reduce Great Britain to the position of a second rate power She has certainly lost her influence and prestige on the continent of Europe, she is fast losing in the esteem of the United States of America and other states and sovereignties in the New World; and she is disgusting and will soon alienate the affections of her subjects in those countries which have been aptly termed "Greater Britain"—the great English colonies all over the world, and here, in India, the Native princes and chiefs and the Native subjects of the beloved Queen-Empress cannot but look with sadness, mingled with anxiety for the future, on the position at present occupied by a European power which was hitherto considered in their estimation as the foremost in the world To the Native princes and chiefs it must certainly appear an inexplicable thing that a great nation like the English, with the vast material resources at its command and scattered all over the world, but capable of rapid concentration and assuredly capable of meeting Russia on equal terms on land, and on superior terms on the ocean, should allow it to be guided by the pusillanimous and vacillating policy of one man, however great and worthy he may be on other respects It is difficult for the intelligent and reflective native mind to conceive how such a minister can be allowed still to retain his exalted post, of the storm duties of which he has fallen so short, both in conception and execution at the most critical period in the national life Let us briefly see how matters stand up to date The Russians, in spite of the most solemn assurances, have not retraced their steps one inch from the Afghan frontier the territorial acquisitions (small as they may be) which they wrongfully made from the Afghans they still retain, the English Boundary Commission has been virtually broken up, and its chief Sir Peter Lumsden, has resigned and is on his way to his own country in utter disgust that his word should not be believed and that he should be humiliated in the sight of Afghans and Russians alike Lord Dufferin (if the London telegram to the *Times of India* is to be believed) has resigned the Viceroyalty, no doubt disgusted that his advice, so officacious from a large experience of Russian diplomacy, should not be followed, and that he, above all man, should be asked to carry out the vacillating and cowardly policy of the Gladstone Ministry That Ministry, it is added, is imploring his lordship to remain at his post We do not, however, think that Lord Dufferin is the man to suffer himself to be made a mere tool in the hands of the present incapables representing Her Majesty's Government, and thus have his own high reputation run the risk of being tarnished Thus, then is the state of affairs relating to the crisis between Great Britain and Russia and the position has been brought about by Mr Gladstone and his Radical colleagues in the Cabinet—a Cabinet which, we sincerely trust, will be ousted from office, before the British nation suffers further humiliation at its hands It was said of Mr Gladstone that he would first run England and then die in a lunatic asylum—if only the last could happen first

Occasional Notes

Steps have been taken to raise funds in Penang and Singapore on behalf of the Gordon Memorial

Mr Durand, the new Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has been appointed Secretary to the Order of the Star of India

It is officially announced that the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India will be kept in India on Monday, the 25th instant.

It is announced in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy will hold a levee at the "Viceregal Lodge," Simla, on Monday, the 25th instant, in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. Hitherto the residence

of the Viceroy has been known as "Peterhoff" This inappropriate Russian name has now been dropped

THE Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, died on Tuesday evening, after a long illness. The melancholy event has caste a gloom over the city of Wadhwan Out of respect to the memory of the deceased Prince all State works and business in the territory is suspended, and the Government offices closed Last year he visited Madras, and married a daughter of Rajah Gopaty Rao

THE revision of the rules of the Native Statutory Civil Service it was generally supposed would be one of the questions which the Government would take in hand during the current session at Simla, but at present this appears doubtful The Secretary of State has expressed no very definite view as to the lines which a reorganisation should take, and though the question is under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, nothing is likely to be settled till the local Governments have been again consulted

THE Allahabad paper says that the military expenditure will unnecessarily seriously affect the educational policy of the Government of India Education is supported almost exclusively by Provincial and not by Imperial funds, and at any rate no steps have been taken by the Home Department in the matter But the tightness of the times must be felt by the local Governments too, more or less and schemes involving additional expenditure are not likely to be vigorously taken up in any quarter for the present

HER Highness the Maharanee Chimna Bai Saheba, consort of His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, breathed her last at 5 p m yesterday the immediate Her Highness belonged to the Tanjore Royal family, and her union with the Gaekwar was brought about by Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao K C S I, till recently Prime Minister of Baroda The marriage was celebrated in the year 1880 Her Highness has left a son, who is heir to the throne of Baroda She was highly educated, and consequently exerted a powerful influence for good both within the domestic circle of the Baroda Palace and also on the Administration generally It is sad to think what bright hopes have been blighted by her untimely death

Local and Provincial.

THE DEWAN —The Dewan is expected at Mysore from Ootacamund on the 19th Instant, and those officials of his office who are called "camp officials" have been directed to proceed to Mysore on the 19th Idem

CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The fifth criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore will be held on the 19th instant, Mr Ramchandrayar, the third Judge, presiding Up to date, there have been three cases committed for trial

THE RANGA CHARLU MEMORIAL —The Mysore Government has added to the money grant already given on account of the Ranga Charlu Memorial Hall at Mysore a remission of Rs 4,800 being half the cost of the teak wood supplied from the Government Depot

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM —Mr Hepburn a coffee planter of the Kadur district has contributed the skin of a huge rock snake, a two headed fish, and a bird of paradise to the Mysore Government Museum, where these curiosities may be now seen by visitors

ON the occasion of the Investiture of the Maharajah of Mysore with the insignia of G C S I, the Governor of Madras will proceed from Ootacamund to Mysore, and not via Bangalore His Excellency will pay a short visit to Bangalore after the ceremony —*Mail*

COLONEL R A COLE —This gentleman is expected to arrive in Bangalore some time in August next We learn that there is considerable probability of his doing the duties of the President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, on his arrival —*Daily Post*

SERINGAPATAM —The Dalvoy Dowlat at Seringapatam is now undergoing thorough repair and will not be ready for use for some time, so that visitors to the ancient historic town will have to stay in the house known as "Scott's Bungalow," which has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished

WATER FAMINE —The water famine is at its height in our midst The population of Bangalore town, especially in Manullpetta and Sidicutta, are put to very, very great straits for daily supply of water, and have to travel out to great distances to obtain the fluid The authorities have not devised any efficacious remedy

THE MAHARAJAH —It has been decided that the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, should invest His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore with the insignia of the G C S I, for which purpose Mr Grant Duff will come to Mysore from Ooty, shortly after the Maharajah arrives at the former place from the latter

THE RESIDENCY —Mr A T Martindale, Assistant British Resident at the Court of Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Ooty on Monday last, and will other to for Mr J B Lyall, who goes on to Bombay to meet Lord Reay the Governor of that Presidency, and he then proceeds to England on leave The *Bangalore Spectator* states that Mr C Gindlestone, Resident at Khatmandu, will act for Mr Lyall, as British Resident at Mysore

R B ARCOT NARRAINSWAMY MOODALIAR'S SCHOOL —We regret to learn, on the authority of the local *Spectator*, that Rao Bahadur Subbarayadu Moodliar and Mr J R A Hamboo Chetty have expressed a disinclination to continue as trustees of Rao Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy Moodliar's school, in consequence of the founder of the institution not having set aside Rs 40,000 for the maintenance of the school as he originally proposed to do It would also appear that the trustees are never consulted in the management of the school

General Summary.

MADRAS

SIR CHARLES TURNER —Sir Charles Turner, left for Bombay last Wednesday by rail en route to England —*Standard*

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —Dr Oppert has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Presidency College in succession to Dr Duncan, appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction —*Ibid*

THE REV DR MILLER —The Rev. Dr Miller the popular Principal of the Christian College left Madras yesterday by the 5 45 P M mail for Bombay enroute to Europe The professors, masters, a large number of the pupils of the College and a few friends assembled at the Central Station to bid Dr Miller Professors of the College were also there to bid farewell to the author of the department of their much respected principal —*Ibid*

ANOTHER MOPLAH RIOT —We learn by telegraph dated Calicut, 4th instant that a Moplah riot took place at Ponnany when six men of the Cherumar caste were attacked and killed by Moplahs It was rumoured that the Moplahs decamped and took refuge in a Hindu temple Fifty men of the Royal Rifles (City of London Regiment) under the command of Captain Annesley and fifty constables left Tirur by special train on Sunday for the scene of disturbance, and a supply of dynamite was despatched to blow up the place in which the Moplahs took refuge

The Madras Times published the following telegram yesterday —

Bajpoor, May 4 —Another Moplah outrage has occurred at Vayalatur, near Tirur Some Cherumars (lowcaste people) who became Mahomedans were refused admission to a Moplah marriage feast. The Cherumars thereupon threatened to revert to their original religion Incensed at this the Moplahs burnt the house of the Cherumars and killed six of them The rioters then took forcible possession of a Brahmin house Military aid was applied for, and last night soldiers from Malapuram arrived at the scene of the outrage blew up the house in which the Moplahs were and killed twelve Moplahs and a little boy who was held up by his father to be shot Three soldiers were severely wounded and one slightly The bodies of the Moplahs have been taken to Calicut to be burnt —*Ibid*

Extracts

THE PERSIAN ARMY

The *Standard*,—General Upton, of United States army, who under instruction from his Government visited Persia in 1876, to inform himself of the military strength and organisation of the country reports that at that time the Persian infantry numbered about 65 000 men divided into seventy six regiments The regiments, again, were divided into companies of 100 men each with a captain and two subalterns The cavalry was all irregular and unorganised, and though the Government calculated that in case of a popular war they would muster from 60,000 to 70 000, it was recognised that for any other purpose it would be difficult to get together 20 000 horsemen The artillery consisted of twenty batteries of 200 men each—total 5,000 men, and was possessed of no organised batteries or trains In 1876 the arsenal at Teheran and Tabriz, where the arms were kept, contained only 10 000 chassepots and 40 000 batteries—worth less converted muzzle loaders captured by the Germans in 1870, palmed off upon the Shah during his visit to Europe at the rate of 21 francs each for 20 000 to 30 000 arms of other descriptions and for the artillery 500 smoothbore and 60 rifled guns all of brass The organisation of all branches was extremely loose corruption pervading all ranks and effectually preventing anything like discipline or efficiency Of the officers General Upton says the company officers are wholly ignorant of military affairs, and most of them can neither read nor write, the field officers generally belong to wealthy families, and are better educated

ARE THE BENGALIS DISLOYAL?

The *Indian Mirror* —We would ask, if any who seriously question the loyalty of the Bengalis to say if the Bengalis can be disloyal Are they such a fool hardly people, so blunt of understanding as to entertain the thought of disloyalty to their Queen mother? Have they, after receiving 50 years' liberal education, the only lesson of ungratefulness? Are they so thick skulled as not to see who made them a nation? Are they not your own creatures who have cared not for the sympathy of their fellow countrymen, provided they secured that of yours? Have they not to their advantage woven their fate indissolubly with the English to rise or fall with them? The greatest calamity which can befall on them to day is to fall in disfavor with the English And are they ignorant of it? No, but all with this knowledge they cannot act your sycophants You have made it impossible for them to do so If after instilling into them the spirit of independence and manliness for 100 years you wish them to behave like sneaking sycophants, you expect a miracle A Bengalee is not known to bid you semicircular salaam in front, and to plunge a dagger in your back If he is dissatisfied he says it in so many words, and like a straightforward, confiding child believes his complaint will be heard and his grievance remedied Had the Bengali been disloyal as a certain section of the Englishmen seem to think they would have conspired never let their grievances be out but work upon them underhand to the ruin of themselves and may be of their rulers With a little more discreet and considerate treatment, Englishmen could dispel to day the cloud of superfluid discontent that now hovers over Bengal, and turns 60 millions of the children of the land their sworn allies and faithful vassals

ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES

The *Standard* —The following are the recent and authoritative figures with respect to the forces of some of the chief Native States It should be borne in mind that while the regiments mentioned are not altogether regulars from a point of high disciplinary view, the irregulars deserve their name The guns spoken of in the majority of cases, are old and almost unserviceable Holkar (Indore) has 3 100 regulars and 2 150 irregulars, infantry 2 100 regulars and 1 200 irregulars, cavalry, 340 artillery men, with 24 field guns. Out of his annual revenue, £707 110 he spends £172,000 on his army and police Scindia (Gwalior) has 6,000 cavalry, 5 000 infantry, and 48 guns He is an Honorary General in the British army Scindia's revenue is £1,200,000 The Nizam (Hyderabad) is the most powerful Chief among native states in point of men and guns He has 12,775 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars, 551 artillerymen for 71 field and 654 other guns, and 1,400 cavalry His revenue, including that of Berar, is £4,000,000 The Maharajah of Cashmere has 19 000 men with 16 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 5,000 irregular troops His revenue £807,578 The Gaekwar (Baroda) has 6 regiment of infantry and a small body (247) of cavalry, total 3,016 2 batteries of artillery worked by 154 artillery men, and 42 other guns (including 2 of gold and 2 silver,) and an irregular force of 6,000. The Baroda revenue in 1881 was £1,118,000. Nepal has a standing army of regulars, 30,000 strong, of whom 13,000 are disposed about the country and 17,000 are stationed in or near the capital Khatmandoo The revenue of Nepal is £1,000,00 of which £400,000 is paid away in land grants to the army Lastly Jeypore has 9,599 infantry (5 600 of whom belong to special bodies) 3,578 cavalry including the Jagirdar feudal horse and 65 military pieces mostly of small calibre, worked by 716 artillery men

THE HIGH COURT BENCH

The *Standard* —The vacancy caused in the High Court Bench by the retirement of Charles Turner, Chief Justice, will, in order of seniority, be filled by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kernan, c c temporarily, till a successor is appointed Our Bench contemporary has made a mistake in stating that Mr Justice Kernan will act again as Chief Justice Mr Justice Innes who was appointed to the High Court Bench in 1864, acted as Chief on five different occasions, when Sir Walter Morgan and Sir Charles Turner proceeded on leave, and Mr Justice Kernan will act on the present occasion Justice Kernan, whose promotion chiefly consisted in the Bankruptcy Court of Ireland prior to his elevation to the Madras Bench came out to India in May 1879, on the retirement of Sir Adam Battleston, he was born in 1811 and is now sixty six years of age. His Lordship, since his appointment to the Bench, proceeded once on furlough to Europe The Chief Justice of the High Court must be a Barrister, and it would be premature to name any one as the successor of Sir Charles. The appointment, which carries 5,000 Rs a month, and an annuity of £1,500 will entice many practising Barristers in England to apply Mr Justice Straight of Allahabad, we hear, is an applicant, and, the fact of Mr Justice Cunningham our quondam Advocate-General having gone on leave just at the time when it was announced that Sir Charles was to retire, rather suggests the thought that he is an applicant too Mr Justice Cunningham has considerable influence at home in his brother in law, Mr Fitzjames Stephen and by his marriage with Lord Lawrence's daughter It would not be a surprise at all if he were appointed as successor to Sir Charles, but we are certain his appointment will be presented both by the Bench and Bar. Our readers will remember that when he was appointed to the Advocate Generalship of Calcutta a very strong protest was made by the Bar and he was afterwards pitchforked to Madras in supercession to that eminent lawyer —Mr J D Mayne Till such time as a Chief Justice is appointed, it is pretty certain that Mr H J Tarrant, the Crown Prosecutor, will be appointed a Judge Mr Tarrant has already acted as Judge on two previous occasions Mr Justice Brandt proceeds on six months' leave to Europe next month and there will be a temporary vacancy in the Bench

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The *Bombay Gazette* —Two pages of the appendix to the Director of Public Instruction's Report contain the remarks of educational inspectors on the important subject of physical education In English schools and colleges there is good reason to fear that far too much time and attention is given to rowing, cricket, foot ball, and other athletic exercises In Indian educational establishments the contrary is the case Here a taste for outdoor games has to be carefully fostered by precept and example on the part of the education officers. From the appendix it is evident that, though some progress has been made, physical education is still in a very backward state in the Presidency of Bombay This is perhaps due to the fact that India has no national game of its own, and that cricket and lawntennis have not yet become sufficiently naturalised throughout the country In Bombay, indeed we see the maidan crowded with native cricketers every day But we must remember that the natives who play cricket in this city

are mostly Parsees, and that up country the Parsees are a very insignificant element in the population The Parsees have in outdoor sports, as in other matters, taken the lead in adopting European manners and customs, and the taste that they have developed for English games has not extended except in a very limited degree to the other communities in the Presidency In the Deccan College at Poona there are lawn tennis courts and a boating club, and in the Elphinstone College the students may occasionally be seen playing cricket in their compound but in the schools, as may be seen by the reports of the educational inspectors, European outdoor games seem to have found little or no favour among the boys The Elphinstone High School, which has a cricket club, and the Narayen Jaganath High School, Kurrachee, where the students of each class subscribe for the purchase of cricket apparatus are the only exceptions mentioned in the appendix to the Director's Report All the other schools that cultivate athletics seem to devote their energies to climbing poles, Indian clubs, gymnasia and the native popular game of chendu-dandu (bat and ball,) which is played with zest by about one hundred schools in the Central Division But after all a great deal of the extent to which gymnastics and games have been introduced among the schools is due to the direct encouragement given by the higher educational officers and the prizes offered for proficiency in athletics rather than to natural inclination towards physical exercise on the part of the boys and the inferior native school masters The Educational Inspector of the Central Division remarks that "the idea of boys playing in the sight of their masters is said to be repugnant to the notions of the less advanced section of the native community and that 'there is said to be a sort of impression that gymnastics do not pay, and that the time devoted to exercise is wasted" We agree with him in hoping that before long the erroneous notion that physical exercise is waste of time will be dispelled, for it is an idea the prevalence of which in the minds of native students does an incalculable amount of harm to the best interest of education

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

The *Times of India* —What is the real condition of the people of India? Are they thriving and happy, or poor and miserable? Mr Digby, Mr Keay, and writers of that class have made up their minds that they are not only poor and miserable, but are getting every day poorer and more miserable They contend that the English Government is such that, unless its character is changed, the natives will soon be utterly ruined and that they are at present undergoing all the misery attendant on the road to bankruptcy 'Under our rule,' writes Mr Digby, the 'condition of the people is getting worse year by year" In contradiction to Mr Digby's statements regarding the poverty of the people, founded on misconceived generalization it is easy to bring positive proofs of the general progress of the country In the five years before the opening of the railways the average yearly imports were according to the Finance Ministers Budget Statement, about £16,000,000 The average for the last five years, according to the Review of the trade of British India with Foreign Countries, is about £50,000,000 In 1850 Mr Wilson said with pride that it was no less than £21 000,000, in 1884 it was £52,703 239 The trade has grown up from sixty millions in 1858 59 to one hundred and fifty four millions in 1884 The trade without treasure amounted to one hundred and forty millions In 1884 the total amount of gold imported to India amounted to nearly 5½ millions sterling, and the total export amounted to about £6,000 Thus India absorbed more than five millions of gold In 1878 79, the year of famine the amount of gold imported considerably decreased, but with the return of prosperity there has been a continuous increase in the import of gold each year, and the amount brought to the country and not re exported in the last five years is about 1974 lakhs, being at the average rate of 394½ lakhs The total value of silver imported and not re exported during the last six years was nearly 3,500 lakhs A country that can absorb in five years this amount of gold and silver can hardly be sunk in the depths of poverty The increase in trade must also show some advance in the purchasing and producing power of the people. The mere facts that the imports of coral have more than doubled during the last few years shows that the native population cannot be in the abject state of poverty Mr Digby represents them to be The exports tell the same tale The trade in coffee, tea, and jute have all grown up during the past quarter of a century under the protect on of the Government, which Mr Digby considers has such a blighting effect on the land The value of coffee exported last season, which was smaller than in recent years amounted to more than a million The amount of tea exported last year amounted to nearly 60 millions of pounds representing a value of about four millions sterling We have shown by statistics that year by year India is making steady progress but in measuring the value of what has been done we must take into account not only the material progress but what we have done to render the lower classes more independent and self-reliant and to raise them in the scale of humanity Constitutional freedom, trial by jury, European system of administration, are only good so far as they elevate the people, but before you sow the seed you must prepare the ground The ideas and forms of government of the civilized West can only germinate and become fruitful in the land after the minds of the people have been prepared to receive them It is absurd to talk about local self government when nine hundred and thirty nine out of a thousand of our population can neither read nor write

STUDY OF SANSKRIT

The *Standard* —Letter from M R Ry R Raganadha Rau to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mylapore, 23rd November 1884 —A knowledge of Sanskrit is a *sine qua non* for a member of the Bar or of the Bench if it is considered necessary that he should discharge his duties well in connection with the administration of Hindu law It is equally so for a philosopher or an oriental scholar In recognition of this principle, Government have been maintaining a Sanskrit class in the Presidency college and the Senate have made the Sanskrit language an optional language in their examinations These steps have however, been found insufficient to give necessary stimulus for its study You are aware that the British Government have guaranteed to the Hindus the application of Hindu law in deciding questions of succession inheritance and marriage and that they have hitherto been accordingly applying Hindu law as interpreted to them, to such classes of cases In the earlier part of this century there were people who had studied Hindu law and had been intellectually competent to interpret that law to the judicial officers of Government Such persons used to be then employed in the British Civil Courts for this purpose The state of things has of late been changed Nowadays we have scarcely any one who makes it his business to study Hindu law in the language in which it is written, and those that are proclaimed to have passed an examination in Hindu law are persons who study it from such translations of it as have been made by English and other European oriental scholars Knowledge gained from such sources must necessarily be very superficial The result of this has been that neither the Bar nor the Bench know much of that law which they are called upon to plead and to administer, and in a high court prevails among the people that genuine Hindu law has not been administered to them Law is proverbially uncertain but in India and particularly as regards Hindu law, it has come to be said to be dangerous by so For instance adoptions have been cancelled by courts which people approve and respect and vice versa In the case of marriage perversions of Hindu law have been viewed in the law I think the evil has so much grown that it has now become the duty of Government to take the subject into their serious consideration I beg therefore to propose that the following steps be adopted, if on mature consideration, they be found unobjectionable —The Senate be moved to make Sanskrit, which is now optional, a compulsory language in the University examination for the B. L degree, &c In the uncovenanted Service examinations also Judicial branch, Sanskrit be made a compulsory language Examination of Smritis and Sootras as additional subjects in Hindu law be prescribed and held in the Sanskrit language A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be appointed a District Munsif Sub Judge, a Judge of the High Court, unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be admitted as Vakeels of the High, the District the Sub and the District Munsifs Courts, unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal A native Professor or two be appointed to teach, in Sanskrit, Smritis Sootras &c, of the Hindu law, in the Presidency College The Government Sanskrit Library located in the Presidency College be for the purpose of its development and augmentation placed under a committee of European and Native gentlemen In addition to the Sanskrit Professor, officers of Government to go into the interior and obtain list of books in various private libraries, and they be granted permission to buy and acquire old and rare manuscripts and add to the library All standard law works be edited and printed by this committee, and sold in the Government library to the public at cost price To enable these things to be done, a larger grant be allowed A larger establishment than that now under Dr Oppert be sanctioned on the scale recommended by the aforesaid committee An annual report be submitted by this committee to Government on the progress made during the year I beg to add that I shall be happy to discuss with any committee of gentlemen, Native and European, the Government may be pleased to appoint to consider these proposals and submit a report thereon to Government"

The Government obtained the opinions of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Presidency College, the Professors of Law in the Presidency College the Sanskrit Professor of the College on the points raised in the above letter and on the 22nd April passed the following orders —The Government concur in the views which find expression in the foregoing papers, and are not prepared to sanction the proposal to make Sanskrit compulsory in the law examinations of the Madras University The Director will address Government separately in regard to the suggested annual allotment for promoting the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts

THE BELLARY TUNGABUDRA PROJECT

The *Standard* —We are glad to find from an article in the *Madras Mail* of the 27th ultimo on 'Remissions in the Bellary and Anantapur Districts that our contemporary is beginning to see his error and does not now condemn *in toto*, the project which the people of Bellary in their petition to Parliament have prayed may be investigated for them on the lines laid down by the officers who had examined the project nearly a quarter of a century ago What we want our contemporary to explain fully is what he means in the following sentence 'But this is not admitted by the engineers who have studied the scheme on the spot, and it would be wrong to attribute to them any unwillingness to assist in turning a desert into cultivated land and converting a million of paupers into well to do ryots, Who those engineers are is not stated and we have only the Note of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the Bellary petition to give us any clue to the objections raised in the matter, and we have abundantly shown in previous issues that there is nothing in this document to substantiate a single objection urged against the Project During 25 years nothing has been done to advance the project a single yard but merely going over the line taken out for the *Government in 1858, between Hospet Darojee and Ballari*, the account given of the configuration of the District for irrigation purposes is altogether incorrect and no notice whatever is taken of the valuable land which the proposed Reservoir possesses for an immense area in Bellary In all this time nothing whatever has been done to determine the available water supply of the Toongabudra river the best manner of dealing with it on any scientific principles only a fruitful conjecture of the late Chief Engineer for Irrigation is referred to as that it might not be sufficient for all purposes, when the thing is as easy of demonstration as the simplest problem in Mathematics Surely we have had enough about black cotton soil not being fit for irrigation purposes when the ryots used the water in the Kurnool canal in the famine time as soon as they could find a market for their produce and the *Mail* itself published a letter from a well to do landed proprietor describing the preparation of this for *Nunjah* cultivation as a very ordinary proceeding in Indian agriculture, we are ashamed to be obliged to refer to this again when we know how utterly groundless the objection is, and just think for one moment of the thousands of lives which have been sacrificed to maintain an idea which the poor ryots themselves, half starved as they are, laugh at The people of Bellary in their petition to Parliament have referred to a number of works in their district under which the land irrigated is nothing but black cotton soil, but this is ignored and a mere general allegation is made that exactly similar soil in the same district will not pay for irrigation purposes when the best revenue obtained in Bellary is from the works which do actually irrigate nothing but black cotton soil! If the Engineers the *Mail* refers to are so willing to assist in this matter, why have they advised the Government just to the *contrary and recommended* that this project should in no case not be allowed to be further investigated? Should Parliament reject the petition of the Bellary people in deference to the opinion of the local authorities on them will rest the responsibility of every life lost in the district as it is on this professional advice that the Government decline to allow the matter to be further investigated If a tree is known by its fruit, Sir A Cotton and the officers he employed have given abundant evidence that they are willing and able to carry out the works they had recommended Let those then who will not permit them to take a single line of levels for the purpose, take upon themselves the full responsibility for all the loss of life, ruin, misery and destitution which the *Mail* declares to be now prevailing in those districts, and which the Board of Revenue declares to be the chronic condition of the population in the Madras Presidency In their petition to Parliament the people of Bellary have shortly stated the circumstances which led the Government of the Marquis of Tweeddale to undertake the Godavery anicut project, and showed how all authorities then concerned in recommending the proposal in the hope the works would secure the district against the frightful scourge of famine from which it had so frequently suffered After the complete success of these works, as admitted by the *Mail* itself, during the late famine when the Godavery district paid 2½ times the revenue it had been able to afford prior to their construction on an average of 40 years, maintained three times the number of people in perfect security and was possessed of a 12½ fold increase of trade, the people of Bellary ask to have the same principles of work and duty applied to their district as those had been recommended for them by the same officer whose professional capacity had been so eminently successful in hydraulic engineering throughout his career in India, and their request is denied because some engineers are said to have examined the project on the spot and do not think it will be feasible, they are further to be deprived of all hope in the matter as it is conjectured the water supply may not be sufficient and it is supposed black cotton soil is not fit for irrigation Their statements about this are altogether ignored and it is declared that not a single line of levels shall be driven to prove the soundness of the professional advice tendered to the Government some thirty years ago Let further details we do not wish to enter feeling most strongly as we do in this matter The *Mail* is now obliged to admit that something must be done for these wretched districts and their population So far as in us lies we have *urged the carrying out of the Toongabudra* project fully and completely to the Coast, and after a full experience and study of the subject we have not the slightest hesitation in retracting the advice, fully convinced in our own mind that the project is quite feasible, and will be as completely successful as the Tanjore or Godavery works *if only carried out on the same principles* We distinctly decline to admit that the experience of the Kurnool works is of any value or importance at all in the matter except as a warning never to follow such works to be again so trifled with, when the lives and welfare of millions of our fellow creatures are at stake On many former occasions we have shown the cause of failure here and it will be useless to enter again on this subject, suffice it to say no one ever pretended that the mere irrigating of a certain extent of land was all we had in view in recommending such projects for our district Look upon it as a mere bait to be considered by itself in all schemes for affording the means of enhancing production from it, but there are certain fundamental principles connected with the production from land which are applicable in all cases and which if neglected in any will certainly result in failure So far then as these are concerned we know they have been altogether ignored in the Kurnool works, and in fact in all hydraulic engineering in Southern India during the last 30 years Under these circumstances we do not see how the engineers or the *Mail* can afford the assistance in the matter expected of them, but as they have assumed to themselves the responsibility of advising the Government not to have anything further to do with the principles acted upon in the Tanjore, Godavery and Kistna Districts, upon them lies all the liability for the loss of life, revenue and property which may ensue, for it is at their instance alone, that the Government have been prevented having a single line of levels done by those officers most concerned in originating this project who have never failed to urge that their views have not been properly attended to in all the previous investigations of these many years, which, as we said before, have been nothing else than beating about the bush and going over the old line of 1858

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1885. No. 20.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese per annum	Rs	10 0 0
Half-yearly do		6 0 0
Kanarese alone do		6 0 0
Per number		0 8 0
Single copy		0 3 0
Back numbers		0 4 0
Local Subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2 0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1 0
For advertisements to be by terms lated, per line	0	2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent on and after the 2nd day on Saturday and reach on Monday noon.

Particular insertions must be specified, the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter being allowed at a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Cures all Fevers, the worst forms of Agues, strengthens the digestive stomach, kills kidneys, lungs and all internal inflammations, acts as a powerful and pleasant sovereign remedy in the following maladies:

Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal & external Piles, and pains and aches in the joints, Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera morbus, Chronic inflammation of the bladder, Catarrh.

By external application Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Rodent Ulcers, Chilblains, Paralysis, Gramphalsy, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic, Scrofulous and Skin diseases of a persistent nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1 Rs 2 Rs 3, Rs 5 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4.

Great Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents, apply to

V T MOKERJEE
Proprietor
Barnagore
Suburb of Calcutta
East Indies

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY,

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARAVA AND CO

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and Tenders in English and country works &c &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Photo Chitra Shala Press and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary Teas Watches Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we require orders and Dues to be addressed to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

M L MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best effective remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malaria as fever intermittent fever, fever and abdomen and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c. &c.

Sole Phial 10 annas, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 annas.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood and never fails to cure eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer Herpes and also chronics the stomach and Bowels of diseased humour removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 annas

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is a safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration

1 oz Re 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to loose its sweet flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 1 Bottle Phial 12 ounce Price 1 Rupee
No 1 Do do 1 Re 4 d

MOHENDRO LAL MULLICK & CO
Sole Manufacturers & Perfumers to the Royal Bath
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,
18th January 1885

Messrs
MOHENDRO LAL MULLICK & Co,
DEAR SIRS

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your Foolal oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(SUBADHANGEE SING DEO,
BEHADUR,
Maharajah Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpur C P

ELECTRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo 10th May—Latest advices state that Riel has been defeated with heavy loss, and that General Middleton has relieved the town of Prince Albert.

London 10th May—Earl Granville replying to a question in the House of Lords this evening said that a Convention between Lord Kimberley, Mr Stead and Mr Zubair had resulted in an agreement regarding the Afghan frontier satisfactory to England and Russia and the Viceroy of India.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from Simla stating that a British Commissioner is going to Herat to consult with the Ameer of the Afghans.

The Times of India publishes a telegram from Meshed stating that Mr Ford and Captain Barrow have left Meshed for Herat.

London 11th May—Lord Harrington made a statement in the House of Commons this evening, that it is decided to make Wady Halfa the advanced Egyptian frontier and withdraw our troops as soon as the Nile rises which is expected to be about the end of May.

Lord Wolseley is advised of withdrawal of troops to Assouan and is sending gunboats to patrol the Nile.

Government has decided to abandon the expedition to Khartoum but will be to our to establish an administration at Dongola.

General Graham's expedition and the Suakin Berber Railway are to be relinquished but we shall continue to hold Suakin until other arrangements have been made for its occupation by a civilized Power.

Bombay 12th May—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that the Dervishes are in Khartoum. The Governor refuses to surrender. Famine in hospital of Khartoum numbers 5000 and in want of provisions, the Dervishes at present eating donkeys.

London 12th May—In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote moved the following resolution for a vote of censure on the Government which after considerable discussion was negatived with a majority in favour of the Government of 296 against 90 votes. The home rule members voted with the minority.

London 13th May—Mr Childers in the House of Commons and Lord Granville in the House of Lords last night qualified the statement made on Monday evening regarding the retirement of Russian troops within the Afghan frontier, stating that the arrangement had been referred to the Commission.

Addresses were kept up in the House of Lords relative to the Queen's visit.

Lord Kimberley said it was a matter of thoroughly [illegible] to the Queen of Christian [illegible] Hindoo [illegible] though he [illegible] to say that plan.

London 13th May—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London stating that Russia is expected to evacuate Merv immediately.

The Times is fully satisfied with the result of the Commission.

The Standard complains that Russia has apparently secured everything at Penjdeh. Nothing has been yet accomplished in Egypt.

A telegram from Simla states that Colonel Stewart and Captain Yolland of the Bombay Commission are to be received by invitation of the Ameer to supernumerary officers on special duty.

London 13th May—The House of Commons has read a third time the Bill for the relief of Irish tenants.

Simla 13th May—Colonel Cordry yesterday presented Lieutenant Cameron with a star lately captured at Tokar. He addressed them in a most complimentary speech. He said also he remembered with pride the occasion when he was distinguished Regiment.

[illegible] Times of India says that a plan for a railway from the frontier to Cabul has been adopted, extending from Peshawar to the Indus Valley. A Railway survey has been [illegible] Rs 600,000 has been [illegible] for the railway and military roads in Indus. Quetta Pishin and Sibi cost £2,000,000 other railways in progress.

Madras 13th May—Mr Gladstone's speech with regard to the Afghan frontier was received with the [illegible] of the frontier. The frontier has [illegible] Afghanistan being [illegible].

London 13th May—Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons last night said the introduction of a Bill in relation to Irish Land in the Parliament next Nov.

Cairo 13th May—General Middleton has forced Riel into an engagement on May 9th with the rebels under Riel. The Canadians carried the enemy's rifle pits at the point of the bayonet and after a hard fought battle succeeded in capturing Batoche with the prisoners in the hands of the Indians were killed. The Canadians had many killed and wounded. The Canadians had only sixteen.

A telegram from Lahore states that the *Civil and Military Gazette* condemns Lord Dufferin's acquiescence in the concessions to Russia. Native opinion is generally condemnatory also.

Bellary 13th May—A crowded meeting of the Mahomedans of Bellary to express loyalty to the British Government was held last evening in the Fort Mosque under the Presidentship of Mr Ghulam Raza Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices Bellary Division. The affair was a great success.

London 14th May—The immediate withdrawal of a large portion of the British forces at Suakin has been decided upon. The Guards will return to England.

Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons said the negotiations with Russia continue.

The *Times of India* publishes a paragraph stating that it is only a mere details that are not settled with Russia.

Bombay 15th May—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Simla stating that it is believed that the settlement of the frontier will be something on the following lines. Beginning on Hari Rud a little north of Zoolfikar the boundary takes a circular dip south of Chamab and thence north along the Khush to the village Hazi Khan thence north east, passing south of Pajdeh to Khoja Saleh. This boundary is about half way from the south lines of the proposal.

Lord Duffrin has cabled the Rupon Hospital yesterday at Simla, avoiding all politics.

An electric light machine complete has just been forwarded from Bombay to Cabul as a further present to the Ameer. Three Cabulis, trained at Bombay, accompany the machine.

The Secretary of State has warned that the New South Wales Government has intimated inability to supply India with cattle horses and provisions. The local Government seeks to procure horses from Australia.

Bombay 15th May—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a special telegram from London stating that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations with Russia regarding the frontier question which is causing much anxiety in political and commercial circles.

There has been a fall in the Funds.

The *Standard* announces that the agreement resulting in a conference between Lord Granville and M Staal is totally unacceptable to Russia. The Czar has definitely [illegible] the action of further parleying are proceeding.

The *Times* of this publishes a telegram from London stating that Russia rejects the frontier proposal in London demanding more favourable rectification.

The *Debats* publishes a similar statement.

London 15th May—Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons said it was true several [illegible] recently received from Russia regarding a certain disputed portion of the Afghan frontier.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1885

RAILWAYS AND FAMINES

It is a sad thing for a man to quarrel or find fault with his friend, and to dissent from him in his opinions and ideas regarding any particular subject. This is so in private life. It is almost as hard that we should be called upon to quarrel or be angry with public benefactors and well wishers, who have really done some public good. On this principle, we find it an unpleasant task to say that we venture to disagree and feel almost inclined to quarrel with Mr W Digby, C I E, once the well known editor of the *Madras Times*, Secretary to the Madras Famine Committee in 1876 77-78, and author of that graphic record of the last great Indian famine, entitled—'The Famine Campaign,' Mr Digby is a real friend of India and the Indian people, and a strong supporter of the policy of the Earl of Ripon, the late Viceroy, a policy, large hearted, noble, far sighted, and far reaching, the splendid fruits of which Great Britain is now reaping in her time of trouble and anxiety. It

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Sperie and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c. by use as per instructions on label. Re 1 As 8 per phial. A T Mookerjee, Barnagore, via Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

are mostly Parsees, and that up country the Parsees are a very insignificant element in the population. The Parsees have in outdoor sports, as in other matters, taken the lead in adopting European manners and customs, and the taste that they have developed for English games has not extended except in a very limited degree to the other communities in the Presidency. In the Deccan College at Poona there are lawn tennis courts and a boating club, and in the Elphinstone College the students may occasionally be seen playing cricket in their compound but in the schools, as may be seen by the reports of the educational inspectors, European outdoor games seem to have found little or no favour among the boys The Elphinstone High School, which has a cricket club, and the Narayen Jaganath High School, Kurrachee, where the students of each class subscribe for the purchase of cricket apparatus, are the only exceptions mentioned in the appendix to the Director's Report All the other schools that cultivate athletics seem to devote their energies to climbing poles, Indian clubs, gymnasia, and the native popular game of chendu dandu (bat and ball,) which is played with zest by about one hundred schools in the Central Division But after all a great deal of the extent to which gymnastics and games have been introduced among the schools is due to the direct encouragement given by the higher educational officers and the prizes offered for proficiency in athletics, rather than to natural inclination towards physical exercise on the part of the boys and the inferior native school masters. The Educational Inspector of the Central Division remarks that "the idea of boys playing in the sight of their masters is said to be repugnant to the notions of the less advanced section of the native community," and that "there is said to be a sort of impression that gymnastics do not pay, and that the time devoted to exercise is wasted" We agree with him in hoping that before long the erroneous notion that physical exercise is waste of time will be dispelled, for it is an idea the prevalence of which in the minds of native students does an incalculable amount of harm to the best interest of education

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

The *Times of India* —What is the real condition of the people of India? Are they thriving and happy, or poor and miserable? Mr Digby, Mr Keay, and writers of that class have made up their minds that they are not only poor and miserable, but are getting every day poorer and more miserable They contend that the English Government is such that, unless its character is changed the natives will soon be utterly ruined and that they are at present undergoing all the miseries attendant on the road to bankruptcy "Under our rule," writes Mr Digby, the "condition of the people is getting worse year by year." In contradiction to Mr Digby's statements regarding the poverty of the people, founded on misconceived general ration, it is easy to bring positive proofs of the general progress of the country In the five years before the opening of the railways the average yearly imports were, according to the Finance Minister's Budget Statement, about £15,000,000 The average for the last five years, according to the Review of the trade of British India with Foreign Countries, is about £50,000,000 In 1879 Mr Wilson said with pride that it was no less than £31,000,000, in 1881 it was £52,793,231 The trade has grown up from sixty millions in 1858-59 to one hundred and fifty four millions in 1884. The trade without treasure amounted to one hundred and forty millions In 1884 the total amount of gold imported to India amounted to nearly 5½ millions sterling, and the total export amounted to about £6,000 Thus India absorbed more than five millions of gold In 1878 79, the year of famine the amount of gold imported considerably decreased, but with the return of prosperity there has been a continuous increase in the imports of gold each year, and the amount brought to the country and not re exported in the last five years is about 1,974 lakhs, being at the average rate of 194½ lakhs The total value of silver imported and not re exported during the last six years was nearly 3,500 lakhs. A country that can absorb in five years this amount of gold and silver can hardly be sunk in the depths of poverty The increase in trade must also show some advance in the purchasing and producing power of the people. The mere facts that the imports of coral have more than doubled during the last few years shows that the native population cannot be in the abject state of poverty Mr. Digby represents them to be The exports tell the same tale The trade in coffee, tea, and jute have all grown up during the past quarter of a century under the protection of the Government, which Mr Digby considers has such a blighting effect on the land The value of coffee exported last season, which was smaller than in recent years amounted to more than a million The amount of tea exported last year amounted to nearly 60 millions of pounds representing a value of about four millions sterling We have shown by statistics that year by year India is making steady progress but in measuring the value of what has been done we must take into account not only the material progress, but what we have done to render the lower classes more independent and self-reliant and to raise them in the scale of humanity Constitutional freedom, trial by jury, European system of administration, are only good so far as they elevate the people, but before you sow the seed you must prepare the ground The ideas and forms of government of the civilized West can only germinate and become fruitful in the land after the minds of the people have been prepared to receive them It is absurd to talk about local self-government when nine hundred and thirty-nine out of a thousand of our population can neither read nor write

STUDY OF SANSKRIT

The *Standard* —Letter from M R Rs R Raganadha Rau, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mysore, 23rd November 1884 —A knowledge of Sanskrit is a sine qua non for a member of the Bar or of the Bench if it is considered necessary that he should discharge his duties well in connection with the administration of Hindu law It is equally so for a philosopher or an oriental scholar In recognition of this principle, Government have been maintaining a Sanskrit class in the Presidency college and the Senate have made the Sanskrit language an optional language in their examinations These steps have, however, been found insufficient to give necessary stimulus for its study You are aware that the British Government have guaranteed to the Hindus the application of Hindu law in deciding questions of succession, inheritance and marriage, and that they have hitherto been accordingly applying Hindu law, as interpreted to them, to such classes of cases In the earlier part of this century there were people who had studied Hindu law, and had been intellectually competent to interpret that law to the judicial officers of Government Such persons used to be then employed in the British Civil Courts for this purpose The state of things has of late been changed Nowadays we have scarcely any one who makes it his business to study Hindu law in the language in which it is written and those that are proclaimed to have passed an examination in Hindu law are persons who study it from such translations of it as have been made by English and other European oriental scholars Knowledge gained from such sources must necessarily be very superficial The result of this has been that neither the Bar nor the Bench know much of that law which they are called upon to plead and to administer, and much discontent prevails among the people that genuine Hindu law has not been administered to them Laws proverbially uncertain, but in India and particularly as regards Hindu law, it has come to be said to be dangerously so For instance, adoptions have been cancelled by courts which people approve and respect and recognise In the case of marriage perversions of Hindu law have been viewed as the law I think the evil has so much grown that it has now become the duty of Government to take the subject into their serious consideration I beg therefore to propose that the following steps be adopted, if, on mature consideration, they be found unobjectionable —The Senate be moved to make Sanskrit, which is now optional, a compulsory language in the University examination for the B L degree, &c In the uncovenanted Service examinations also, Judicial branch, Sanskrit be made a compulsory language Examination of Smritis and Sootras as additional subjects in Hindu law be prescribed and held in the Sanskrit language A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be appointed a District Munsif, Sub-Judge, a Judge of the High Court, unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be admitted as Vakeels of the High, the District, the Sub and the District Munsifs Courts unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal A native Professor or two be appointed to teach, in Sanskrit, Smritis, Sootras, &c, of the Hindu law, in the Presidency College The Government Sanskrit Library, located in the Presidency College, be for the purpose of its development and augmentation placed under a committee of European and Native gentlemen In addition to the Sanskrit Professor, officers of Government to go into the interior and obtain lists of books in various private libraries, and they be granted permission to buy and acquire old and rare manuscripts and add to the library All standard law works be edited and printed by this committee, and sold in the Government library to the public at cost price To enable those things to be done, a larger grant be allowed- A larger establishment than that now under Dr Oppert be sanctioned on the scale recommended by the aforesaid committee An annual report be submitted by this committee to Government on the progress made during the year I beg to add that I shall be happy to discuss with any committee of gentlemen, Native and European, the Government may be pleased to appoint to consider these proposals, and submit a report thereon to Government"

The Government obtained the opinions of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Presidency College, the Professors of Law in the Presidency College, the Sanskrit Professor of the College on the points raised in the above letter, and on the 22nd April passed the following orders —The Government concur in the views which find expression in the foregoing papers, and are not prepared to sanction the proposal to make Sanskrit compulsory in the law examinations of the Madras University The Director will address Government separately in regard to the suggested annual allotment for promoting the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts

THE BELLARY TONGABUDRA PROJECT

The *Standard* —We are glad to find from an article in the Madras Mail of the 27th ultimo on "Remissions in the Bellary and Anantapur Districts" [illegible] may be beginning to see his error and does not now condemn in toto, the project which the people of Bellary in their petition to Parliament have prayed may be investigated for them on the lines laid down by the officers who had examined the project nearly a quarter of a century ago What we want our contemporary to explain fully is what he means in the following sentence "But this is not admitted by the engineers who have studied the scheme on the spot, and it would be wrong to attribute to them any unwillingness to assist in turning a desert into cultivated land, and converting a million of paupers into well to do ryots," Who those engineers are is not stated, and we have only the Note of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the Bellary petition to give us any clue to the objections raised in the matter, and we have abundantly shown in previous issues that there is nothing in this document to substantiate a single objection urged against the Project During 25 years nothing has been done to advance the project a single yard but merely going on the line taken out for the Government in 1858, between Hospett, Darojee and Bellary, the account given of the configuration of the District for irrigation purposes is altogether incorrect, and no notice whatever is taken of the valuable land which the proposed Reservoir possesses for an immense area in Bellary In all this time nothing whatever has been done to determine the available water supply of the Toongabudra river [illegible] the best manner of dealing with it on any scientific principles, only a fanciful conjecture of the late Chief Engineer for Irrigation is referred to as "that it might not be sufficient for all purposes," when the thing is as easy of demonstration as the simplest problem in Mathematics Surely we have had enough about black cotton soil not being fit for irrigation purposes when the ryots used the water in the Kurnool canal in the famine time as soon as they could find a market for their produce, and the Mail itself published a letter from a well to do landed proprietor describing the preparation of this for Nunjah cultivation as a very ordinary proceeding in Indian agriculture, we are ashamed to be obliged to refer to this again when we know how utterly groundless the objection is, and just think for one moment of the thousands of lives which have been sacrificed to maintain an idea, which the poor ryots themselves, half starved as they are, laugh at The people of Bellary in their petition to Parliament have referred to a number of works in their district under which the land irrigated is nothing but black cotton soil, but this is ignored and a mere general allegation is made that exactly similar soil in the same district will not pay for irrigation purposes when the best revenue obtained in Bellary is from the works which do actually irrigate nothing but black cotton soil If the Engineers the Mail refers to are so willing to assist in this matter, why have they advised the Government just to the contrary and recommended that this project should not account be allowed to be further investigated I Should Parliament reject the petition of the Bellary people in deference to the opinion of the local authorities, on them will rest the responsibility of every life lost in the district as it is on the professional advice that the Government decline to allow the matter to be further investigated. If a tree is known by its fruit, Sir A Cotton and the officers he employed have given abundant evidence that they are willing and able to carry out the works they had recommended. Let those then who will not permit them to take a single line of levels for the purpose, take upon themselves the full responsibility for all the loss of life, ruin, misery and destitution which the Mail declares to be now prevailing in these districts, and which the Board of Revenue declares to be the chronic condition of the population in the Madras Presidency. In their petition to Parliament the people of Bellary have shortly stated the circumstances which led the Government of the Marquis of Ripon to undertake the Godavery anicut project, and showed how all authorities then concerned in recommending the proposal in the hope the works would secure the district against the frightful scourge of famine from which it had so frequently suffered After the complete success of these works, as admitted by the Mail itself, during the late famine when the Godavery district paid 2½ times the revenue it had been able to afford prior to their construction on an average of 10 years, examined three times the number of people in perfect security and was possessed of a 12½ fold increase of stock, the people of Bellary ask to have the same principles of work and duty applied to their district in these had been recommended for them by the same officer whose professional capacity had been so eminently successful in hydraulic engineering throughout his career in India, and then request is denied because some engineers are said to have examined the project on the spot and do not think it will be feasible, they are further to be deprived of all hope in the matter as it is conjectured the water supply may not be sufficient and it is supposed black cotton soil is not fit for irrigation Their statements about this are altogether ignored, and it is declared that not a single line of levels shall be done to prove the sincerity of the professional advice tendered to the Government some thirty years ago Into further details we do not wish to enter feeling most strongly we can do in this matter The Mail is now obliged to admit that some thing must be done for these wretched districts and the population Such as we have urged the carrying out of the Toongabudra project fully and completely to the Coast, and after a lifelong experience and study of the subject, we have not the slightest hesitation in recommending the advice, fully convinced in our own mind that the project is quite feasible, and will be as completely successful as the Pangora or Godavery works if only carried out on the same principles We distinctly decline to admit that the experiment of the Kurnool works is of any value or importance at all in the matter, except as a [illegible] never to allow such works to be again so trifled with, when the lives and welfare of millions of our fellow creatures are at stake On some former occasion we have shown the cause of failure here and it would be useless to enter again on this subject, suffice it to say no one ever pretended that the mere irrigating of a certain extent of land was all which in reason regarding such projects are desired Each tract of country has to be considered by itself in all schemes for effecting it the means of enhancing production from it, but there are certain fundamental principles connected with the production from land which are applicable in all cases and which if neglected in any, will certainly result in famine So far then as these are concerned we know they have been altogether ignored in the Kurnool works, and in fact in all hydraulic engineering in Southern India during the last 30 years Under these circumstances we do not see how the engineers or the Mail can afford the assistance in the matter expected of them, but as they have assumed to themselves the responsibility of advising the Government not to have anything further to do with the principles acted upon in the Tanjore, Godavery and Kistna Districts, upon them lies all the liability for the loss of life, revenue and property which may ensue, for it is at their instance alone, that the Government have been prevented having a single line of levels done by those officers most concerned in originating this project and who have never failed to urge that their views have not been properly attended to in all the protracted investigations of those many years, which, as we said before, have been nothing else than beating about the bush and going over the old line of 1858

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1885. No. 20.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

England & Europe per annum	Rs	10 0 0
Ingapore		6 0 0
Bombay	do	6 0 0
Ceylon		0 8 0
Single copy		0 4 0
Local Subscription		4 0 0

A B—Subscriptions can be paid either the English or the Native publication, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first 8 lines	Rs	2 0
For the second and each subsequent 8 lines		0 1 0
Fractional part of a line		0 2 9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent to the Publisher on Saturday by 12 noon.

Particularly [illegible] number of times [illegible] appear as in the above. Consequently to this effect the advertisement will be [illegible] until countermanded. Long [illegible] Contract Advertisements entered into [illegible] able terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor will be prepaid. Remittances must be [illegible] by money Orders. Notes [illegible] half annas value, the latter [illegible] discount of [illegible] per rupee. Stamps of higher value [illegible].

IDIOTI PSIMINIS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Cures all Diseases of the Nerves [illegible] strengthens the [illegible] Kidneys, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Nerves, Blood, Skin, Hair, Complexion, Constitution.

Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholera, Nervousness, Fluids, Internal Stricture, Sphacelated Ulcers, Tumours in the Bowels, Cancerous Tumours, Hydrocele, Chronic Diarrhœa, Tumours, Cancer, Inflammation of the Bladder, Catarrh.

By external application D. C. B. Shaw's Samaritan Dispensers.

Burns, Ulcers, Mortification, Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Pimples (mumps, pulsy), Tetter, Scald, Mortification, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, Nettle Stings, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Chilblains.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1 1 2 2 Rs 5 5 5 and 8 10 per phial, [illegible]

Great Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents [illegible]

A. T. MOOKERJEE, *Proprietor*

Barrackpore, Suburb of Calcutta, East Indies.

The 'Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *The Theosophist* Adyar Madras

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAYYA AND CO

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and Dealers in English and Country Wines &c. &c.

Begs inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Popular Chutra Shade Cross and Pincenez of merit and reputation [illegible]

Stationary Watches

Teas

Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes it is requested to lay in orders early. [illegible] Business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectacle Agents to Terms Strictly Cash

M. J. MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

This well known remedy is already celebrated for fevers with enlarged Spleen and for intermittent fever, fever and abdomen and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c. &c.

Sole Vial 10 annas, 12 ounce Rs 1 packing 4 annas

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug, sarsa combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood and never fails to eradicate the poison of the skin taken from Mercury. Scrofulous ulcer, Tumours, also diseases the stomach and Bowels of all sorts of human diseases, all sorts of chronic and long standing disease of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

Gonorrhœa Mixture

Is a certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and cases of any [illegible] of any duration.

Price Rs 2 Phial of 4 annas

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Scented Cocoa Nut Oil is most efficacious in curing foul and giddiness and all sort of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to leave its sweet flavour and important scent after bathing.

Price Rs 1 Phial Rs 1 [illegible]

M. J. MULLICK & CO

Sole Proprietors [illegible] Hall

CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLARAM,

14th January 1885

Messrs

MOHENDRA LAL MULLICK & CO

Dear Sirs

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the 'Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil' which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last year. I could at gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable [illegible]

Yours faithfully,

(SD) DALGANGE SING DEO,

Bahadur,

Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State

Via Sonbulpur in C. P.

ELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS]

London 10th May.—Late news states that Herat has [illegible] town of Herat.

London 10th May.—Lord Granville replying to questions in the House of Lords [illegible] Lord Rosebery, Mr Stead and Mr Lowther said [illegible] regarding the Afghan question perfectly satisfactory to England and [illegible].

London 11th May.—[illegible] telegram from Merv states that the Russians are [illegible] with the consent of the Ameer [illegible] telegram from Meshed [illegible] Russian Boundary Commission [illegible].

London 11th May.—Lord Hartington and [illegible] the House of Commons that [illegible] Wady Halfa to Dongola [illegible] expected the 1st May. [illegible] Mr Gladstone [illegible] Mr Stanley [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Khartoum [illegible] Sudan.

Colonel Colomb replied to Mr Stanley [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Khartoum [illegible] Sudan [illegible] by [illegible].

London 12th May.—The Standard [illegible] Gen. Stewart [illegible] Khartoum [illegible] Wady Halfa [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Khartoum [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Khartoum [illegible] Sudan [illegible] Khartoum

us, therefore, we repeat, very hard that we should feel ourselves obliged to disagree with such a friend of our country and countrymen, but honesty compels us to the task, however disagreeable it may be

As our readers are aware, a bill is about to be introduced into the British House of Commons for the purpose of raising a public loan of £10,000,000, to be exclusively devoted to the extension of railways in all parts of India This bill Mr. Digby thinks he is right in opposing, obviously thinking that he is doing so for the good of the country and its vast populations Mr Digby has published a circular letter, addressed to all members of Parliament, calling upon them to oppose the bill by every means in their power, and to support a motion to be made, when the time comes, that the bill for the proposed railway loan be summarily rejected Now, this is rather a curious thing for a friend of India to do—to oppose and advise strenuous opposition to a measure which, on the very face of it, appears calculated to do this country and its people the utmost good It would seem that Mr Digby's action in this matter has its foundation in his belief, or, rather, conviction, that railways have done and will tend to do more harm than good to India and her people—to help, if not altogether bring on, the periodical famines to which the country is subject! In a word, it is Mr Digby's express conviction that "railways do not in themselves actually promote famines, but they are the outward and visible signs of a system of administration which is the sole and direct cause of famine" And again—"At first sight, it may appear a hard saying to remark that it is owing to *our* mode of administration in India, famines are so frequent and so deadly But it can be put beyond reasonable doubt that famines, under fair and righteous Government, would occur in India as frequently as they do in England—that is, they would not occur at all" With regard to the first of these quotations from Mr Digby's letter, it is clear to us, though it does not appear so to the writer of the letter, that amongst the best parts of the administration of British India, is that part which specially looks after and conserves the construction and extension of railways, which not only do not "actually promote famine" but actually help to mitigate famine, when it occurs, both for carrying food to famine stricken regions, where the lines are complete and ready for use, and for affording healthy and remunerative labour to the famine stricken people, where the lines are under construction, or are about to be taken in hand Take this Province of Mysore, for example When the great famine of 1876-77-78 came down upon us, there was not a line of railway in the interior of the Province, and but for the fact that Bangalore, on the northern border of the table land, is connected with Madras by rail, from West to East, we should have found the utmost difficulty and most serious delay in importing grain for the consumption of the population, both those affected and not affected by the calamity, and the mortality would have been perhaps, double of what it actually was, namely, almost ½ of the population (at that time) of five millions Then, as we have said, there was not a line of railway in the interior, and people still used transits and carts to travel between Bangalore and Mysore, a distance of 84 miles, and spent 24 hours by transit and 48 hours by cart, to get to Mysore town The grain imported by rail from the Madras side had to be transmitted to the interior by carts, under many difficulties and dangers, to distances often extending over hundreds of miles It was after much urging by the public and the press, that Lord Lytton's Government, at the beginning of 1877, when the famine was at its height, ordered the construction of the line between Bangalore and Mysore to be taken in hand, and this measure afforded hundreds of thousands of the famine stricken people work, from the wages of which they purchased food At this time, we have another line completed from Bangalore to Tumkur and on to Gubbi, a total distance of 51 miles, should, therefore, another famine visit the Province, we should be in a far more prepared condition—a hundred times more—than we were eight years ago With regard to the second quotation from Mr Digby's letter given above, we can only say that it astonishes us that a man of Mr Digby's position, a learned and educated man, a man of experience, should make such a statement that there are no famines in England, and give vent to such an insinuation that the British Government of India is unfair and unrighteous In England generally, and specially in the great city of London, there is chronic famine amongst the poor, who, in the winter season, especially, die of cold and starvation by thousands all over England, which includes the other two divisions of the British Empire in Europe As for the British Government of India, there is no unprejudiced person who does not admit that it is the best administration, on the whole, that India can have With all its failures, here and there, and shortcomings, there can be no doubt that the people generally are more prosperous and contended, have unfettered liberty, and live in greater safety of life and property than under any other Government Certainly, the British Government of India is far more fair and righteous than any Mahomedan or Hindu Government of the past has been, and we do not expect that should Russia succeed Great Britain in India, her Government will be more fair and righteous The probability is that a Russian Government will be far more despotic and tyrannical than any Government, ancient or modern, that India has ever had

A HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

Our local contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* records the circumstance that, on the occasion of a visit by a native official to the Bangalore Lunatic Asylum in the Pettah, he suggested to Surgeon Major Henderson, the necessity of having in Bangalore a hospital, or, at least a ward in one of the hospitals, for patients afflicted with incurable diseases The native gentleman pointed to the melancholy fact that lepers and leprous beggars moved freely about the streets of the cantonment and the pettah, and that there was no place to which the miserable creatures could be sent as a permanent residence, where they would be cared for and looked after, and prevented from making themselves a sickening public nuisance There was no room for persons such as they were, afflicted with an incurable disease, in the Pettah hospital, or in the Bowring Civil hospital, in the Cantonment The gentleman thought, however, that if a representation were made to the Maharajah's Government, something might be done in the matter Dr Henderson, it would seem, said, that he did not think a ward could be spared in any of the local hospitals for the purpose, but he thought that it would be necessary to purchase, or erect, a building, by public subscriptions and a subsidy from the Government, devoted solely for this special purpose

At this time of day, when both theoretic and practical medical science has shown that the best way to preserve the public health and to secure the sanitation of town or city, is to segregate all those afflicted with contagious and infectious diseases and incurable distempers, and to place them in a distinct building and premises by themselves, and when this fact has been acknowledged as a truth beyond dispute by every civilised community in the world, it would be but superfluous work on our part to try and elaborate an argument on the subject, in order to convince those we address in Bangalore, both in the Pettah and in the Cantonment, of the absolute necessity which has arisen in our midst that there should be such an institution as a hospital for those poor who are afflicted with incurable disease, and have nobody to look after and care for them in such a manner as will get them food and shelter and a sufficiency of clothing, so long as heaven pleases to prolong to them their miserable lives We say, there is no necessity for elaboration of argument on the subject, but we must express our surprise and regret that the community of Bangalore Town and Cantonment of all classes, Natives, Europeans, and Eurasians, alike, should have so long delayed even to consider such a project as a hospital for incurables, when they have so many examples about them in the South ern Presidency and in Ceylon, where, for many, many, years past, theory has been carried into gratifying practice, and hospitals for incurables are no longer mere matter of talk and speculation, but actual realised institutions, amply supported by the public and the Government Take, for instance, the Monegar Choultry and Leper Hospital of Madras What noble, what beneficient institutions are these! and how liberally and generously are they supported by a continuous stream of donations and subscriptions, not only by the general community of Madras, but by the rich and the well to do amongst the members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities especially the former, who have distinguished themselves by the endowments they have made from time to time, to these institutions! We believe there is no other charitable medical institution in Southern India, which is maintained by the voluntary action of the community, so richly and permanently endowed as the Monegar Choultry and Leper Hospital of Madras If so much then, can be done and there are so many similar institutions in other parts of Southern India and in Ceylon, not to speak of the rest of India, staring us in the face, as standing examples, it would be a crying shame if the people of Bangalore and of the Mysore Province generally continue to look upon the evil in their midst with apathetic indifference, and refuse to take a leaf out of the numerous examples around them of practical charity to the poor and afflicted By such an institution as that which we propose, not only will the poor and afflicted be rescued, but the health of the community at large and of this city and the other towns in the Province will be greatly improved, by the removal of the incurably diseased into one place, separated from the rest

Occasional Notes

HEAVY and continuous rain has fallen at Murree and Pindee

Cholera has broken out in a severe form at Multan Several deaths have occurred

Cholera has broken out in the city and sudder bazzar, Rawalpindee Quarantine has been established

THE statement in the *Daily News* that a Russian Diplomatic Agent is about to be appointed at Calcutta is regarded at Simla as without foundation Nothing is known about the matter beyond the London telegram giving the story

A NEW girl's school has lately been established at Lahore by educated Panjabis (independently of the female education committee) Instruction will be given in it up to the Upper Primary Standard through the medium of Hindi English will be optional in the upper classes Fully qualified teachers have been secured for the school which will, for the present, be maintained by private subscriptions

THE *Spectator*, discussing Indian Princes and their armies, remarks —"Some day or other if we are to keep India, we must come to an understanding with some one Indian people which will enable us to trust them as we trust Europeans, and every experiment like that now in progress makes such an understanding more possible Suppose we could trust the twenty two millions of the Punjab as we can trust Southmen or men of Kent, what would the policy of St. Petersburg matter to the Government of India? The frontier of India would be as safe as that of Germany, and for precisely the same reason, that the Russians would not hope to overcome the defending force'

WE are informed, says the *Mail*, that Mr Grant Duff has received a letter from General Ponsonby, the Private Secretary to the Queen, who states that Her Majesty expresses herself as being warmly interested in the success of the scheme submitted to her, for establishing a Hospital for Caste Women in Madras Her Majesty will be very happy to patronise it, and will allow it to be called the Victoria Hospital The Committee, of which the Hon'ble T Rama Rao is the active Secretary, have, we understand, secured promises of Rs 1,75,000 towards the three lakhs they hope to collect Lady Adam has consented to become a Vice-Patroness

IN the House of Commons on the 14th ultimo, Mr Stagg asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information as to the reasons which had led to the supersession of Professor Wordsworth in the Directorship of Public Instruction in India Mr Cross replied that the India Office had no direct information on this subject, the appointment being one which rests with the Government of Bombay "It is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of March 19 that Mr. Lee Warren, M A, C S, is to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr Chatfield or until further orders Mr Stagg will be glad when he hears that this precedent was not followed in the *Fort St George Gazette* of last week.

THE claims of the Maharajah Duleep Singh are once more being brought forward by his friends in England, who entertain confident hopes that their efforts on his behalf will be successful It is alleged that the Maharajah has been defrauded of his just rights under the treaty of 1849 The point most insisted upon is that, when Lord Dalhousie annexed the Punjab, a pension of not less than four, and not more, than five lakhs of rupees was settled upon the Maharajah by treaty, and that therefore His Highness is justly entitled to the accumulations saved out of the four lakhs fund, instead of being placed in the position of a borrower from the Government and paying interest amounting to £5,604 per annum on its advances

A correspondent writes from Mysore on the 12th instant to the *Mail* as follows —On the 24th of May, 1884 when the Queen's Birthday honours were gazetted, His Excellency the Grand Master of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India announced that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, was graciously pleased, among other appointments to be afforesaid order, to make the following —"To be a Knight Grand Commander His Highness the Maharajah Chamu Rajendra Wodiar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore" Just a year afterwards, though on the 20th of the same month, instead of on the 24th, His Excellency Mr Grant Duff, C I E, Governor of Madras, by special command, is to visit Mysore, for the purpose of investing His Highness formally, with the insignia of the order The late Maharajah was a G C S I, but he was not ceremonially invested For months past this investiture of the present Maharajah has been all the talk in Mysore, and the event has been looked forward to with considerable interest The ceremony will take place on the 20th instant and Mr Grant Duff, is expected here on the 19th The Dewans offices &c have been ordered from Bangalore on the 15th, but the Maharajah, the Dewan, and the Palace officers, who went up to Ootacamund, will arrive here on Sunday next, the 17th instant A case, from the Secretary of State, addressed direct to the British Resident of Mysore, containing the insignia of the G C S I, and the presents to be delivered to the Maharajah, on the occasion of his investiture, has reached Bangalore, and is at present at the Residency Treasury, for safe custody Upon the Dewan, and Major Martin the Maharajah's Private Secretary will devolve the duties of making preparations for the event of the 20th Mr Grant Duff and his suite will be lodged in the Upper Residency, a mile away from the palace, while the other visitors will be accommodated in the equally palatial quarters which the Lower Residency, situated in the centre of a vast park, affords It is expected that the festivities in honor of the investiture will be on a grand scale The Governor will pay the "City of Beans" a "flying visit" on his return to Ootacamund

Local and Provincial.

H H THE MAHARAJA —His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, is expected to arrive at Mysore from Ooty, this day, Monday, the 18th instant, via the Segoor Ghat, to be ready for the installation ceremony on Wednesday next

CAPTAIN MACINTIRE.—Captain A H. Macintire, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, left Bangalore for Shimoga on Monday last. It would seem that dacoits have appeared on the frontiers of the district

MR A. T MARTINDALE —Mr A T. Martindale, Assistant to the British Resident

of Mysore, proceeds to Mysore this day, taking with him the insignia of the G C S I and the presents from the Secretary of State for India, for His Highness the Maharaja

THE GARRISON —Major General R Rowlands, V C, C B, commanding the garrison of the Bangalore Division of the army, having proceeded, on Tuesday last, on a tour of inspection, the command of the garrison has been assumed by Colonel Andrews, commanding the R H A., till General Rowland's return

THE COURTS AND PUBLIC OFFICES —All the courts and public offices, throughout the Province, including those in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be closed from tomorrow (Tuesday) the 19th instant to Thursday next the 21st idem, in honor of the installation of the Maharaja as a G C S I, on Wednesday

AUDITOR OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS, C AND M. STATION —The Commissioners of the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have appointed Mr Glengall Madden, the new agent of the local branch bank of Madras, to be the auditor of municipal accounts, in succession to Mr J Evans, late accountant of the bank, who has left the station

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident at Mysore, returned on Octacamund on Wednesday morning last He will proceed to Mysore, this day or tomorrow, to be present at and take part in the installation of the Maharaja as G C S I, which takes place on Wednesday next Mr Lyall we hear, will leave on furlough to England, on or about the 25th instant, when Mr R Girdlestone, Resident of Nepaul, will officiate for Mr Lyall

A SUCCESSFUL ALUMNUS —We are gratified to learn that M M Viswesvaraiya B A, L C E who went to Bombay last year, as an Assistant Engineer, has already passed the Departmental Examination with credit This young gentleman's going to the Poona Engineering College and his passing first in the 1st class for the L C E Degree, have been already publicly noted The great hopes entertained of him have now been fully realized He has proved his high attainments in actual service, and with ordinary luck he has now a brilliant career before him Mysore delights in Mr Viswesvaraiya's success the more so, as it is now seen that Mysore can turn out the genuine article —*Spectator*

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA AS A G. C S I —The ceremony of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India, conferred on him by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, will take place on Wednesday next the 20th instant The investiture will be made by His Honour Mr J B Lyall the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, and not by the Governor of Madras as was at first intended We believe the ceremonial will be on a very grand and sumptuous scale, and there will be plenty of hospitality shown by the Maharajah both to his European and Native guests, a large number of whom have been invited to be present on the auspicious occasion

PROCEEDINGS

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Anglo Vernacular Institution at Seringapatam

As was previously arranged Mr V P Madhava Rao, B A Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division, kindly took the chair at 10 A M this day There were present on the occasion, Messrs B Timmalacharlou B A, Assistant Commissioner V P Mulhar Row Munsiff in the Madras Presidency, A Raghavendra Row, Amildar, S Varadaraja Iyengar Munsiff, R Raghavendra Row Sub Registrar, S Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate, Stephen Bassappa, Hospital Apothecary, Chippa Sheristadar, Sadasiva Row, H Venkoba Rao and other members of the bar, as also several influential merchants and other gentlemen of the place

The proceedings commenced with recitation from the 1st scene of Act IV of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice The boys acted very creditably and beyond the expectation of all present The chairman expressed his entire satisfaction at the way in which the boys acquitted themselves from the Duke down to Nerissa

Mr S Varadaraja Iyengar, the President, read out the report on the origin and progress of the institution, showing how the institution which commenced with only 14 boys, assumed large proportions in less than 18 months the number has risen to 95 on this date He also expressed a hope that in the course of a few years, the strength of the school would rise to 300 He also said that his anxiety about the future advancement of the school, in consequence of his transfer to Tumkour, ceased the moment Mr Madhava Row kindly promised to be one of the patrons of the institution

Mr G Srinivasa Iyengar the Headmaster, read the report of the School, pointing out the gradual progress made by the school and the very favourable results of the last examinations held in April 1885, which were, he said, due chiefly to the indefatigable zeal, energy, and hearty cooperation of all the assistant masters

Mr Annaiya Sastry, the Treasurer and Mr H Venkoba Rao, the Hon Secretary read out the names of the gentlemen who helped the institution with subscriptions and donations and expressed the cordial thanks of the Board of Directors

Prizes were then distributed to the pupils who were qualified to receive them The Chairman in conclusion made an interesting speech, congratulating the President and the Board of Directors at the progress made by the institution and said that it was all due to the disinterested exertions of Mr Varadaraja Iyengar, the Munsiff, he expressed a hope which was almost an assurance that the Government would give its full support to the institution, when the school building which was already sanctioned was erected He added that it was his sincere conviction as well as of the gentlemen present that Mr Varadaraja Iyengar would carry with him the good wishes of all the parents of the children and of the people in general

The President then thanked the Chairman and other gentlemen present, while garlands of flowers were distributed, the proceedings closed amid the playing of the local band of music

H VENKOBA ROW,
Honorary Secretary of the Anglo Vernacular Institution, Seringapatam

SERINGAPATAM,
Friday the 16th May 1885

The following Report was read out by the President of the school —

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN —This institution was started by the Board of Directors under the tuition of Mr Lakshmi Narayanangar at the begining of November 1883 The school began with only 14 boys forming only a Primary class The strength of the school gradually increased, until at the begining of March 1884, the number came up to 52 It was at this time that Mr Lakshmi Narayanangar resigned his post on account of some private inconvenience, and I offered my services and was appointed accordingly by the president as the Head Master of the school

There being, then a set of boys desirous of studying for the Middle School Examination, a separate class called upper fourth, was formed and given to my charge Of the other boys that were reading in the school, two classes, namely, First and Second were formed and placed under L Narsimha Iyengar and G Narsimha Iyengar, the primary class being in charge of Krishna Char While the strength of the school continued to increase and the number was 81, an examination was held throughout the whole school at the end of October 1884, and a third class was formed when another teacher named B Venkatrama Pant was taken in Of the boys that were reading in the upper fourth class two appeared at the Middle School examination of 1884 and both passed

Subsequently at the begining of last April, a terminal examination of the whole school was conducted by the Directors as shown below

Messrs S Varadaraja Iyengar, G Narsimha Iyengar, M Ramanna, S Annaya Sastri Venkata Rama and B Mylaiah, examined the upper fourth class Of the 7 boys on the roll five presented themselves at the examination, and of these 3 passed, having obtained marks in each subject as shown in the following table

Rank	English	Arithe	Hist & Geo	Trans	Kan	Pun & Al	Total
	120	95	100	40	120	80	555
I	71	29	44	25	47	60	276
II	52	35	54	21	60	43	265
III	48	33	44	0	59	54	244

The 1st and 2nd are respectively named S B Rangaswamy Iyengar and S Krishnappa, the third class was examined by the President and myself. L Sreenivasa Iyengar having obtained 157 marks out of 225 stands first Next comes D Narsing Row Three boys namely Cholwengar, Krishna and Venkata Char having obtained equal marks stand third in the order Venkata Raja Iyengar and Vasantha Char occupied the fourth place Of the 15 boys in this class 12 passed and were formed into the lower fourth class Of the 9 boys that passed in the 2nd class Alasingri Iyengar, having obtained 164 marks out of 195 stands first Next come Venkatramu, Thimmappiah and Subba Row in order

In the examination of the 1st class 12 boys passed out of 14 B Krishnappa getting 135 marks out of 155 stands 1st Next come Soobbramaniah, Rungasamy and Kasturi A girl named Bhagirathi has also passed creditably for her sex and age, having obtained 72 marks out of 155

In the A division of the primary class Narsimha Iyengar and Singrappa having respectively obtained 82 and 76 marks out of 90 stand as first and 2nd S V Shama Raja Iyengar stands 1st in the B division Krishna Setti occupies the 1st place in the C division Thimmanna ranks first in the D division

All the examiners have passed good remarks on the general progress of the school The total strength of the school at this date is 95, of whom 14 are free students In the whole school there are six girls admitted at half the usual rate of the class in which they read

All the previous monthly accounts show only increase of the boys in almost all the months On this it is hoped that in a few months more this institution may equal any District school of this Province in its strength

In connection with the school a cricket club was opened in the month of July last, under the impression that it is necessary for the boys to have some physical exercise as helping to their scholastic study Moreover, at the suggestion of some of the Directors a Reading Room was opened, that it may be advantageous to the teachers as well as to the students In addition to this in the month of February last, it was proposed by the President to have a Gymnasium club, and accordingly it was also opened in the same month under the guidance of one Vastad Seetappa As to the cricket club, almost all the students have been members while the other two clubs have comparatively few However all these three have been working very well up to date Now I cannot consider the school wanting in any respect, except the supply of some necessary furniture and pecuniary matter which of course I have to the whole management of the Directors

Before I conclude this report, I beg permission to offer my cordial thanks to my brother teachers who have ably and zealously continued to teach their classes and to aid me in bringing the whole school into good order

(Sd) G SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Head Master, A V Institution, Seringapatam

A copy of the list showing the names of the gentlemen that contributed towards the prizes.

Mr V P Madhava Rao, B A	5	0
" S Varadaraja Iyengar	3	0
" A Raghavendra Row,	3	0
" H Venkoba Row,	10	0
" G Narsimha Iyengar	2	0
" M A Narsimha Char,	1	0
" M Ramanna	1	0
" Chowbeesay Murthy,	2	0
" Govindappa,	1	0

H VENKOBA ROW,
Honorary Secretary of the Anglo Vernacular Institution Seringapatam

List showing the names of the Subscribers

Mr S Varadaraja Iyengar,
" A Raghavendra Row
" R Raghavendra Row,
" H Venkoba Row,
" S Annaiya Shastry,
" M S Gopala Char,
" Daroga Krishnappa
" P Basappa
" S Ramaswami Iyer
" C Raja Row
Mr N Narsinga Row,
" S Venkatramana Shetty,
" Nanappa,
" E Deva Row,
" A P Rama,
" B Mylaiya,
" G Narsima Iyengar,
" M A Narsimha Char,
" Komaraiya,
" Venkatramana Navaru,
" K Subba Char,
" M Ramanna,
" M A Seenivasa Char,
" J Lvorse,
" Tiruvencata Char,
" Mallari Row,
" Nair Soobbanna,
" Venkatghiri Row,
" Ramanna Amin
" Nanappa,
" Dassappa,
" S B Rangaswami Iyengar,
" S B Sreerangaatha Char,
" Maha Annia,
" Singe Gowda,
" K Nagappa,
" D Gopala Iyengar,
" K Sreekantha
B Honnappa,
" M D Narna Iyengar,

S ANNAIYA SHASTRY
Treasurer

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday May 16 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 12th May 1885 No 41 —The following transfers and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered —

D Shama Rao Amildar of the Bangalore Taluk, to be Probationer in the Revenue Survey Department on his present pay

B Sitaramaiya Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tarikere Taluk, is transferred to the Bangalore Taluk, *vice* Shama Rao

Krishnappa, 1st Class Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, to be 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Tarikere Taluk, *on probation*

Raghavendra Rao, 1st Class Sheristadar, Mysore Taluk to be 1st Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna, *on probation*, subject to his passing the prescribed examination

Raghavendra Rao, Sub Registrar of Seringapatam Taluk, to be 1st Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate Seringapatam, subject to his passing the Revenue examination

No 42 —Mr P N Krishna Murti, B L, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Tumkur District, during Mr Krishna Murti's absence on leave, or until further orders

The 13th May 1885 No 43 —Mr A. Rangaswamangar, B A, B L, Assistant Comptroller, has been granted privilege leave of absence from the 27th April to 9th May 1885 inclusive

No 44 —The casual leave of absence for 15 day granted on the terms of Rule 1 published in Dewan's Proceedings No 5063—107, dated 6th December 1884, to Mir Nazamuddin Ali Khan Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, in this office Notification No. 29, dated 29th April 1885, is commuted to leave on medical certificate, and is extended to 30 days

The 14th May 1885 No 46 —Surgeon-Major T J McGann, M D, Civil Surgeon, Mysore, is appointed Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government with effect from the date of Dr Henderson's leaving the Mysore service

Surgeon P H Benson, M B, to be Civil Surgeon, Mysore, and Chemical Examiner to the Government. He is also hereby appointed Superintendent of the Jail at Mysore

The 15th May 1885 No 47 —B Lakshminarasaiya, Amildar of the Koppa Taluk, is granted privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Venkatavaradaiyangar, Revenue Sheristadar, Kadur District office is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3 Class Magistrate of the Koppa Taluk during the absence of Lakshminarasaiya on leave, or until further orders

No 48 —E S Subbarayer, Public Prosecutor, Shimoga, is transferred to Mysore—To join forthwith

The 15th May 1885 No 2403—480 —Mr D Sitarama Rao, Officiating Executive Engineer received charge of the Kadur Division, from Mr Subbarayer, on the afternoon of the 7th May 1885

General Summary.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—Cholera has broken out in the city and sudder bazaar, Rawalpindi. Quarantine has been established. Cholera has broken out in a severe form at Mooltan. Several deaths have occurred. Heavy and continuous rain has fallen at Murree and Pindee.—*Times of India.*

RAIN AFTER DROUGHT.—After long weeks of very trying weather, we in Calcutta have been blessed with several storms which have cooled the air and flooded the ground and filled man and beast with cheerfulness. One of the pleasantest things connected with rain after drought in India is the hilarity it diffuses among the Natives. Miserably housed as the people are, one would naturally think that wet weather only added to their discomfort but the rain is God's provision for their happiness, and they cannot help enjoying it. Besides rain means good crops and cheap grain which, to people who live in constant anxiety about their subsistence are a cause of instinctive exultation.—*Indian Witness.*

THE REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.—A meeting of heads of departments was held at Lahore on Wednesday to consider the orders of Government regarding the reduction of expenditure, necessitated by the present critical states of our foreign relations. Reduction of expenditure however necessary from the imperial point of view will have a deplorable effect in the Punjab which is already suffering, and has suffered severely, for years past from ress angusti domi. The Resolution of the Government of India will be found elsewhere. "If peace should be maintained it says, "the Government of India will take the earliest opportunity of removing the restriction on provincial and local expenditure, but if, unhappily, war should break out further and more stringent measures must be taken hereafter for improving the balances and revenues at the disposal of the Government of India."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Extracts

EDUCATION AND THE PRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1883-84

The *Indu Prakash*.—One striking feature of the year is that there was a considerable advance in private effort. The contribution from local funds as well as from independent private enterprise has been steadily growing. Since 1879-80 the amount of local funds applied to education has increased from Rs. 13,20,940 to Rs. 15,01,709 in 1883-84. Private funds of aided schools have likewise risen from Rs. 3,68,373, to Rs. 5,01,115 during the same period. The funds of unaided schools are not given in the reports, but they must be considerable too. While this private effort has shown commendable progress Government has been less and less liberal in its grant. The increase in private effort is certainly a matter for congratulation. We should greatly rejoice to see the enlightened few of our people strive to give the benefit of education to their ignorant brethren. But the efforts of individuals will not absolve Government from its duty to its subjects in the matter of education and whatever the extent of private effort Government must not only not withhold its share of assistance, but must give it more and more.

The total number of schools has increased in the last five years from 4,875 to 6,351 and that of scholars from 275,113 to 413,341. Compared to the figures for 1882-83 those for 1883-84 show a satisfactory increase all round. The number of Government institutions rose from 4,177 to 4,222, that of aided institution from 433 to 461, and that of self supporting schools from 1,500 to 1,621. The number of scholars rose from 353,386 to 413,341. In the Native States there is growing activity as regards education. A great deal still remains to be done. The percentage of scholars to population of school going age is stated to be 106 in British territory and 134 in Native States. This small percentage shows how the heart of the masses yet remains to be reached by the school master.

As regards the work of the different institutions it is needless to say much. The University opened its doors to females and for the first time as many as 8 girls passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the Arts Colleges the Deccan College showed the best results. Among High Schools, the Elphinstone High School passed the largest number of students at the Matriculation but the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution came best in the percentage. The number of middle schools was apparently reduced but it is explained by the fact that some of the schools for boys rose from 5,395 in 1882-83 to 5,582 in 1883-84. Night schools deserve special mention. There has been an increase of 3 schools and 180 scholars. A similar increase has taken place in the number of schools and scholars in connection with Jails and the Police. Female education also requires a word of comment. There have been 23 more schools and ten scholars, the total number being 382 schools and 24,396 scholars. With the 11,209 girls in boys' schools, the number of *girls receiving instruction comes up to 35,605* as against 31,006 in the previous year. Higher education of females advanced a further step by the opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls and by the medical classes at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad being thrown open to females and by the action of the University above referred to.

A local contemporary lately drew prominent attention to the subject of physical education. Too much stress cannot be laid on this important part of education by our educational authorities. There seems to have grown up a taste for European games in some parts. In the Narayan Jagganath High School at Kanchi the taste is stimulated by the Chief Commissioner himself awarding annually a bat or the best cricket player. Such active encouragement from District officers will be of immense benefit. We trust Mr. Erskine's example will be followed by his brother officers in other parts of the presidency. Endeavours are being made at different places to popularise manly exercises. We wish every success to these efforts. The great difficulty seems to be want of funds. Considering the importance of the object to be achieved we trust both Government and the people will co-operate with each other in supplying the want. The new Local Boards ought to look to this. The teachers as well as the pupils should be induced to take interest in all healthy and manly exercises, whether native or foreign.

One word about the native press. There were in all 134 newspapers in the year under review against 111 in the previous year. Of these the city of Bombay had 70, Poona 11, Ahmedabad 9, Surat 7, Ratnagiri 6, Belgaum and Kaira 5 each, Thana, Khandesh, Satara and Dharwar each 4, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar and Kolaba 3 each and Sind 1 only. The Gujaratis carry off the palm as regards newspaper literature. There are three Gujarathi dailies while there is not one in Marathi worth the name. It seems to be a pity that with such a large Marathi speaking community there should not exist a single Marathi daily conducted with such spirit and ability as *should command* respect and authority both from Government and the people. Surely there ought to be means and enterprise enough in the Marathi speaking community in the whole presidency to start one daily paper of the necessary quality. In spite of all that may be said of the want of a taste for reading and the growth of news paper literature, we think there is taste and space enough among our community to start successfully a Marathi daily. What is wanted is a band of able men who will put their heart in the work and apply themselves steadily to the success of their venture alone. Among Native States Kolhapur, Junagadh, Rajkote and Limri have between them 7 news papers. It is surprising that the important State of Baroda is yet without a news paper. There are other States ruled by enlightened Chiefs such as Kutch, Bhavnagar and Gondal which ought also to give scope for news paper enterprise.

On the whole the year has been one of progress. It has not been distinguished for any particularly brilliant achievements; it has shown steady growth in education of all kinds. As we have said, a great deal remains to be done, and it may be long before it will be accomplished. But the year under review gave promise of an awakening among the people at large and of a desire to supply their educational wants from their own resources. Self reliance and public spirit are the qualities which require to be greatly developed among our people. The year 1883-84 showed the first satisfactory results of the growth of these qualities and as such it deserves to be remembered.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

It is a matter of congratulation to the civilized world that a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Russian quarrel is within sight.

Suppose that the most favorable anticipations are realized. What then? Let us look forward.

Suppose that a certain line is agreed upon in London as the Afghan boundary. Suppose that line accepted by Russia by England and by Afghanistan.

As soon as the line is demarcated Russian military outposts will be established on one side of it. Afghan outposts will be established on the other side of it. These outposts may be near each other, and may even face each other. What guarantee is there that they will not come to blows any day? A perpetual and pernicious state of uncertainty can not but prevail entailing constant anxieties on the Russian and English Governments.

Innumerable differences will arise between the Russians and Afghans across the boundary line. How are such differences to be locally settled from time to time as they arise? This very serious question cannot be ignored.

It has to be noted that the differences will be all the more frequent and all the more irreconcilable because the Russians are powerful, arrogant and unscrupulous, and also because the Afghans are barbarous, fanatical and utterly ignorant of the most elementary principles which regulate the relations of States.

A few examples may be given here at random to make the matter clear.

(1) Suppose some Russian subjects go to a fair on the Afghan side and make purchases. The Afghans drive them out. Russian authorities protest and demand apology and compensation. The Afghan authorities flatly refuse any.

(2) Suppose a Russian caravan is looted and murdered on the Afghan side. The Russian authorities demand redress. The Afghan authorities refuse to grant any.

(3) Suppose a Russian criminal takes shelter on the Afghan side. The Russian authorities demand his surrender. The Afghan authorities refuse it.

(4) Suppose an Afghan gharri enters the Russian side and kills a Russian soldier and flies back to the Afghan side. The Russian authorities demand the apprehension and surrender of the Ghazi. The Afghan authorities refuse.

(5) Suppose that the customs authorities on the Afghan side practise gross exactions on Russian traders. The Russian authorities protest and demand redress which the Afghan authorities totally refuse.

(6) Suppose the cattle of a Russian villager are brought to drink water in the Afghan part of a river and the Afghans seize the cattle and refuse to restore the same.

(7) Suppose a Russian merchant had sold goods on the Afghan side but is denied the payment due to him on that account.

(8) Suppose a Russian Turkoman has married on the Afghan side and claims his wife and the Afghan authorities would not assist him in enforcing his right.

(9) Suppose an Afghan woman deserts her husband and goes over to the Russian side and becomes mistress or concubine of a Russian soldier. When she returns to Afghanistan the Amir orders her head to be cut off. The Russian authorities urgently remonstrate but the Amir thinks that he has done quite right.

It would be easy to multiply such illustrations.

It is to be remembered that there is nothing like a regular organized Government in Afghanistan to police, magistrates, no judges, no courts of any whatever by which the disputes of Russian and Afghan subjects may be settled.

It follows that Russian subjects really injured or supposing themselves injured will continuously complain to the Russian authorities against the Afghan authorities until the former grow irritated.

Now, how are the English to prevent such an awful state of things?

If a British Resident be at Cabul he might profitably advise the Amir to keep him and his flock in the right path. But Afghanistan will have a British Resident.

Would not Russia very soon find the English too quick and ready to restrain the Amir and his flock and yet would it be at all a Russian solution from Afghanistan by force?

It appears, therefore, clear that unless the Amir consents to have a British Resident at Cabul and be guided by his advice and counsel the mere demarcation of the boundary would not maintain peace for any length of time.

Here two questions arise.

How if the Amir would not admit a British Resident?

How if he treat the Resident's views and Counsel with contempt?

It must lead to a war between the Amir and the English?

Or to a war between the Amir and the Russians? Eventually it will be found that both English and Russian interests require that Afghanistan should be subjugated and forced to adopt a settling like a decent system of government.

Who is to use the necessary force for this end?

The English alone?

Or the Russians alone?

Or both jointly?

It must all end in a partition of Afghanistan by England and Russia!!

This appears quite inevitable.

Better than effect the partition peaceably while there is time and opportunity for it.

Russia may take that part which is nearest her territories.

And England that part which is nearest British India.

If Afghanistan can be ruled by some neutral power like France or Germany or even Turkey, then England and Russia may be kept apart in Asia.

But is that at all possible?

Now that the dust of war is subsiding, public journalists may do good service by considering the points raised in this article, and by suggesting *practical solutions* to the circumstances.

Evidently Mr. Gladstone is over sanguine when he imagines that all the difficulty will be over when he puts his signature to the treaty on the map that will be placed before Sir Peter Lumsden and by Mr. Lessar. *The real difficulties are yet ahead.*

We have pointed out as likely to arise across the Afghan frontier as soon as it is settled in London and demarcated on the ground.

Clearly Russia will hold England responsible for all the conduct of Afghanistan in its relations with Russia. Indeed Russia has already expressly said so.

How then is England to insure such good conduct on the part of Afghanistan?

This is a most serious question which demands early consideration.

The simplest and easiest arrangement *for the present* would seem to be the following:—

The Government of India may appoint a competent agent and locate him at some convenient point near the new frontier.

The Amir may resent at first that his frontier officers should refer to that agent all disputes between Russia and Afghanistan, and not strictly act according to his advice.

The Amir could have no difficulty in accepting such arrangement.

The British agent will locate *far away* from the Afghan capital court and people.

He will communicate direct only with the Afghan chiefs so far away as on the frontier.

The chances of implacable collisions will thus be minimized.

Obviously the Amir will more readily agree to such an arrangement than agree to admit a British Resident at Cabul itself.

The British agent will have to be placed under the orders of the Government of India.

He will be further useful in keeping the Government of India informed of passings in neighbouring Russian territories.

Another circumstance in favour of the arrangement is that Russia too will have object to and Russia may participate by having a similar agent on its side of the frontier. The British and Russian agents thus located near the frontier may communicate with each other and keep things quiet as far as possible in the region of the frontier.

If a still better arrangement suggests itself to any of the readers of this paper let it be brought forward and discussed.

Let us now consider the probable consequences.

(1) The Amir may decline and a great scramble for the Afghan frontier will ensue.

(2) The Russians and Afghans war might instruct Afghanistan and eject the Amir from his throne.

(3) Owing to some great and irreconcilable difference Russia might declare war against Afghanistan and annex it or make it a vassal state.

(4) The Amir might find it cool to prefer the protection of Russia to that of England.

(5) Some great and irreconcilable difference might arise between the British Government and Afghanistan compelling the former to go to war with the latter.

The Viceroy of India will do great service by contemplating each contingency and forming a definite policy to suit each as it may occur.

The arrangements in India should be such that the predetermined policy may be given effect to with the utmost vigour and promptitude.

The days of "masterly inactivity" are gone for ever!

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE.—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885. No. 21.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10	0	0
English do	do	6	0	0
Kanarese do	do	6	0	0
Per mensem	"	0	8	0
Single copy	"	0	3	0
Back numbers	"	0	1	0
Local Subscription		5	0	0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each subsequent insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements by the year, calculated per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m. of Saturday preceding the publication.

Parties who have a number of insertions to make, will be charged at the rate of Rs 1 per line for the first insertion and 8 annas per line for each subsequent insertion, provided the number of lines to be inserted be specified at the time of ordering the insertion, and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances can be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps. Bills of half an rupee and the latter are generally a discount. Notes and postage Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL

SHIDCAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renews and keeps up the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and blood, and is highly recommended as a tonic. Has stood pre-eminently for the following maladies

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Giddiness, Fevers, Nervous complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Nervousness, Headache, Fever & Ague, Piles, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Gravel, Urinary Complaints, Fever, Liver, Urinary Organs, Bowels, Blood, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa.

By recommendations of Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Dispensary —

Burns Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Leprous Ulcers, Chilblains, Pimples (mumps), Leprosy, Elephantiasis, Cure Syphilitic Sores and Skin diseases of a malignant nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at R 1 Rs 2 Rs 3 8, Rs 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial packing annas 4

Giant Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to

A F MOKERJEE
Proprietor
Ramgore
Suburb of Calcutta,
Last India

The 'Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Pom Chitra Shoe Polish, and pictures of any eminent man can be had of them

Stationary Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes it is usual to lay money down with the order or in instalments to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacles Agents to
Terms Strictly Cash

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best and most speedy and only cure for fever with enlarged Spleen and for malarious fever not yielding to quinine, fever and abdomen and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c &c

Ounce Phial 10 annas, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 annas

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the sarsa root combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in form Mercury Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels and will effectually remove all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

Ounce Phial Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration

Price Rs 2 Packing annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOODAI OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foodai Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing the falling off and premature grey ness, flavour and imparting a sweet after bathing

No 2 Phial Rs 1 Packing annas Per dozen Rs 10 Packing annas

MOHINDRO NATH MULLICK & CO
Sole Proprietors
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,
14th January 18

MESSRS
MOHINDRO NATH MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobasito Golapi Foodai Oil which you were kind enough to dispatch me in November last year. Foodai oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me the following of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DLO
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
VIA Sumbulpur in C P

MESSRS RAMASAMINGAR & CO,
General Commissioner Merchants,
PHAKAGULI TAH BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to us are duly executed with care and despatched Commission on 2 1 12th

3 5 85

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN,
THE
AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN,
AND THE TAPP
LORD CAIRNS,
Will be the Portraits and Memoirs
IN THE JUBILEE NUMBER OF
"The Indian Jurist"

Reduced from Rs 20 to Rs 12 per annum

Subscribers at Rs 6 (*post free*) for the last six months of 1885, will receive this "Special Number" thrown in—

The Rs 6 must be paid in advance

SEE ALSO
MR CHARLES COLLETT'S COMMENTS ON
FOGLEY
(Indian Jurist Office)
In the May June and July Numbers
INDIAN JURIST OFFICE, MADRAS

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies remain,

DURGESA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACAAR,
Author of Bhavata Mallika &c

Price 1—8—0 *Postage 1 anna*

Apply with Remittance to Messrs Singaiya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATAPAP,
Mussaff, Yadebally,
RAYDUG DISTRICT

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 18th May —The Times of India publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that measures are being taken for the evacuation of the Soudan with the utmost expedition. Sawakin and Nile regiments have been ordered to prepare for immediate retreat

The Duke of Connaught leaves for England by the mail steamer of May 27

London 19th May —Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that there had been no proposal for a treaty with the Ameer other than that contained in the Blue Books

London 20th May —The *Pall Mall Gazette* contradicts the statement that there is a hitch in the negotiations with Russia

The withdrawal of British troops from the Upper Nile begins to morrow

Berlin 19th May —The Emperor William is suffering from cold

London 21st May —Orders have been given for the 6th Lancers the 9th Hussars, and the 5th Regiment of foot to proceed from Suakim to Cairo

Bombay 22nd May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London to the effect that the *Daily Telegraph* states that the negotiations for a settlement of the frontier question are making no progress and that the tension between the British and Russian Governments is becoming critical

The *Standard* states that Russia objects to the fortification of Herat and also protests against the employment of British Officers in assisting the Afghans in strengthening the Herat defences Russia requires that the whole of the north western frontier of Afghanistan should remain in its present undefined condition and demands that Merwchak whether the Afghans retire or not should form part of her territory

The *Standard* states that Russian outposts are now within Quetta The Government is proposing a military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Bolan pass to Quetta and a railway from Jacobabad to the Bolan Pass and all reliance is placed on the railway The squadrons will be sent shortly from Calcutta to Quetta, and partly by a land The House of Commons there the Bill was read time

London 23 May —A cooling telegram from London states that negotiations upon which British and Russian Commissioners are engaged at Sarakhs and the Kushk the crisis is passed and the Afghans will be asked to take the answer to the Ameer

Rangoon 23rd May —With the approval of the Government of India the Resident at the Court of Ava has given to Sir Thomas Gold silk with a ring of diamonds Within it is fastened a pin to Mr Crossman Crossman is to be presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal yesterday at Ava and will be presented to Sir Thomas Mercantile Mr Reynolds and Finance Minister Grant Duff has given a dinner to the Court and several Heads of Departments After dinner the proceedings the Hall of the Nine the Queen Hnaitkam, and the Queen of Highness of Ava and the Queen of Ava and a little or no energy has attained which been bestowed on Ava free from all of the property and Highness Government Hence the energy Ava has accomplished during this time per I Hon Highness at Ava had now been all wanted so that Council be the granting Ava free from all which would lead to a road artificial and dangerous services The Hon Ava on this day expressed himself with the wise and I commended Ava to go to the present in an address of an living and so The Nawab then paid a high tribute to the Highness and hoped that all would be a honest, diligent and faithful discharge of their public duties, establish a claim to the reward which was within their reach and that before long he may be an a guest to cross greater to most of those present at having been honoured with the distinction

gallantry in the field and laborious performances of arduous duties He regretted leaving company I to distain the Ava Ava He was sure that other opportunities would again occur for distinguishing the soldiers and enhancing their military reputation

Rome 18th May The Italian press states that negotiations are proceeding between Italy and Italy for the occupation of Suakim by Italian troops who have been already ready to proceed there

Bombay 19th May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that measures are being taken for the evacuation of the Soudan with the utmost expedition Sawakin and Nile regiments have been ordered to prepare for immediate retreat

The Duke of Connaught leave for England by the mail steamer of May 27

London 19th May —Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that there had been no proposal for a treaty with the Ameer other than that contained in the Blue Books

London 20th May —The *Pall Mall Gazette* contradicts the statement that there is a hitch in the negotiations with Russia

The withdrawal of British troops from the Upper Nile begins to morrow

Berlin 19th May —The Emperor William is suffering from cold

London 21st May —Orders have been given for the 6th Lancers the 9th Hussars, and the 5th Regiment of foot to proceed from Suakim to Cairo

Bombay 22nd May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London to the effect that the *Daily Telegraph* states that the negotiations for a settlement of the frontier question are making no progress and that the tension between the British and Russian Governments is becoming critical

The *Standard* states that Russia objects to the fortification of Herat and also protests against the employment of British Officers in assisting the Afghans in strengthening the Herat defences Russia requires that the whole of the north western frontier of Afghanistan should remain in its present undefined condition and demands that Merwchak whether the Afghans retire or not should form part of her territory

The *Standard* states that Russian outposts are now within Quetta The Government is proposing a military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Bolan pass to Quetta and a railway from Jacobabad to the Bolan Pass and all reliance is placed on the railway The squadrons will be sent shortly from Calcutta to Quetta, and partly by a land The House of Commons there the Bill was read time

London 23 May —According to a telegram from London the *Standard* states that negotiations upon which British and Russian Commissioners are engaged at Sarakhs and the Kushk the crisis is passed and the Afghans will be asked to take the answer to the Ameer

Rangoon 23rd May —With the approval of the Government of India the Resident at the Court of Ava has given to Sir Thomas Gold silk with a ring of diamonds Within it is fastened a pin to Mr Crossman Crossman is to be presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal yesterday at Ava and will be presented to Sir Thomas Mercantile Mr Reynolds and Finance Minister Grant Duff has given a dinner to the Court and several Heads of Departments After dinner the proceedings the Hall of the Nine the Queen Hnaitkam, and the Queen of Ava and a little or no energy has attained which been bestowed on Ava free from all of the property and Highness Government Hence the energy Ava has accomplished during this time per I Hon Highness at Ava had now been all wanted so that Council be the granting Ava free from all which would lead to a road artificial and dangerous services The Hon Ava on this day expressed himself with the wise and I commended Ava to go to the present in an address of an living and so The Nawab then paid a high tribute to the Highness and hoped that all would be a honest, diligent and faithful discharge of their public duties, establish a claim to the reward which was within their reach and that before long he may be an a guest to cross greater to most of those present at having been honoured with the distinction

Rome 18th May —The Italian press states that negotiations are proceeding between Italy and Italy for the occupation of Suakim by Italian troops who have been already ready to proceed there

Bombay 19th May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Cairo stating that measures are being taken for the evacuation of the Soudan with the utmost expedition Sawakin and Nile regiments have been ordered to prepare for immediate retreat

The Duke of Connaught leaves for England by the mail steamer of May 27

London 19th May —Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that there had been no proposal for a treaty with the Ameer other than that contained in the Blue Books

London 20th May —The *Pall Mall Gazette* contradicts the statement that there is a hitch in the negotiations with Russia

The withdrawal of British troops from the Upper Nile begins to morrow

Berlin 19th May —The Emperor William is suffering from cold

London 21st May —Orders have been given for the 6th Lancers the 9th Hussars, and the 5th Regiment of foot to proceed from Suakim to Cairo

Bombay 22nd May —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London to the effect that the *Daily Telegraph* states that the negotiations for a settlement of the frontier question are making no progress and that the tension between the British and Russian Governments is becoming critical

The *Standard* states that Russia objects to the fortification of Herat and also protests against the employment of British Officers in assisting the Afghans in strengthening the Herat defences Russia requires that the whole of the north western frontier of Afghanistan should remain in its present undefined condition and demands that Merwchak whether the Afghans retire or not should form part of her territory

The *Standard* states that Russian outposts are now within Quetta The Government is proposing a military road from Dera Ghazi Khan to the Bolan pass to Quetta and a railway from Jacobabad to the Bolan Pass and all reliance is placed on the railway The squadrons will be sent shortly from Calcutta to Quetta, and partly by a land The House of Commons there the Bill was read time

London 23 May —According to a telegram from London the *Standard* states that negotiations upon which British and Russian Commissioners are engaged at Sarakhs and the Kushk the crisis is passed and the Afghans will be asked to take the answer to the Ameer

Rangoon 23rd May —With the approval of the Government of India the Resident at the Court of Ava has given to Sir Thomas Gold silk with a ring of diamonds Within it is fastened a pin to Mr Crossman Crossman is to be presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal yesterday at Ava and will be presented to Sir Thomas Mercantile Mr Reynolds and Finance Minister Grant Duff has given a dinner to the Court and several Heads of Departments After dinner the proceedings the Hall of the Nine the Queen Hnaitkam, and the Queen of Ava and a little or no energy has attained which been bestowed on Ava free from all of the property and Highness Government Hence the energy Ava has accomplished during this time per I Hon Highness at Ava had now been all wanted so that Council be the granting Ava free from all which would lead to a road artificial and dangerous services The Hon Ava on this day expressed himself with the wise and I commended Ava to go to the present in an address of an living and so The Nawab then paid a high tribute to the Highness and hoped that all would be a honest, diligent and faithful discharge of their public duties, establish a claim to the reward which was within their reach and that before long he may be an a guest to cross greater to most of those present at having been honoured with the distinction

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY

There can be no doubt whatever now of the genuine and spontaneous loyalty of the natives of India, throughout the country, towards the British Government If the policy and conduct of Russia on the frontier of Afghanistan have had no other effect, if the present British Government appear to shrink from accepting the bold and unscrupulous challenge of Russia to war, that policy and conduct have had the most gratifying effect in calling forth in a most unique and unanimous manner the profound spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India towards her personally and towards her Government There is no doubt also that this universal spirit of loyalty is as surprising and unpleasant to Russia as it has had—at least, has hitherto had—the effect of making her pause awhile before declaring war against Great Britain There is, however, or, rather, there *was*—happily the brief period of doubt has now passed—a suspicion that our Mahomedan fellow subjects of the Queen Empress of India were not so loyal and true to the British Government as might have been expected The fact that Mahomedan princes and chiefs were the last Oriental masters of India, that there was a tendency amongst a few of the surviving scions of noble Mahomedan houses to brood over the "glories of the past," and that the lowest classes of the Mahomedan population were incited to attempted disaffection against the British Government, by interested and unscrupulous men, supposed to be agents of the false prophet of the Soudan, might have contributed to the unjust, but recently prevalent, opinion that the Mahomedans of India were wanting in loyalty towards Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and her Government The unfounded accusation, or, rather, unfair suspicion, has had one good and most pleasing and lasting effect, if it has done a temporary wrong to a large section of the population of India which we do not hesitate to affirm is as loyal in its sentiments and conduct towards the British Government as the Hindus themselves That effect has been to draw forth from the Mahomedans of India, in every part of the country, from North to South, from East to West, the most genuine, outspoken, and spontaneous express one of loyalty—a loyalty which is as eager and as anxious to be believed in and depended upon by the British Government as any similar feeling which influences any other class of the Queen's subjects in India It would have sufficed had the Mahomedans of the capital cities of the three great divisions of Northern, Western, and Southern India, and of those of the North West Provinces and the Punjab had given expression to such sentiments of loyalty and hearty allegiance to the British Government, but the identical spirit has had practical expression given to it in the smaller towns and even in such places as the head quarter stations of mofussil districts, and it is found that the Mahomedans of the comparatively unpretentious town of Dindigal are as anxious and as genuine in their anxiety, to show their loyalty to the British Government, in this its sore time of need, as are the Mahomedans of the metropolis and the Liverpool of India But the most remarkable and most noteworthy act of genuine and spontaneous loyalty comes from the great Mahomedan state of Hyderabad in the Deccan It will be remembered that shortly after the excitement of Central Asian crisis had set in, in India, and all the Hindu and Mahomedan princes and chiefs had tendered their offers of service and placed their military forces and the resources of their respective states at the disposal of the Government of Her Majesty in India, and shortly after the Nizam of Hyderabad had sent a deputation and a body of troops to Rawal Pindi, there appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* a most brilliant, forcible, and most loyal letter, in which the writer upheld and defended Mahomedan loyalty to the British Government, and pointed out how both as a matter of sincere regard and of self-interest, the Mahomedan princes and chiefs of India, as well as Hindu princes and chiefs, were bound to be loyal and true to the British Government The writer of that letter was Mr Mohdi Ali Moonsee Nawaz Jung, political and financial Secretary to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad This remarkable and splendidly written letter could not fail to attract general attention, both here in India and in England We are not surprised, therefore, that the *London Times* republished the whole letter and published also a leading article on the subject of it His Excellency the Viceroy of India has directed his Private Secretary, Mr D Mackenzie Wallace, to address the subjoined letter to Mr Mohdi Ali which we have much pleasure in republishing.

Government house, Simla, May 4

My Dear Sir—It may perhaps interest you to know that His Excellency the viceroy has read with very great pleasure your letter on the Mahomedans and the Russian advance, which has been reproduced by the *Times* from the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* Such sound views, based on such a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of facts, and put forward with so much clearness and logical cogency by an Indian Mahomedan, cannot fail to have some influence in dispelling the ignorance and antiquated prejudices which exist in certain quarters regarding the relations between the Government and the people of India That an Indian Mussulman can spontaneously and conscientiously write a letter on the political situation which, if anonymous, might readily be mistaken for the production of a highly educated, well-informed, patriotic Englishman, is a significant fact well deserving of attention To an impartial observer it must seem far more convincing than any abstract argument in favour of the liberal, enlightened policy of the British Government towards its Indian subjects—a policy which aims at founding the stability and strength of the Empire on the intellectual enlightenment, the national prosperity, and the genuine loyalty of all classes of the population

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

The result of the "waiting" policy of the present British Ministry, in the matter of the advance of Russia towards the frontiers of Afghanistan, has been that the Russian Government, after giving pacific assurances of all kinds, and pretending to meet the British Government half way, in carrying on renewed negotiations for peace, has now assumed quite a different attitude, an attitude which shows what value may be placed upon Russian assurances of a genuine desire for an amicable settlement of the present political difficulties The policy and conduct of the Russian Government reminds us of that passage in a story of the Old Testament "Is it peace, Jehu?" says Timri, who was, like Jehu, a conspirator against his master's throne and person "What peace has he," says Jehu, "who slew his master?" and the response there is a fight, and Timri is killed, and Jehu becomes master of the situation It would now seem, from the latest telegrams to hand, that, while the Russian Government seeks to get and retain every thing that it possibly can, it decidedly objects to any thing—any the smallest concession—that the Government of Great Britain can ask, or, rather, loudly ventures to ask It would appear that there is an increasing gravity in the political situation, and that Russia has made some extravagant demands A telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that the *Daily Telegraph* (London) says that the negotiations for a settlement of the frontier question are making no progress, and that the tension between the British and Russian Governments is becoming critical The *Standard* (London) states that Russia objects to the fortification of Herat, and also protests against the employment of British Officers in assisting the Afghans in strengthening the Herat defences Russia requires that the whole of the north western frontier of Afghanistan should remain in its present unfortified condition, and demands that Moruchak, whether the Afghans retired after their defeat at Penjdeh, should form part of her territory The above objections and demands are pretty cool even for Russian audacity in "cock crowing" over British diplomats, but the whole thing, the whole absurdity of the British position, has been brought about by the Cabinet of which Messrs Gladstone and Chamberlain and the Earl of Derby (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) are the chief advisers and peace at any price men It is some consolation, however, to learn, from another telegram, that Russia's demands are considered so extravagant as to be inadmissible, and that the Government is preparing against eventualities It is just possible, however, judging from past events of recent date that the Gladstone Government may again yield all things to Russia It is a sort of a faint hope that Government will dissolve itself sooner than is expected, if the differences amongst the members over the question of Britain in crisis and grow too serious for the Cabinet to hold any longer together Then indeed, will be a chance, at the last moment, for Great Britain's national honour and old prestige, under a conservative Government

Occasional Notes

The question of Native Volunteering will come up for consideration in Council at Simla almost immediately

Orders have been issued in England for the introduction of the cold drawn cartridge in the British Army Lord Wolseley has ordered two millions of them for use in the Soudan, and these are being supplied by an American firm

A Mandalay letter says the French Consul has not yet had an interview with the King who is engaged on festivities connected with the arrival of a white elephant, which is said to have already cost two lakhs of rupees

A Service paper is informed that on account of the scarcity of officers in the Indian Medical Service, it has been decided to grant commissions to the whole of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent examinations of Medical Staff

The Government of Bombay has conveyed through Lieutenant-Colonel F W West, Political Agent of Kattywar, his best thanks to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for his offer of the services of one hundred armed police and the gift of a large number of ponies for frontier service The Government has accepted the present of the ponies, and informed his Highness that the services of the armed police are not required

News from Kandahar shows that great activity prevails there in connection with the sending of reinforcements to Herat, and preparing escorts and gunners for the heavy guns sent from India for the fortifications The Ameer, too, is showing great energy in all his preparations As soon as the Hindu Kush passes are open he intends reinforcing strongly the garrisons of Afghan Turkistan and may proceed there in person Additional regular regiments are being raised at Kabul and armed with rifles

There is a good deal of cholera in some of the districts of the Bombay Presidency at the present time During the week ending the 10th inst inst there were 158 attacks and 96 deaths reported in the Nassick district, 170 attacks and 83 deaths in the Belgaum district, 20 attacks and 13 deaths in the Tanna district, 57 attacks and 26 deaths in the Dharwar district, and 63 attacks and 25 deaths in the Kanara district In Bombay City there were 18 deaths reported from the disease during the week ending the 12th instant

Protap Chandra Roy, Secretary of the Dhanya Bharata Karyalaya, in Calcutta, when he undertook to translate the Mahabharata of Vyasa, engaged in a Herculean task, to accomplish which will require extraordinary industry The Iliad is about the largest of European poems, but the Ramayana is three times as big as the Iliad and the Mahabharata is four times as big as the Ramayana The zealous translator has already published his translation of more than two of the eighteen books into which the Mahabharata is divided

Prince Bishir ud din died at Hooghly last Wednesday The deceased was a son of the late Prince Shooker ullah, of the Mysore family, and consequently a grandson of the famed Tippoo Sultan The Prince was a great Arabic, Persian, and English scholar and Persian poet of some repute He leaves two sons, viz, Princes Wahid-ud-din and Amir ud din, the former of whom is a barrister, and holds the post of native *attach* under the Agent to the Governor General in Central India The second son is a resident of Chinsurah, and is an Honorary Magistrate of Hooghly. The late Prince was 90 years of age

Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the Small Cause Court Judge of Poona, has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council The appointment is one, says a local paper, which will give great satisfaction, as Mr Ranade is a gentleman who commands the confidence of all sections of the community This is the first of Lord Ripon's nominations to the Council, and it indicates that he has no intention to revert to the procedure in vogue some years since of giving these responsible posts to mediocrities who were representative only in name Sir James Fergusson set a good example in this respect, and it is evident that his successor intends to follow it

On Monday last the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, accompanied by General Wilkinson and some Engineer officers, went down the Hooghly to a station below Diamond Harbour, where it is contemplated to build a fort. At Fulta the party landed, and closely inspected the details of the fort already there Two subjects are engaging the immediate attention of the Government, namely, measures to be adopted for the permanent defence of the port and its approaches from the Bay of Bengal, and those which are to be taken in hand immediately should war unexpectedly break out A committee is to be held immediately to take into consideration the report on the entire question of defences

Local and Provincial

Mr J B Lyall c s, Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for nine months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th May, 1885

Mr C E R Gimlettson c s, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr J B Lyall c s or until further orders

Consequent on the appointment of Major H Wylie, c s r, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, temporarily with effect from the 22nd April, 1885 —Lieutenant Colonel V E Law, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class

The Queen's Birthday—Sunday the 24th instant having been the 66th anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, this day will be observed as a holiday by all public offices and Courts. There will be a parade of all the troops in garrison at 7 30 A M on the South Parade, C and M Station

The British Resident—Mr J B Lyall the British Resident at the Court of Mysore returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday morning after investing the Maharajah as a G C S I Mr Lyall proceeded to Bombay on Saturday morning

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking indigestion dyspepsia &c by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 As 8 per phial A F Mookerjee, Bazar Calcutta Wanted Agents

as route for England, whither he has gone on furlough Mr. A. Girdlestone, the Resident of Khatmandu will officiate for Mr. Lyall.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the Order of British India —To the First Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur" —Subadar Venkatasawmy, Bahadurs, 1st Madras Pioneers. To the second class, with the title of "Bahadur" Subadar Rajahingum, Queen's own Sappers and Miners and Subadar Vakatachellum, 30th Madras Infantry.

CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.—Owing to the investiture of His Highness the Maharajah on Wednesday last the Chief Court of Mysore, which should have been re opened on the 19th instant after the annual midsummer vacation, was opened on the 22nd instant in its original civil jurisdiction The Criminal Sessions commenced on Friday the 22th instant, under the presidency of Mr Justice Ramchunder Iyer Six cases have already been committed up to date for trial

HINDU WIDOW RE MARRIAGE QUESTION — Mr Veerasalingum Pantulu, from Rajamundry, the editor of the *Vivekavardhani* who has the reputation of being an excellent Telugu scholar, has signified his intention of paying Bangalore a visit shortly, when he will deliver a series of lectures on the Hindoo Widow re marriage question Mr. Veerasalingum has lately been on a tour through Southern India, and is at present in Madras, where he is delivering lectures on the subject stated above

UNCLAIMED MONEY — The Eurasian and Anglo Indian Lottery has yet an unclaimed sum of Rs 1,700 to its credit The amount was Rs 2,700 till recently, but Rs 1,000 having been given away as a bonus to the Honorary Secretary, the next named sum is still on hand, and the Committee—such of them however who remain—don't know what to do with it We would suggest the advertising of the unpaid winning numbers because it is to all intents and purposes public money, of which the committee are the trustees

General Summary.

BOMBAY

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF BARODA —A gloom has been cast over this city by the death of the Maharani Chimnabai Sahib the consort of His Highness the Gaekwar Her Highness breathed her last about a week after day (Friday) afternoon after an illness of some months She was the mother of the late Princess of Tanjore and was married to the Maharajah in January 1880 She was 22 years of age She was not only an accomplished lady but as affectionate and devoted wife Happy were the people that the Maharajah is here isolate and those only who are and have been the society of his serene Queen During her illness he did everything that could possibly be done for her He sent for Dr Murray in the hope that the patient might be saved but in vain The end was only when the malady had taken a fatal turn that he was at last in the last of Brodie to be among her relations and friends The funeral took place last night, and it is right to say that the city was wrapped by popular sympathy and gave outward expression to their feelings Her Highness has left an infant prince who however is young to feel the blow that has fallen upon him —*Times of India*

A large meeting chiefly attended by Mahrattas was held on Wednesday night at Mahalaxmi for the purpose of adopting a letter to be addressed to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda on the death of his late lamented wife Chimnabai On the motion of Mr N M Lokhandi seconded by Mr A K Vandekar Rao Bahadur Balaji, rao Gaikwar Sawai was called to the chair The letter which was read at the meeting gave expression to the heartfelt grief of the Maharattas well as the several Native communities at the sad occurrence Reference was made to the high virtue and accomplishments of the late Queen as also to her knowledge of the Mahratti language and English literature The letter concluded with a few verses from the poem of Moreshwar Pandit on the transcendental state of human life A deputation consisting of Mr Lokhandi and the mover was appointed to wait upon his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the letter A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings —*Ibid*

AN ANCTIO —Syed Nooroodi Hoosain known as a pir (saint) from Bombay, has been entertained in Howrah by Baboo Ram Mohun Mozumdar an interpreter of the High Court Calcutta for the past seven months He has the power to effect marvellous cures of incurable diseases During the last cold weather he got all days in a tank by keeping nearly the whole of his body under water and now he is living for nearly a fortnight inside a pucca grave or tent dug, which has been wholly covered with masonry, keeping only a small hole (the diameter of which is about 2 inches) in order to serve him with his daily food which simply consists of an orange or pomegranate juice with one slim rotti only In this state he will remain for 51 consecutive days and through the hole a string has been passed into the grave on end of it being tied to a bell suspended on a bamboo post near the grave to enable him to give the alarm in case he considered any danger or mishap by pulling the string and ringing the bell, also to respond to calls enquiring after his health in like manner, signifying thereby that he was all right The pir entered the grave with a holy book, some wholy books, two or three bottles of rose water, and 1 or 2 phials of otter of rose after which the opening over the grave was blocked up leaving the hole, and then levelling the place with earth some grass seeds and which being regularly watered are thriving nicely all over the grave The pir has taken the rose water with him, it is said in lieu of plain water to wash his face, hands and feet before saying his daily prayers A Money Order came to the address from Bombay two or six days ago, which was rolled up and dropped into the grave through the hole, and it is soon after returned through the hole duly signed by the pir —

Extracts.

THREAT TO MURDER MR GLADSTONE

The *Standard* —Alfred Terry, a miserable-looking lad, 17 years of age was indicted at this court yesterday, April 23rd, before Mr Justice Hawkins, for sending a letter to the Right Hon William Ewart Gladstone, demanding money with menaces and threatening to murder him Mr Poland, who, with Mr Montague Williams, appeared for the prosecution, in opening the case, said there was no desire to punish the accused, the chief object in view being to put a stop to a system of annoyance to which Mr Gladstone had been subjected for several months Letters were written to him by the prisoner, in which he demanded £200 and threatened if he did not give him some money he would kill him and blow up the Tower The prisoner had been cautioned, but it had no effect and on April 12 he wrote the letter in question, requesting Mr Gladstone to send money either to him or to a boy named Shooks Inspector Shaw proved that he went to the prisoner and cautioned him, and he promised not to write any more letters to Mr Gladstone After the receipt of the letter in question he went again to the prisoner, who said, "I did write the letter to Mr Gladstone, who I thought would send me some money, which I wanted to buy some kippered herrings with" (Laughter) The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, merely said, "I did not intend to hurt Mr Gladstone The jury found the prisoner guilty and he appeared to bear a very bad character, having been convicted of felony and other offences Mr Justice Hawkins in passing sentence, told him that he was liable to be sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and if ever he committed such an act again a sentence of this description would probably be passed on him At present he should only sentence him to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour

NATIVE IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

The *Standard* —In 1st Thursday's *Gazette* appeared the following announcement under the head of Military Department "The following direct appointment of a gentleman is made — 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, Jighirdar Dessaig Urs, to be jundi on probation with effect from date of joining, vice Jundi Alli Khan promoted" Mr Dessaig Urs, is, we believe, a native of Mysore and so far as we could ascertain it is the first appointment of the kind made by the Madras Government and will be received with favor by the Native community The subject of appointing Hindu gentlemen to the upper ranks of the Native army has lately attracted a great deal of attention and the question has often been asked why educated Hindus and Mahomedans, instead of aspiring to appointments in the civil department of the public service should not enter the military branch and obtain commissions in the native army, now that the command of companies devolves upon the Native officers of Regiments About three months ago, a wealthy Zemindar of Oudh, who had made a pretty long stay in England and had acquired English ways, delivered a lecture at Madras on current events, and in the course of his remarks made special allusion to the subject of natives entering the military service and suggested to his countrymen to be moralise the Indian and Home Governments in it But, how or steps could be taken in this direction the Government appears to have moved in the matter, and now that a beginning has been made, it remains with the educated members of the communities to evince greater interest in this direction and to qualify for military employ With the rumoured outbreak of war with Russia, a martial spirit has been evoked among the members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, the former especially have come forward and asked the Government to enrol them as Volunteers, and with the general wish that their request should be complied with, there is all the more reason why appointments in the commissioned ranks of the army should be given to qualified Hindus and Mahomedans

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE

The following simple rules for horse selection are from *Turf, Field*, and *Farm* —

1 Never take the seller's word, if dishonest, he will be certain to cheat you, if disposed to be fair, he may have been the dupe of another and will deceive you through representations which cannot be relied upon 2 Never trust to a horse's mouth as a sure index to his age 3 Never buy a horse while in motion, watch him while he stands at rest, and you will discover his weak points If sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the foot planted flat upon the ground, with legs plum, and naturally posed If one foot is thrown forward, with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease If the foot is thrown out, the toe raised and the heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis, founder, or the hock sinews have been sprained, and he is of little future value When the feet are all drawn together beneath the horse, if there his been no disease there is a misplacement of the limbs at least, a weak disposition of the muscles If the horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with the hind legs there is weakness of the loins, and the kidneys are disordered When the knees are bent and the legs cotter and tremble, the beast has been ridden by heavy pulling, and will never be right again without rest and treatment he may have Contracted or ill formed heels speak for themselves 4 Never buy a horse with a flush or milky cast in his eyes They indicate a constitutional tendency to ophthalmia, moon blindness, &c 5 Never have anything to do with a man who pulls his cars thrown back and This is an infallible indication of bad temper 6 If the horse's hind legs are scarred the fact denotes that he is a kicker 7 If the knees are blemished the horse is apt to stumble 8 When skin is rough and tight and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and his digestion is bad 9 Avoid all horses where respiratory organs are at all impaired If the ear is placed at the heart, and a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble Let him go

OFFICIAL RETRENCHMENT

The *Times of India* —Severe economy is now the order of the day in India It is calculated that the energetic preparations of the last few weeks have cost the country between three and four crores of rupees, and it is known from the official returns that the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks are abnormally low On the last day of April the total balance was only Rs 10,50,27,000 as against Rs 11,41,50,000 at the end of April 1881, and Rs 13,17,13,000 at the end of April 1883 In the important resolution we were able to publish on Monday we see that the Government are prepared to grapple with the difficulty at once by imposing severe if temporary restrictions upon provincial and local expenditure "If unhappily war should break out further and more stringent measures must," we read "be taken hereafter for improving the balances and revenues at the disposal of the Government of India" The situation has, however, improved since the 22th April when this resolution was dated, and to the time being all fear of war is over These stringent measures of economy will, therefore only remain in force until the Government are able to see how they can meet the bills that are just now pouring in upon them In spite of the peaceful turn of events all optional expenditure, whether provincial or imperial, will have to be suspended and as far as possible the expenditure from local funds will have to be postponed "It is necessary," we are told "that all proposals for increase of salaries or of establishments or for additional expenditure of any kind, should be narrowly scrutinized at the present moment The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to say that no additional expenditure of any kind should be proposed or sanctioned but it is obvious that at a time when reductions are being enforced proposals for additional expenditure can only be justified by very special causes." The largest retrenchments will be made by a restriction of the public expenditure on public works, and each Provincial Government is requested to send in a report not later than the 10th June, stating what reductions have been possible in each case The Governor-General in Council says he has no option in the matter, and he counts of course, upon the cordial and loyal co operation of local Governments and administrations The crisis has been a severe one, and if care be taken not to interfere with such public works as cannot be interrupted or suspended without heavy loss, the public like the officials will give the Government their heartiest support

INVESTITURE OF H H THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Mysore 12*st May* —The city of Mysore was *en fete* yesterday, on the occasion of the investiture of His Highness the Maharajah with the Insignia of the Star of India From an early hour in the afternoon the main street leading to the fort was lined with spectators, the Police, under their Inspector Mr Haudin, keeping very good order Within the quadrangle before the palace there was a military display of the Maharajah's Silladar Horse, Barr's Infantry, and the Body Guard. The investiture ceremony took place in the grand Durbar Hall Three special trains from Bangalore brought the forty two invited guests who had accepted the Maharajah's hospitality, and the honor of being present on this auspicious occasion. Three chairs of State were placed, the centre for His Highness, that at the right for the Resident, Mr J B Lyall, and the one on the left for Mr. Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan. When all the guests were seated, the strains of the national anthem, the booming of the royal salute, and the flourish of trumpets by the heralds, announced the arrival of the Maharajah He wore a uniform resplendent with gold and jewels. From his turban depended an aigrette of emeralds, rubies and diamonds, above which rose the royal plume Immediately after the Resident, the Assistant Resident, Mr. Martindale, arrived, wearing political uniform After a brief conversation with His Highness, Mr Lyall addressed the Maharajah as follows —

MAHARAJAH —Her Majesty the Queen Empress having, by special warrant dispensed with Your Highness personal investiture I have been directed by the Excellency the Viceroy the Grand Master of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India to do to Your Highness, with due ceremony the gracious Her Majesty the Queen Empress, conferring upon Your Highness the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order and the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander Before delivering them to Your Highness I will read the grant for the information of the honorable chieftains of Your Highness loyal subjects the people of Mysore

After this brief address, the Resident approached the Maharajah and placed round his neck the Insignia, first a collar of broad, pale blue ribbon, next the gold collar, and then the Star, which he pinned on to the left breast His Highness replied in a short and appropriate speech, after which Mr Martindale, the Assistant Resident, read the Queen's Warrant, which ran as follows —

"Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, Empress of India and Sovereign of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to His Highness Chamarajendra Wadiar Maharajah of Mysore, greeting Whereas we are desirous of conferring upon you such a mark of our Royal favor as will convey the esteem in which we hold your person and the services which you have rendered to our Indian Empire We have thought fit to nominate and appoint Your Highness to be a Knight Grand Commander of our said most exalted order of the Star of India We do by these presents, grant unto you the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of our aforesaid order of the Star of India, and hereby authorize you to have, hold and enjoy the said dignity and rank of a Knight Grand Commander of our said most Exalted Order of the Star of India together with all and singular the privileges thereto belonging or appertaining Given at our Court at Balmoral and our Sign Manual and the Seal of our said Order this 3rd day of May 1884, in the 47th year of our reign"

By the Sovereign's Command KIMBERLEY

The proceedings closed with the placing of garlands, and the distribution of *pan supparee* and *attar*, and the sprinkling of rose water At nine o'clock a grand banquet was given at the Juggan Mohun, when the Resident delivered the following speech —

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN —I think we His Highness' guests here have reason to be highly glad that he was recalled to Calcutta for formal investiture, thanks to the courtesy of Chiefs and the excellent arrangements made by Colonel Howard Mr Beeher, we have been very comfortable and have enjoyed a very pleasant holiday I am sure that all the English in Mysore were as pleased as the Maharajah's own subjects at the favor shown to him by Her Majesty the Queen Empress, of which the ceremony of Friday was the visible sign I think we all felt that the honor was well deserved as a recognition not only of the good order and stability of the administration but also of the Maharajah's high personal character, and of the consequent security of life and manners which distinguishes his reign If an opportunity for proving loyalty to the Empire occurs, Mysore will not be found wanting In the present case the Maharajah has placed upon all his resources at the disposal of the Government of India and took practical measures to put some troops at the disposal of the service, and to facilitate the supply of military carriage When I told His Highness, a few weeks ago, that the Insignia had arrived he was kind enough to say that he would like to receive them from me, and we did so. Occasions so rare to make it possible in military relations with Her Highness he has always shown the same good feeling and friendly courtesy, and as I am leaving Mysore for some time, I am glad to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks Our good relations have made Mysore very pleasant to me Ladies and gentlemen I ask you to drink the health of our public host, and to wish that he may live to win many further honours and favours from the Queen Empress, or her successor

The speech was loudly cheered There was a grand pyrotechnic display afterwards.—*Madras Mail*

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The Indian Institute, the corner stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales, though only at present covering half the area it is intended ultimately to occupy, was opened by the present Vice Chancellor, Professor Jowett, last autumn, when an address was delivered by Mr Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, on the duty of the University towards India . . .

Lord Ripon then said he could assure them it had afforded him very great pleasure to be able to be present that evening In the first place it was always pleasant to come to Ox-

ford, and in the second place it was the first occasion since that great University did him the honour of conferring upon him the distinction of an honorary degree that he had been able to visit it again, and he hoped they would permit him to express his deep sense of obligation for the honour so given to him and which for many reasons he should always count as one of his most valued possessions It was a great pleasure to him to be there, because he had long felt a very great interest in the objects and purposes of that Indian Institute He had felt that interest almost from the first occasion on which the idea of the establishment of that institute was put forward, and he had followed its progress continually from that time to the present He hoped and believed it would be able as time went on to perform very valuable service both for England and for India—for England by making India better known to the English people, and for India by making the people of this country better known to the natives of India, (Cheers) It was because he believed that, that institution among others in the country was calculated to do a very useful work in that direction that he held it to be well worthy of general support He was anxious that there should be established in this country additional facilities by which intelligent young men from India might be induced to prosecute their studies here and he fully shared the desire of Professor Williams that there should be established by the English Government a certain number of scholarships which might be held by the natives of India in English places of education (Cheers) Whether these scholarships were connected directly with that institute or not, he believed at all events they would before long be brought into operation and that facilities would be afforded to the intelligent natives of India to prosecute the studies at the great seats of learning in this country (cheers) The noble marquis went on to address a few kindly words of counsel to the young gentlemen present who, as probationers for the Indian Civil Service were now pursuing their studies in Oxford He reminded them of the important work they would be called upon to do in India, and that there never still deeds as bright and noble to be done in the India of to day as any which had been performed by the greatest men who in past time had belonged to the Civil Services of the country Englishmen, he continued, were essentially men of business, and they did not like interruptions when they were at their work, and when that was so they were apt to be impatient and possibly even rough He would remind them that the native gentlemen of India were men of singular courtesy and perfect manners They were exceedingly sensitive upon the question of the way in which others behaved to them, and more than might be done, more serious political mischief created in India, by incivility or inconsiderateness than even by an act of serious injury or direct injustice It was a very high and noble work in which they were engaged, and it was his earnest hope that they would be enabled, with the help of him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, to perform the great duties which would be entrusted to them in India with the highest honour to themselves and with the utmost benefit to the vast multitudes whose well being would be dependent upon the spirit and character of their labours (Cheers)

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The *Standard*—His Highness Maharajah Chama Rajendra Wadiar Bahadur of Mysore who was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted order of the Star of India, on the 24th of May last, will be invested with the insignia of the order with all the oriental pomp and glory to day, not by His Excellency Mr Grant Duff as was originally announced, but by the Resident of the British Court in that Province A case from the Secretary of State for India, addressed direct to the British Resident of Mysore, containing the insignia of the G C S I and the presents to be delivered to His Highness on the occasion of his investiture, reached Bangalore lately and was kept in the British Resident's Treasury for safe custody At the present moment it may be of interest to know that, after the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo Sultan, a descendant of the old Hindu house of Mysore, a child six years old named Kristna Raj Wadiar (the late Maharajah,) was placed on the gaddee by the British Government The following extracts from Wellesley's despatches show the reason for acknowledging a descendant of the old house of Mysore —

'*It would certainly* have been desirable that the power should have been placed in the hands of one of Tippoo's sons, but the hereditary and intimate connection established between Tippoo and the French, the probability that the French may be enabled to maintain themselves in Egypt and the perpetual interest which Tippoo family must feel to undermine and support a system which had so much reduced their patrimony and power, precluded the possibility of restoring any branch of the family of the late Sultan to the throne, without exposing us to the constant dread of internal commotion and even of foreign war Between the British Government and the family (the old Hindu house of Mysore) an intercourse or friendship and kindness had subsisted in the most desperate crisis of their adverse fortunes They had formed no connection with your enemies Their elevation would be a spontaneous act of your generosity, and from your support alone could they ever hope to be maintained upon the throne, either against the family of Tippoo Sultan or against any other claimant They must naturally view with an eye of jealousy all the friends of the usurping family, and consequently be adverse to the French or to any other states connected with that family in its hereditary hatred of the British Government In addition to these motives of policy, moral consideration and sentiments of generosity and humanity, favored the restoration of the ancient family of Mysore Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited sufferings rendered them peculiar objects of compassion and respect, nor could it be doubted that their Government would be both more acceptible and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan usurpers to the mass of the inhabitants of the country composed almost entirely of Hindus

After this declaration a Commission was appointed for the constitution of the new Government of Mysore, and on the 30th June 1799 Kistna Raj was placed on the gaddee under a Royal salute from the batteries of historical Seringapatam According to a subsidiary treaty concluded and ratified on the 8th of July, the English Government was charged with the duties of external defence for which they were to receive seven lakhs of star pagodas In case of maladministration or the funds failing to meet the subsidy the British Government were to take possession of such portion of the territories as might be deemed sufficient to meet the said sum Kristna Raj proclaimed his own majority in 1811 when he was sixteen years of age and, surrounded by parasites and harpies he soon lost favor with the British Government and Sir Thomas Munro personally admonished him regarding his maladministration and warned him to the effect that the British Government would have to interfere if there was no improvement in his administration In vain were expostulations addressed to him by the Resident, and in October 1831 on being informed of the intentions of the British Government, he delivered over the seat of his Government into their hands This was the origin of the Mysore Commission Kistna Raj received a pension of 70 000 Hopes a month as well as the balance of the fifth share of the net revenue, and a lakh of star pagodas at the end of each year It was at this time that General Cubbon was appointed as the head of the administration which office he filled with credit to himself, the public and the Government he had the honor of serving for 25 years Kistna Raj appealed on five occasions for restoration, but in vain, and he died in 1868, at the age of 79 without any issue Under great opposition he adopted the present Maharajah The treaty ought to have become extinct even if Kistna Raj had natural heirs, for, according to the draft drawn up by Colonel Kirkpatrick, one of the members of the Commission, the fifth article ran as follows —' The contracting parties mutually and severally agree, that the districts in schedule C shall be ceded to the Maharajah, and his *heirs* and *successors*, for ever, and shall form the separate government of Mysore ' Wellesley struck out the words and *heirs successors* and noted in the margin "this is unnecessary and dangerous,' and wrote in the fair copy " this clause is approved with the omission of the words struck out with the pen, attaching his signature, Mornington" The present Maharajah is indebted to Sir Stafford Northcote for his seat on the gaddee, for it was he, when Secretary of State for India, who set aside all the decisions of Governments which preceded him on this point, and of five successive Viceroys, and so established the native sovereignty of Mysore and the restoration of the country to Chama Raja Wadiar, on his attaining his majority On the 25th March 1881, when Mr Adam was Governor of Madras, Chama Raja Wadiar was placed on the gaddee of Mysore His Highness visited Madras in January 1884

THE QUEEN TO THE CZAR

SIRE MY BROTHER,

Your Majesty has seen so much of England, and of those who direct her Government that it can hardly be necessary for me to say that the responsibility of resorting to war in defence of the national honour rests in the first place with my Parliament rather than with myself The constitution of this country reserves to me the prerogative of refusing my sanction to war, but in practice I consider myself more bound to respect the manifest wishes of the country, as expressed by its representatives in Parliament, than to follow my own womanly inclinations, which are ever in the direction of peace In taking, then, the step of addressing myself personally to your Majesty—a course of action for which I well remember a precedent in your uncle's reign—I do not wish to interfere with the negotiations now passing between my own and your Majesty's Ministers but I hope to be useful in dispelling a grave misconception about England's attitude which seems to be current among all classes of society in St Petersburg

I would like, in the first place, to say that it has never appointed to me or to any English statesman who has given me his views on the subject that England should be quick to see in the advance of your Majesty's frontiers in Central Asia, a menace to her own Empire in Hindostan If only it be that Russia has evolved a lone out of chaos in one of the wildest parts of the earth and has thereby placed two world in humane great obligations to her Your Majesty will I hope not think to be rude that the Russian Administration in Central Asia has yet attained the efficiency which distinguishes my own Government in India for I do not disguise from myself that the administrative changes effected by your Majesty's officers during the short time that they have been vested authority in the countries in question compare very favourably with the changes that were introduced into India during a similar period in the early days of British rule England has had one hundred years' start of Russia in the noble work of civilising Asia but, at the pace at rapid rate of progress, Russia may comparatively soon catch England up and be able to show results of wise and humane administration that will act as a wholesome incentive to my own Government

I would ask your Majesty to consider a supposition only is possible whether there is not an ample stage for both Russia and England to work out their mission in Asia without collision Has the time already arrived when your Majesty's officers may be excused for coveting, like the greatest of your Majesty's ancestors, because there are no more worlds to conquer? Is there no scope left in the vast tracts with great capabilities, lately annexed to your Majesty's dominions, for the exercise of the high qualities of your Majesty's subjects? The hundred years start to which I have alluded has worked a great transformation in India I am told by my three sons who have visited that part of my Empire, that life and property are even more secure there than they are in England Never was a Sovereign better served than I am in India and never had a Sovereign better cause than I have to sympathise deeply with multitudinous subjects But it would seem that the development of the peace and prosperity of India has suggested to some distinguished officers in your Majesty's armies that it would redound to the glory, and contribute to the security and prosperity of Russia to cause an overthrow of a state of law and order that has had no parallel in history I would ask your Majesty to consider, whether the nation that has had the courage, the endurance, the perseverance the ability to make India what it is, is the kind of nation to tamely allow the splendid fruits of its labours to be destroyed? Your Majesty will not, I am convinced, do my country this injustice It may be that, as compared with our neighbours, my countrymen are so devoted to peace and commerce that they occasionally seem to neglect our army and navy But may they not be pardoned, if they consider that there are more noble objects to live for than the wholesale conversion of men into machines for the remorseless destruction of their fellow-beings? The impression would seem to be widely entertained in your Majesty's Empire, that England is enervated by her long run of prosperity, and that she has lost her aptitude for war, because she is over loath to draw the sword But such critics of my countrymen forget the English proverb, to " let sleeping dogs lie"

Afghanistan has for many years been declared by Russian statesmen, speaking in the name of their Sovereign, to be outside the field of Russian activity Being a poor and mostly barren country, it has no advantage to offer to Russia beyond that of presenting a favorable point for the molestation of India It is inconceivable that England will ever seek to enclose Russian possessions in Central Asia by means of an army marched from India across Afghanistan That country therefore offers Russia a perfect protection against encroachment at our hands, and I would be happy to persuade your Majesty, that it will be to the mutual interest of our peoples that it should be allowed to offer England as perfect a protection against the enterprise of your Majesty's officers The absorption of Afghanistan into my Empire would be unwelcome to your Majesty and its absorption by Russia would be unwelcome to my England would fain live on terms not of jealousy but of amity with Russia Your Majesty's august grandfather the Czar Nicholas and I usedfor to write to the Emperor of the French — 'Our armies ought to be merely amicable based as they are upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order the love of peace respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling" These are noble words, and cordially do I accept them as conveying my meaning that the world is wide enough for England and Russia to live at peace England has no enemy to respond to and she is determined to live and let live, but if war is the only alternative to a precious and inglorious peace she will not shrink the ordeal Providence has committed to her in India the sovereignty of one fifth of the total population of the world, and in their defence she would not be slow to act in a manner, we are my personal acquaintance with your Majesty entitles me to say would receive your emphatic approval, were your Majesty an Englishman

Do not then let us allow countries misunderstand one another Russia is a magnificent Empire, with powers of offence and defence that it would be idle to deny, and with a people capable of great efforts for aggrandisement But England is no effete power, whose Empire will dissolve at the touch of a Cossack's spear Is human life so long so free from care, so happy that your Majesty and I should be personally indifferent to the possibility of our respective subjects being employed in the ghastly work which second nature by the conditions of brute beasts of mowing down one another wholesale, consigning to irremediable misery thousands of innocent families, and begetting a great load of debt to generations yet unborn? Let us, at any rate, do what lies in our power to prevent by timely concessions a conflict that must be fraught with national and dynastic calamity for both Empires History is full of precedents for the rushing of Empires at one another for what seem to poverty to have been very trivial pretexts Let the historian of this year of grace be in a position to say that, with reference to a dispute of no small gravity, Russia and England were influenced by principles in harmony with the Christianity which both countries profess Acutely do I feel the responsibility of authority at such a crisis as the present, and most earnestly do I pray that Heaven's light may be your Majesty's, and my own guide to a settlement, consistent with the dignity of the two Empires, that will secure to the myriads of our subjects the priceless blessings of peace

I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's good Sister,

VICTORIA

[It is rumoured on the Continent that the Queen has addressed an the above autograph letter to the Czar inviting him to exercise a pacific influence at the present crisis]

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 14, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885. No. 22.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	,	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do		6 0 0
Per mensem	,	0 8 0
Single copy	,	0 3 0
Back number	,	0 4 0
Local Subscription	,	5 0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday for appearance on Monday's issue

Particular advertisements requested should specify the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of such directions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half annas value The latter accepted only at a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Bunsen and Kidneys the nervous system, strengthens and regulates the stomach Heart, Kidneys, lungs and Liver and highly recommended and true Indian sovereign remedy in the following maladies —

Asthma Shortness of breath, Coughs Dropsy Worms, General Chronic Fevers Liver complaint Palpitation of the Heart Colic Nervousness Headache Intermittent Fever the deposits and mucus in the urine Gravel Gout, Rheumatism Chronic inflammation of the Liver, Cutaneous

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Dropsines —

Burns, Chaps, Malignant Sores Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Pimples (mumpulay), Leprosy, Inflammation, Gout Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a malignant nature

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1 Rs 3 8, Rs 5 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to

A F MOKERJEE *Proprietor*

Barrackpore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Jobbers in English and country wines, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of artcle will be found at this place

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chintz Shalls Dress and pictures of many comments can be had of them

Stationary Watches. Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Special rates Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

M L MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and really cure for fever with enlarged Spleen and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and dysentery and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c &c

Ounce Phial 10 annas, 12 ounces 1 Re. packing 4 annas

SARSA MIXTURE, Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vitiated humour removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounces 1 Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 annas

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOGASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobsito Golapi Foolal Oil is most delicious in using heat the giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of head and feet and strongly recommended for strengthening and invigorating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to leave a sweet flavour and imparting a sweet fragrant

No 2 Phial 12 ounces Phial 12 ounces Phial 12 ounces
No 1 do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO

9, Bhowani Dutta's Lane Cornwallis, CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAVE BUNGLOW,
13th January 1885

MESSRS

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobsito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last year Foolal oil gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable hereof

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) DALGANGE SING DILO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Pendidery State
Via Simbulpur in C P.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RUNGHNGAR,
Business Manager

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN,

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN,

AND THE LATE LORD CAIRNS,

Will be the Portraits and Memoirs IN THE JUNE NUMBER OF

"The Indian Jurist"

Received from Rs 20 to Rs 12 per annum

Subscribers at Rs 6 (*post free*) for the last six months of 1885, will receive this "*Special Number*" the own in—

The Rs 6 must be paid in advance

SEE ALSO

MR CHARLES COLLETT'S COMMENTS ON

FORGERY

(Indian Penal Code)

In the May, June and July Numbers

INDIAN JURIST OFFICE, MADRAS

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DUPLESSA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACHAR
Author of Bharata Mahabala &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with Postage to Messrs Sunjaya and Co, Bangalore, or to the Author,

B VENCATACHAR
Mursuli, Yadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

[illegible]

London 30th May—Admiral Hornby's fleet (including [illegible]) has been ordered to cruise off the Irish Coast where it will exercise elaborate manœuvres

London 29th May—Lord Salisbury is returning to London from Berlin where he has had repeated interviews with Prince Bismarck

The Guards have disembarked at Alexandria

Berlin 29th May—An internal disorder has checked the Emperor William's recovery from the severe cold from which he is suffering

A German squadron has been ordered to Zanzibar

Bangalore 29th May—The consecration of various pandals on Bangalore Fort by the British troops has commenced

London 29th May—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St Petersburg saying the present state of the negotiations between England and Russia

Further Lord Salisbury of the Ameer is prepared to relinquish Panjdeh provided Zulfigar Pass the question arises whether the Zulfigar pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory

Russia claims Merutchak as part of the Panjdeh district but England has never admitted it and the question arises whether the Zulfigar pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory

London 29th May—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London saying that an arrangement has been concluded with Persia by which Zulfigar in exchange for Panjdeh The possession of Merutchak is disputed

A telegram from Simla states that it has been resolved to place the Volunteers of the Volunteers under the Commander in Chief to change the uniform to red, and to draw land allowances in certain cases

Sanction of the 9th Bengal Lancers are to receive the order of [illegible] consequently they at Hebron

London 30th May—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating it is believed that the reply of the Russian Government has been received and involves the acceptance of British proposals Both Merutchak and Zulfikar will remain an Afghan territory The principal features of the delimitation of the frontier have been finally settled and only minor points for the Boundary Commission to arrange details

Berlin 29th May—The Emperor William is better

The Punjab native press approves of the temporary policy of the British Government Immediate war is advocated

London 30th May—Admiral Hornby's fleet (including [illegible]) has been ordered to cruise off the Irish Coast where it will exercise elaborate manœuvres

London 29th May—Lord Salisbury is returning to London from Berlin where he has had repeated interviews with Prince Bismarck

The Guards have disembarked at Alexandria

Berlin 29th May—An internal disorder has checked the Emperor William's recovery from the severe cold from which he is suffering

A German squadron has been ordered to Zanzibar

Bangalore 29th May—The consecration of various pandals on Bangalore Fort by the British troops has commenced

London 29th May—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St Petersburg saying the present state of the negotiations between England and Russia

Further Lord Salisbury of the Ameer is prepared to relinquish Panjdeh provided Zulfigar Pass the question arises whether the Zulfigar pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory

Russia claims Merutchak as part of the Panjdeh district but England has never admitted it and the question arises whether the Zulfigar pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory

London 29th May—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London saying that an arrangement has been concluded with Persia by which Zulfigar in exchange for Panjdeh The possession of Merutchak is disputed

A telegram from Simla states that it has been resolved to place the Volunteers of the Volunteers under the Commander in Chief to change the uniform to red, and to draw land allowances in certain cases

Sanctions of the 9th Bengal Lancers are to receive the order of [illegible] consequently they at Hebron

London 30th May—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating it is believed that the reply of the Russian Government has been received and involves the acceptance of British proposals Both Merutchak and Zulfikar will remain an Afghan territory The principal features of the delimitation of the frontier have been finally settled and only minor points for the Boundary Commission to arrange details

Berlin 29th May—The Emperor William is better

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885

THE PUDUKOTA STATE

From the letter of a correspondent to our contemporary of the *Hindu* (Madras) which appears in the issue of the 29th ultimo, it would seem that the affairs of the Pudukota state, on the borders of the British districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, are, under the present *regime*, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and urgently need the attention of the British Government and all those amongst educated and intelligent natives who are anxious for the integrity and independence and good name of the Native States of India, whatsoever may be their territorial area or political importance Our contemporary's correspondent first notices the condition of the ryots of this part of Southern India There has been a change introduced in the assessment levied on the lands held by those ryots, and the change has shown itself to be for the worse Hitherto the ryots of Pudukota paid the *Kandagam* or assessment in kind, that is, in grain, in whatsoever may have been the produce of the land Amongst other so-called "reforms," this payment of the assessment in kind was abolished, and in its place was substituted payment in money. This innovation, according to the *Hindu's* correspondent, who writes from personal

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking, indigestion dyspepsia &c, by use as per instructions on label. Rs. 3 As 8 per phial A. T. Moolanjee, Barrackpore, via Calcutta Wanted Agents.

observation, has become a source of great oppression to the agricultural population generally, whose condition is to be pitied In a rain fed country, like Pudukota—just as it is in the Mysore Province—there will always be an uncertainty in the quantity and quality of the grain crops, and the ryot cannot possibly tell whether his harvest will realise the same price, or nearly the same price, every year, year after year and he cannot, therefore, have in hand every six months once, the amount of assessment demanded by the state for that period represented by the current coin of the realm, though he may, by a little, or a good deal — as the case may be—of pinching and starving himself and family, manage to meet the Sircar's demand in the shape of grain The result of this state of things is as the writer points out, a great deal of misery amongst the agricultural population He says —" If anything is derived from the fields, it is insufficient for family consumption, nay, that produce is generally carried away by tax collectors, and at times the ryots are unable to pay the assessment, and consequently they are left in a wretched plight They sell the implements of husbandry, cattle and other things, and then strive hard for the common necessaries of life Some of them are tempted to follow the career of a thief, a robber, or a dacoit, and generally commit theft of grains pumpkins, and sheep to satisfy the urgent demand of appetite Some ryots dig tanks, work on the roads, and undertake other menial and hard labors, and live from hand to mouth Some of the respectable class quietly quit their native place, emigrate into the British districts to earn their daily bread, and a very few of these, induced by a love of the native place, return to their homes" In connection with this part of his subject, the writer of the letter under notice calls attention to the fact that while the *Madras Standard* speaks of the Pudukota State as bidding fair to become a "well governed and prosperous state," yet, at the same time, in the same article, that journal says that the decline of fees in the Registration department (during last year) is owing to the generally impoverished condition of the ryots whose property, has been sufficiently encumbered" Such a statement as this compared with the preceding statement is quite an obvious contradiction in terms The fact is, the ryots of Pudukota are as much in the hands of the Sowcars as the ryots in other parts of India But curiously enough, the Sowcars themselves are very much oppressed by the Pudukota Durbar, which acts in behalf of the pecuniarily embarrassed Rajah The writer of the letter before us says that "many of the Sowcars have been impoverished in consequence of the large sums of money lent to the reigning sovereign having not been punctually repaid" The writer then goes on to give four distinct instances in which Sowcar creditors of the Rajah have been molested and dragged to the criminal courts on various charges, simply because they ventured to ask for their just dues We think we would do well to quote the whole of this part of the correspondent's letter, as it would tend to show readers in our own Province the kind of oppressive persecution which is allowed to be carried on under the very shadow of the British Government, as represented by the Government of Madras, under whose guidance the Rajah of Pudukotah is supposed to direct his acts and conduct The passage is as follows —

"One has been confined as a *state prisoner* for the last 4 or 5 years, because it was alleged that he had insulted and menaced the Rajah in the course of dunning him for his debt, and while he was spending two years as a civil debtor in the local Jail Another was recently put in prison on the charge of having insulted his royal debtor with the intention of provoking a breach of public peace, while he was guilty of no such crime and quite innocent in the eye of the law The third in spite of the criminal prosecution to which he was subjected for having stood just in front of Rajah's gate with his fellow-creditors and paid his respects to the Rajah, has seated himself before the palatial residence The fourth was prosecuted before the District Magistrate for the offences of intentionally insulting the Rajah, so as to provoke a breach of the public peace, forming an unlawful assembly, and disobeying the orders of the Head Quarters Inspector and Town Police Inspector for dispersion, but ever since his acquittal within it any evidence on the defence side, I have not seen him within the limit of Pudukota" Well may the writer after this exclaim—" How sad it is to see these poor creatures become victims to the unlawful resentment of their royal debtor! How deplorable it is that a ruler, under protection of the British power, should become an autocrat bound by no law, and by no justice ?"

But the root of all this evil in the Pudukotah state, the head and front of the offending against justice, order, and good Government, lies in the pernicious system under which the whole administration of the state is in the hands of one man, the Dowan whose subordinate officers must obey him as if he were the Rajah himself On this point the writer of the letter speaks and comments with great justice as follows —" The entire administration devolves upon the Sirkele He has control over the Mardhamitt Establishment, he possesses general power over the educational department, he interferes with the judicial administration, he carries correspondence with the medical institution, and in fact, he exercises his authority over every branch of the administration Can we expect a man to have a good knowledge of so many things? We have noticed in the British districts that each department has its own superior It is a great pity that the British Government are not fortunate enough to possess a few men of his stamp to facilitate the transaction of public business" We do not hesitate to affirm that this "one man Government," in which the Rajah and all others in a state, whose opinions and suggestions of policy and action, and whose control and influence are equally weighty and entitled to consideration are ignored and set aside to make way for the Dowan, is the curse and will be the ruin of many of our native states, which would be otherwise on the road to progress and prosperity Till there is a thorough and radical change in this one sided and pernicious system, we shall not be able to point to many native states in India which the British Government is said to be striving to make "models" of for all the world to admire

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

THROUGHOUT the week, the world had been waiting in hushed expectation that there would be, at last, a declaration of war between Great Britain and Russia, and here, in India, the suspense appears to have been far more intensely felt than in England because, perhaps, a war with Russia on the borders of Afghanistan would be felt much more in India than in England, and the consequences of defeat to English arms would come more immediately and much nearer home to the people of India than to the people of England What added to the suspense was that not a single telegram regarding the progress of negotiations (if any were going on) reached India during the whole week and the general feeling was that experienced by the silence which precedes a storm or any other convulsion of nature This certainly was the feeling up to Saturday last, when there was relief afforded by Reuter's telegram of Saturday afternoon, a relief which, however brought its sense of humiliation The telegram informed us that, the London *Standard* publishes a telegram from St Petersburgh giving the present state of the negotiations between England and Russia England, on behalf of the Amir of Afghanistan, is prepared to relinquish Penjdeh for Zulfikar, but the question arises whether the Zulfikar Pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory Russia claims Maruchak as part of the Penjdeh oasis, but England makes it a *sine qua non* that Afghanistan should retain possession of Maruchak An exchange of views on this question is proceeding It seems to us, from the information above conveyed, that the Gladstone Government is beginning to give way to the demands of Russia, demands which that Government, only about ten days ago, characterised as so aggressive and grasping as that it would be impossible to entertain them for a moment and yet now that negotiations based on those demands have been resumed with Russia, the first thing the British Government does is, to begin to "think about" those demands, with an air as if there were really something reasonable in them, at all events, that they were worth consideration The items set forth in the above telegram and the way in which they are being considered, seem to wear an air of the comic to those who have some sense however even in viewing the most tragic of *occurrences Give us Penjdeh, say the Russians*, all right, says Mr Gladstone, have the place, but give the Amir Zulfikar, very good, says Russia, but is Zulfikar to be only a boundary line, or is to be wholly *Afghan territory?* We can *fancy, before* it is published, the Russian despatch insisting that Zulfikar should be only a boundary line, and Mr Gladstone's cabinet feebly resisting, and then giving it up as they have done Penjdeh Then, again Russia says, you must give us also Maruchak with Penjdeh no, no, says Mr Gladstone, with apparent determination, Maruchak *must be* retained by the Amir, but then, it would seem that the results exchange of views going on about this question We shall, probably, have a great but unexpected change [illegible] on the part of the British Government, during the course of this week, and we shall not be surprised if Russia gets *every* thing she wants But enough of this matter Vacillation and doubt and unexpected and unnecessary surrenders to Russia appear now to mark the policy (if it can be so called) of the Gladstone Government, and the nation is compelled to chafe In the meanwhile, the astrological prophet *Zadkiel, many of whose forecasts of political events in the various parts of the world* have been so remarkably fulfilled to the present moment, says that something extraordinary and startling will occur on the *borders of Afghanistan in August next*—probably, so far is we can see, treachery to England from some unexpected quarter

Occasional Notes

THE Throne of no less grand a Monarch than Louis XIV, was put up to auction in Paris last month, and finally knocked down for 6,500 francs.

It has been decided that temporary appointments in India on more than Rs 250 a month will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction

THE Regent of Kholapore went to Windsor Castle on the afternoon of the 8th instant and had an audience with Her Majesty His Highness was introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Kimberley

THE sogo guns for the Ameer have stuck fast at Peshawur, owing to the native bullock drivers and attendants refusing to accompany them through the Khyber. Some of the recusants have been placed in custody

THE Government of India, it is understood, is at present in total darkness regarding the new loan It is not known when it will be floated, or what part of it, or whether any part, will be raised in India

SERARS and hunting knives in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, and Coorg have been exempted from the operation of any prohibition contained in the Indian Arms Act of 1878 Why this invidious exclusion of the rest of India

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that the administrative heads of the Medical Department in Bengal the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab shall in future be designated "Inspectors General of Civil Hospital"

RAJAH GAJAPATHI ROW, who is now living in Madras, has offered to place at the disposal of the Government of Madras one lakh of rupees, to cover the cost of a battery to be erected on the Dolphin's Nose at Vizagapatam, for the defence of the port of Vizagapatam.

SAYS the *Home News* of the 8th ultimo —" Considerable interest was aroused one evening last week in the House of Commons by the appearance of several native Indian officers in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery The party, which was headed by the Sirdar Thakur Singh, a Punjab officer, was introduced by Mr J K Cross"

THE new Resident at Mysore, Mr C. E R Girdlestone, late Resident in Nepaul, arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday, and left yesterday for Mysore, *via* Madras, to take up the duties of Mr Lyall during the latter's absence on furlough He is expected to arrive here on at Madras to day when a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at Fort St George

A RUMOUR is current at Singapore that in case of war the garrison will be reinforced by two regiments of Madras Native Infantry But is it probable that Madras will need the services of every corps that is not wanted for frontier or garrison duty in the north? Of [illegible] regiments of Madras Native Infantry twelve are now stationed elsewhere than in the Madras Presidency, Mysore or Hyderabad

LAST year for the first time, the import trade of Bombay exceeded that of Bengal, the total value being 21 crores [illegible] lakhs, against 21 crores 15 lakhs from the latter Presidency The export trade is rapidly following a similar course, the figures last year having been—Bengal 32 crores 83 lakhs, Bombay 32 crores 63 lakhs, which is the smallest difference yet attained It seems as if, *on taking the exceptional* wheat trade of two years, the shipping trade of Calcutta had ceased to expand while that of Bombay is steadily growing, year by year, *with the increasing prosperity of the country*

THE early death of the Maharani of Baroda and the high esteem in which she was held by all classes of his Highness the Gaekwar's subjects have created such universal sympathy in his territories that the Municipal Commissioner of that State has, we hear, requested the leading gentlemen of the city to contribute to a memorial to the deceased Queen Within two days of the call being made a sum of Rs 7,000 was subscribed by about forty gentlemen of all castes at the capital alone The funds will be employed for the purposes of female education, or in the founding of a permanent institution for persons afflicted with loathsome diseases who have now no medical relief provided for them in the city, or for the erection of a statue in the Public Park The form of the memorial has, however not yet been settled

IT is probable that Mr J H A Fremantle, Acting Head Assistant Collector North Arcot, will be appointed to act as Private Secretary to H E the Governor He is an old Cheltonian, and he joined the service in November 1870 He was the 2nd man in his year in Tulugu, the first place being won by Mr J D Rees He has served in North Arcot, Coimbatore Bellary, Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris, Mysore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Innovelly, and in the Government Secretariat It is at present conjectured that Mr J D Rees, who is on examination leave in Persia, will obtain the permanent appointment, for he acted as Private Secretary from 10th July to 13th October last year, and the Governor made prominent mention in a Minute of the excellent assistance that he had received in its compilation from Mr. Rees

How fortunate it is for comparatively small States that armies have to be fed, clothed, and armed to make them formidable The *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the Reserves which could be called out by Russia in the event of war On 1st January, 1883, the number was 1,283, 360 In the course of the year this list was increased by 108,907 fresh men and diminished by 76,357 time expired men, so that on the 1st of January, 1884, the reserve amounted to 1,405,910 men There were in addition, on the 1st of January, 1884, 2,077,000 Militia of the 1st class The soldiers of the Reserve have already gone through their military service, while the Militia of the first class are those who, at

the time of conscription, were not drawn by lot for active service There is also the Militia of the second class, composed of the whole male population up to the age of 40 The two sections of the Militia can only be called out in case of extreme need

THE Australian mail due here in a day or two brings news that the probability of war between England and Russia has given a remarkable impetus to the construction of defence works in all the colonies Victoria has decided to enrol sixteen hundred additional militia The permanent artillery and the naval reserves have been strengthened Volunteer corps are being formed on every side, Lieutenant Colonel Rice, an officer of long Indian experience will take charge of the Mounted Rifles Electric lights have been placed on Port Philip heads for illuminating the channel in the event of a night attack At Sydney heavier guns are being mounted The "Massilia" and "Lusitania" are being fitted out as cruisers At Adelaide great activity is being displayed Several fast steamers are being fitted up as torpedo and gun boats The Queensland Government are making vigorous preparations to meet a possible outbreak of war

Local and Provincial

LAST SATURDAY —Saturday last, being the last in the month, all the public offices and courts were closed as usual

THE DURBAR SURGEON —The Durbar Surgeon, Dr McGann, arrived at Bangalore, where he has resumed his duties as Senior Surgeon to Mysore Government

MYSORE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE —The annual midsummer vacation of the Mysore School of Medicine, at Mysore commenced yesterday, and the winter session begins to-day

CHITTAPUR —The *Bangalore Spectator* learns that two chiefs this have been seen prowling around the Chittapur Nundydroog Our contemporary invites the attention of Shikars to this fact, and so do we

SHABI BURAT —Last Friday and Saturday were the anniversary days of the Mahomedan festival of the Shabi Barat, when Musulman soldiers not on duty obtained leave of absence from their corps

AGRICULTURE —Lands assessed at Rs 8,131 were taken up for cultivation, in the Shimogah district, in April last, and lands assessed at Rs 11,513 were relinquished in the same period

NIGHT TRAINS —We regret to observe that the night trains between Bangalore and Mysore Town have been discontinued since the 23rd ultimo We understood that these trains were paying the state an increasing revenue

THE BANGALORE COMMAND —Major General R Rowlands, C B commanding the Bangalore Division of the army having gone on sixty days' privilege leave, the command has devolved on Colonel Andrews, R E A, the next senior officer of the station

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The criminal sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore, Mr Justice Ramchandrier presiding, began on Monday last, with six cases on the calendar for disposal, two being murder cases The sessions had not closed on Saturday last, as was anticipated, but have been continued to this day

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Mr J B Lyall the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, left for Venice from Bombay, on Tuesday last, in the steamer *Sutlej*, a vessel, which amongst other passengers, carries their H R H the Duke and Duchess of Connaught Mr R Grillestan, of the Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Khatmandoo, who is to officiate for Mr Lyall, will, probably, arrive here tomorrow

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY —Monday last the 25th ultimo, having been set apart for the observance of the 60th anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, there was a parade of all the troops in garrison, on the South Parade, at seven in the morning, when a *feu de joie* was fired by the Infantry, and a Royal salute of 31 guns by a battery of artillery on the ground The troops marched past once, and the parade was over

WAR WITH RUSSIA —There seems to be no likelihood of war with Russia after all The orders to hold trains in readiness for the conveyance of troops for the second army corps from Bangalore have been cancelled, that is to say, the E Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st Regiment of Pioneers and the Sappers and Miners have been relieved from suspense The orders for the conveyance of the 12th Royal Lancers (of the First Army Corps) still remain good

WILD ELEPHANT —A correspondent writes to the *Local Spectator* from Kadur that some wild elephants are knocking about the district on the road between Yedhally and Parikora, and are a source of much terror to the people, two of whom are said to have been killed by those wild beasts We suppose it is the duty of the Government to see that these brutes are either captured or killed, if it will not allow private sportsmen to go out on the enterprise

REWARDS FOR CAPTURING DACOITS —The *Bangalore Spectator* is glad to note that on the recommendation of the Dewan, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to confer the following rewards and promotions for good service rendered in the capture of and bringing to justice a notedgang of dacoits who have been infesting the country in the Tumkur and Shimoga Districts for many years past Mr D Nanjkal Rao promoted to 2nd Grade Assistant Commissioner and presented with a sword as a mark of honour Mr Syed Ameer appointed Special Inspector of Police on a salary of Rs 100 and presented with a gold bangle of the value of Rs 250, Inspector Venkatramaiah to be promoted to First Grade in the force on the first vacancy occurring, First Class Jamadar Ramsing to be promoted to the grade of Inspector and a money reward of Rs fifty To thirty six petty officers and men who took part in the capture a sum of Rs 300 has been sanctioned for distribution This is the first occasion on which such rewards have been granted, and it proves that the Dewan will not be backward in marking the occurrence of such signal services as those rendered by Mr Nanjkal Rao and the other Police Officers

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, May 30 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

To 20th May 1885 —No 52 —Mr G L Mokhji has delivered over, and Captain A H Macintire received charge of the Shimoga District office and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 15th instant

The 22nd May 1885 —Camp No 106 —P Chinnaiah Mudaliar, Head Clerk, Bangalore District Registry office, to be Sub Registrar of Sringeri, vice Raghavendra Rao promoted

The 23rd May 1885 —Camp No 212 —Mr M Ranga Rao Advocate is appointed Public Prosecutor Shimoga, *vice* Mr E S Sadhanyar transferred to Mysore

Mr M Ranga Rao will officiate as Public Prosecutor Mysore, until relieved by Mr Sadhanyar

Camp No 216 —Surgeon Major J Henderson, M D delivered over, and Surgeon Major I J McGann assumed, charge of the duties of Senior Surgeon to Mysore Government, on the afternoon of the 19th May 1885

Camp No 217 —Surgeon Major J M Green delivered over, and Surgeon P H Bacon received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon and Chemical Examiner, Mysore, on the forenoon of the 9th May 1885

The 20th May 1885 —No 53 —Mr Michael Aiyah delivered over, and Mr Mudaliar John received charge of the Kadur District office and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 23rd May 1885

The 26th May 1885 —Camp No 249 —Mir Kamaludin Ali Khan, Amildar of the Hiriyur taluk, is granted 12 months and 15 days privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Chandarya, Sheristadar, Chitaldroog Sub Division office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Hiriyur Taluk during Mir Kamaludin Ali Khan's absence, or until further orders

The 28th May 1885 —Camp No 262 —Narayana Rao, Sheristadar of the Holalkere Taluk, is placed in charge of the taluk as well as the Hosdurga Deputy Amildar's Range, in the primary invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the absence of the Amildar and Deputy Amildar on casual leave

Camp No 274 —The following additions to Rule V of the Rules published with Notification No 187 of the 12th December 1884, having been approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, are published for general information —

V (c) Any candidate who presents himself for examination for a Second Grade Pleadership and who obtains a sufficient number of marks to qualify for a First Grade Pleader, shall, if otherwise qualified, and on payment of the extra fee as prescribed by Rule XI, be allowed a First Grade certificate

(d) Any candidate who presents himself for examination for a First Grade Pleadership and who only qualifies for the Second Grade shall be allowed a certificate for the 2nd Grade

The 27th May 1885 —No 163—20 —Mir Mahomed Ali, Police Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted 15 days privilege leave from the last forenoon from such date as he may avail himself of the same

During his absence on leave Mr B G Krishnaiyangar Second Assistant Commissioner will be in charge of the Police Department in addition to his own duties

The 23 1 May 1885 —Notice is hereby given that the examinations prescribed for the offices of Assistant Commissioners Munsiffs, Amildars Deputy Amildars and Pleaders will be held in the Central Hall of the Public offices at Bangalore on the *15th day of June* 1885 and following day beginning at 10 30 A M, each day

Tests are denoted by letters

The statement below shows the dates on which the question paper on each subject will be given out Each candidate for the respective tests should be present on those dates

Examination for appointment of	
Assistant Commissioners	A
Examination for appointment of Munsiffs	B
Examination for appointment of Amildars and Deputy Amildars	C
Examination for appointment of Pleaders	D
Monday, 15th June	
Land Acquisition Act	A C
Cattle Trespass Act	A C
Excise Act	A C
Opium Act	A C
Registration Act	A C D
Stamp and Court Fees Acts	A C D
Tuesday, 16th June	
Indian Penal Code	A B C D
Code of Criminal Procedure	A B C D
Police Rules	A B C
Wednesday, 17th June	
Evidence Act	A B C D
Law of Torts	A B D
Mortgage	A B D
Thursday, 18th June	
Hindu Law	A B D
Mahomedan Law	A B D
Contracts	A B D
Friday, 19th June	
Code of Civil Procedure	A B D
Limitation Act	A B D
Specific Relief Act	A B D
Saturday, 20th June	
Examination in Pleadings	D

General Summary

MADRAS

A PERSONAL DISTINCTION —The Viceroy has conferred upon Hajee Shamsuddin Head Sheristadar of the Office of Commissioner of Coorg the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction —*Hindu*

RAJAH GANGAPATHI RAO —This Rajah accompanied by his two daughters and a European Governess left Madras last evening for Wadhwan to fetch his eldest daughter the widow of the late Dhakore Bhaub of Wadhwan —*Hindu*

HINDU MARRIAGE Professor Joley Ph D Wurtzburg University Germany contributes to the *Indian Antiquary* for May an article in which he sets forth a number of texts from the Atharva Veda Manava Grihya and Sankha Sutras all going to show that the marriage ceremony was recognised and practised in ancient Hindu law —*Hindu*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE —Ground nuts are being successfully substituted for coffee at Pondicherry The nuts are roasted and ground and prepared in the same way as the coffee berry and when properly manipulated and mixed with chicory and the [illegible] sub-stitute and very largely for adulterating coffee, but the Yankees mix the nuts with horse beans into a paste from which they turn out the berry in perfect shape and with a greenish colour and an aroma —*Ibid*

HYDERABAD —The Superintendent of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars has been authorised to exercise within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars and within the limits of His Highness the Nizam's Territories (in all cases which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within such territories) the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure Similarly the First Assistant to the Resident will exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure The Resident at Hyderabad will exercise within the limits of the Bazaars the powers of a High Court as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure This applies to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects —

BOMBAY

RAIN AND CROPS IN THE DECCAN —Heavy rain continues The wheat crop is much injured Cholera is spreading all along the Sind Pahar line and at the Bolan pass

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT It has been decided that temporary appointments in India on more than Rs 200 a month will be reported to the Secretary of State for his sanction, though not necessarily for his previous sanction —*English papers*

ARREST OF AN EDITOR —The editor of the Shafek at Hyderabad was arrested under the Residency Magistrate's warrant on the 22nd instant charged with libelling the Nizam's Forest Department A correspondent, signing himself "Fully" was the author Shafek contains the statement complained of The correspondent has also been arrested Both accused have been admitted to bail —*Times of India*

FIRE IN A SPINNING MILL —A serious fire was noticed at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Bassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at Lower Colaba It appears the opening in chimney was set afire by friction Immediate assistance was rendered by the work people in extinguishing the flames which were quickly in short time but it had no damage to the extent of Rs 500 had been caused The steam fire brigade engines were quickly on the spot but were not used —*Gazette*

Extracts

NATIVE OFFICERS

The Indian Mirror —In sincere but discriminating friends of British rule in India, we have been foremost in acknowledging the immense blessings we have derived from it, while we have not been slow to point out such of its most serious defects, as are slowly but surely closing up the sources of stability Among the latter we have always reckoned the invidious system, on which the public patronage is distributed to the discouragement and even repression Native talent and ambition The sting in the present system is that our countrymen, who form the overwhelming majority of the fighting strength of the Indian Army, are treated as if they had objects and interests distinct and separate from the Government. That Government has unfortunately for itself and for ourselves always insisted on service in the ranks as a "sine qua non" to the advancement of men, otherwise eligible even to what may be called, for want of a better name, the commissioned grades of the Indian Military service This condition has naturally and necessarily shut out those higher classed, who would or should ordinarily contribute the brain and nerve as the commonality who can freely enter the ranks from the bone and muscle of With a Native Army, headed by Native officers and led by Native Generals, England could afford to look with paying contempt on all threats of a foreign invasion of India, while she would have completely extinguished the last flickering desire that might be lingering in the most discontended Native races for any change of rule, by which they might hope to better their condition and prospects. Apart from these considerations, which are pressed with such ability and force by the *Madras Mail*, in an article, which is instinct with the noble spirit of a true Englishman, and which we reproduced in our last Sunday's issue we would venture to urge that the necessity for improved administration demands, and most urgently demands the introduction of the utmost economy in every branch of public expenditure If the higher civil offices were more largely filled by Native agency, and if the Native army were officered by qualified Natives, an immense saving of expenditure could be effected, which would certainly obviate the recurrence of those financial crises which are periodically overtaking the Indian Government, and leave no just reason for adding those burdens of taxation under which the people of India are already being crushed

THE MOHAMEDAN ASPIRATION

The *Bangalore Spectator* —The Musalman population of the Bombay Presidency have memorialized Government to grant them special privileges in obtaining employment in Government service. They argue that an inquiry should be made as to the proportion of Mahomedans now in Government service, having regard to the numerical strength of their community and that any deficiency ascertained

to exist should be made good by the simple process of issuing strict orders to the heads of departments to fill up vacancies with Mussulman candidates, until a due proportion is established between the Mussulman and other communities respectively In dealing with this subject, the *Bombay Gazette* concludes with the following remarks As it is evidently understood by those who make this proposal that there is not a sufficient number of Mussulman candidates possessed of those requisite qualifications with amazing simplicity they propose that the rules and the regulations shall be relaxed in favour of Mussulmans This would be handicapping the candidates of other communities who have been at the pains to qualify themselves, in favour of men who have not been at the same pains The result of acceding to this extraordinary proposal would, of course, be to open the doors of the public service for a time to men who are not properly qualified, and to shut them in the faces of those who are Can the memorialists seriously believe that any Government could listen to such a proposal as this? It seems to us that the Anjuman in its zeal has been tempted to take what is apparently a short cut to secure at once the elevation of the community whose interests it represents The principle which the Government is asked to apply to Mussulman pupils in the schools and to Mussulman candidates for public employment, is also proposed for the benefit of those who aspire to be Sheriff of Bombay, Justice of the Peace, Fellows of the University, Members of the Municipal corporation and Town Council, "elected", that is to say, regard should be had not to individual fitness, but to the numbers of the co-religionists of the postulants This is reversing the principle of 'La carriere ouverte aux talens' with a vengeance The Anjuman is certainly in danger of going along a road which can lead to nothing but disappointment and vexation of spirit The reform which its able and public spirited members desire cannot be wrought out by the means to which they attach an exaggerated importance, but it can best be realised by creating a spirit of emulation amongst the Mahomedan youth, which will enable them to enter into friendly competition with their fellow citizens of all sections of the community for the prizes of life

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

The *Times of India* —Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade writes as follows to Mr Y N Ranade about the University curriculum —I am sorry I have had to put you off in the matter of my views on the controversy regarding the University curriculum which you have carried on for so long a time in the papers The fact was that I had no practical knowledge, either as teacher or student, of the defects or merits of the new system of University examinations, and I felt naturally diffident and disinclined to commit myself to any side of the question discussed without hearing all that might be said by those who differ from you on many points and defend the existing scheme The criticism which has appeared in the *Mahratta* newspaper, as also the discussion which took place at the meeting held here two months ago have to moved much of the difficulty which I formerly felt and feel, therefore, great pleasure in complying with your request Since you first started the discussion, you have had to shift your points of attack and defence so often, that it is not possible to do justice to them all In the observations which follow, I shall confine myself to an expression of my views, such as they are upon the five specific suggestions for reforms made by you, and published in the *Mahratta* newspaper in February last I fully expect that my views on some of these points may not agree with yours You can, however, take them at their worth which I fear, will not be much

The suggestion that the arts and professional colleges should be thrown open to all *bona fide* students without requiring them to pass the entrance examination of the University has my full and hearty support Long before the present discussion was started this point was pressed upon the attention of the Education Commission in the written statement submitted by the Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and I am glad to see that the suggestion met with the qualified approval of the Commission, who, among their other recommendations, have recommended that the Matriculation Examination certificate need not be made a *sine qua non* for admission into the colleges The imposition of such a test has no doubt its convenience and advantages. At the same time, it appears to me that those who defend it forget that the chief force of Universities and Colleges is to cultivate general and special culture The holding of examinations for the granting of degrees to successful students, and should be only a subsidiary feature, and should never be allowed to become the principal work of the University Properly speaking, the Matriculation Examination is not a University Examination at all It has come to be a test of the efficiency of the courses of the secondary or high schools which are properly outside the sphere of the University A reasonable percentage of candidates is now permitted to appear from outside the high schools on the strength of private certificates The Matriculation Examination results should be respected so far as to secure admission to the passed candidates in our arts and professional colleges But I do not see the justice of shutting out those who fail at the examination or do not care to appear there as candidates What becomes of the hundreds of students who fail every year has always been a puzzle to me It certainly cannot be right that because a student has not passed in all subjects, his chances of prosecuting his higher studies should be peremptorily closed to him Many hundreds of students would be all the better for being permitted in early life to spend a few years in higher associations, which at present they are debarred from, and are forced to spend year after year in fruitless knocking at the door Many sons of the richer classes especially are placed at a disadvantage by this arrangement, which nothing can compensate I know that those who defend the present system have their defence on the ground that in the absence of such a test the colleges would be swamped by raw students unable to profit by the lectures they receive This is, however, not found to be the case in other countries where no such test is imposed A certificate from a University graduate might be insisted upon as is done at Cambridge or the college authorities might be left to choose their own students This same end or attaching too much value to examinations vitiates the work of a college Of course those who wish to graduate or take honours should be examined as strictly as may be desired I do not see any justice or advantage in enforcing this test upon all alike The Scotch Universities afford a good example of the free system which permits students to attend one or more courses of lectures attended by hundreds of study or by the force of their over Our system has known no such freedom Everything is subordinate to the single aim of passing examinations and a general love of study finds but little space or encouragement If this free system of admission of outsiders is introduced in our colleges, their usefulness will be multiplied a hundred fold By the side of our paid professors a class of private and public students or readers will be formed who will be the true, and practical centres of learning and research The absence of such a class in India is very much to be deplored No modification of the present arrangement which stops short of the suggestion made above will really do the trick If this reform be carried out, the other questions concerning the University curriculum will lose much of their importance

As regards the restriction of age, I think that the removal of this restriction was a step in the right direction Of course there are not many boys who are in a condition to complete their studies in a secondary school before the minimum age (17 years) previously required, and the rule has therefore no hardship for them It is the few clever boys who were shut out under the previous rule who have been benefited by the removal of the restriction When it is remembered that it is out of these few that we have to look for the candidates for the competitive Civil Service Examination and other similar examinations, I think nobody will advocate the restoration of the old rule Further, even if these examinations be put out of sight, as it takes nearly eight or nine years to complete the general culture given in an arts college with a professional degree after four or five years further study, it will be admitted that the removal of the restriction was not made a day too soon As regards the charge of cramming no boy under 17, unless he is naturally clever, can, by any cramming, pass the Matriculation test. It is not these boys who cram but the duller elderly student, who will cram under any circumstances.

The third suggestion relates to the advisability of returning to the old system of having only one examination after the Matriculation and before the final examination for the B A Degree Since 1878 79 two intermediate examinations have been held, and this change has recommended itself to many on the ground that it allows students to pass their final examination in instalments This is no doubt a considerable advantage and the experience of those who have passed under this system is entitled to its due weight At the same time this argument assumes that the chief object to be attained is not a healthy culture all round but success at these examinations I cannot persuade myself to adopt this view Both students and professors find their energies strained and their minds worried when each year they have to prepare for special tests and the success of their work depends upon the numbers who pass the test Such an arrangement directs these studies in a particular groove which is often very narrow and puts a stop to all extra reading upon favourite subjects This last defect is I believe, the bane of the present system and injuriously affects the development of the faculties of all but the best students One examination in the middle of a students college career, before he graduates will be quite sufficient for all purposes The P E examination was instituted by the University to serve as a test of general culture for those who were expected to take up the science course as their specialty There is not many who have profited by the arrangement while the examination has been made compulsory on all The old L E examination would have been quite as good a test of general culture The advantage of taking the subjects in instalments can also be as effectively secured by making the old L E examination sufficient in respect of the minor necessary subjects and dispensing with these last at the final examination The practice of the other Universities both Indian and English, and the experience of the professors are equally favourable to the change I do not appehend that there need be any difficulty in dividing the subjects of study equally between the middle and final examination Students should be examined in all the necessary subjects at the L E and afterwards the final examination should be confined to the two languages and two voluntary subjects

In this connection the question whether a three years course is sufficient for graduation in Arts must be settled before any change can be effected Since the addition of a second compulsory language I think a four years course is the one decidedly necessary and so I and two thirds of the students who get as far as to take four years to complete their studies the L E expected when they first entered the college The other Indian Universities have prescribed a four years course and I do not think that our students are so specially gifted as to dispense with this necessity I am years at college with only two examinations to face would be a very agreeable and healthy change and would secure a very desirable development of breadth and depth of the culture received There are not many students who after taking their degree in Arts join the Medical or Engineering College first of the intend the Law Classes the course of which only extends over three years There is therefore no great hardship in requiring these students to complete their whole course in seven years

The next suggestion relates to a proposed alteration in course of studies by which mathematics could be either reduced in amount or dispensed with altogether and relegated to the place of a voluntary subject On this point I regret I cannot support those who make this suggestion The disciplinary force of education is its chief value The practical usefulness of the information acquired is only a subordinate consideration Any course of studies proposed should aim at the development and culture all our powers The reasoning faculty, both deductive and inductive the faculty of observation, our imagination, our feeling our memory, our moral and social instincts, the development of all these must be duly taken into account Instructions in pure and applied mathematics and logic or rather dialectics, tend to brace and harden our reasoning faculty and to teach the value of accuracy and of connected trains of reasoning The study of languages helps us in a different way It teaches the analysis of ideas, the force of words, the comparative relation of thought and expression Literature cultivates our feelings and enlarges our sympathies. The study of physics develops our sense of observation The study of history teaches us to take interest in man and in present events. It seems to me to be absurd that the elementary progress made in these studies in our high schools, should be deemed quite sufficient as a basis for general culture in any one of these subjects At least two years should be spent in an Arts college in a healthy and graduated course of study in all these necessary subjects and after that period a student may be left to take up his voluntary subject along with the language course With a four years course of study I do not think any reduction in the necessary subjects is at all advisable The course of studies in the English University for pass examination is no doubt not so high as is insisted on here But we have to take into account the fact that for the most part our students finish their course for good when they leave the college which is not the case with a large majority of students in other countries Our students here have neither the desire nor the appliances to prosecute their studies further after they leave college In the view the scheme of studies proposed in the *Mahratta* newspaper, which corresponds generally with a few variations with the existing University course is more adapted to our wants than any scheme based on the Oxford Pass course can be expected to be The evils pointed out by some in respect of the studies of the examination paper is not a fair test of the system but is only incidental to it and may be corrected without changing the system Our people especially were so minded to be strong in their love of mathematics and it is not a good sign that the preparation of students show great impatience for its discipline The information acquired it will go away be forgotten in later life but this fact does not in any way derogate from the value of the discipline Any one who has completed his arts course should be in a condition to take up any particular line of study with advantage A special course of study commenced too soon will necessarily dwarf the student's powers and a graduate so brought up will hardly take his place in the world of life and activity with the same advantage as one who has trained all his powers under a more general discipline I would therefore, under no circumstances diminish the necessary course, but would make the L E A, after two years' attendance at college the starting point from which an Arts college students might be trusted to make a choice of his studies

The last suggestion that has to be considered is in regard to the proposal to make the vernacular a medium of higher instruction in all but the language course My opinion on the point is that however desirable such a change might be it is not practicable to carry it out in the colleges though it may be safely tried in our high schools The vernaculars have not yet been sufficiently developed to admit of any possibility of giving useful instruction in the subjects taught in a college course through the medium The practical difficulty is almost insuperable The experiment was tried in a few places and has had to be given up We must wait for at least fifty years more before we can expect to see effect to this suggestion with any chance of success I would, at the same time admit vernaculars into the scheme of voluntary language subjects Our vernaculars should be what the modern living languages French German &c, are to English Universities Such a place should without loss of time, be found for them

I have a suggestion of my own to add to those which have been discussed above It is to this effect Instead of requiring the students to pass in each subject as also in all subjects, I would dispense with the necessity of obtaining pass marks in each subject the example of the Civil Service Examination in England would be most usefully followed out here in connection with our University By this arrangement, a student, strong in some subjects and weak in others, would not be shut out from graduating The present arrangement leaves no chance for each man and the examiners are frequently led to make exceptions in favour of really good students by the arbitrary method of giving grace in doubtful cases Under the system proposed this evil will be remedied, the elastic character of the examinations will be retained, and this will obviate all the evils to guard against which a reduction of the necessary standard has been proposed

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885. No. 23.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter are reckoned by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTAL

Dr. G B. Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renews and develops the nervous energies, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs and bowels, and is highly recommended and proved to be a sovereign remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stone, Phosphatic deposits and urine in the urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-albus, Ulceration of the bowels, Chronic inflammation of the liver, Catarrh

By external application Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (numbness), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a pernicious nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Re 1, Rs 2, Rs 3 8 Rs 5 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 1

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A. T. MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Barangore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary. Watches Teas Cutlery. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in execution, the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacles Agents.
Terms Strictly Cash

M L MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &c

Ounce Phial 10 *anas*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re packing* 4 *ans*

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsaparilla combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicious humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 *ounce Phial Re.* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans*

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2, Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 *Eight ounce Phial* 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 *Do do* 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LAIL MULLICK & CO.,
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane Cobooltolah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,
18th January 1885.

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LAIL MULLICK & CO,
DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpur in C P.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to
B KASTOORE RUNGHNGAR,
Business Manager.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACAAR,
Author Bharata Malada, &c
Price -8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna*

Apply with remittance to Messrs Singaya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENGATACHAR
Munsiff, Yadahally,
KADUR DISTRICT.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Berlin 29th May—The Emperor William is better

London, 29th May—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating, on the authority of a telegraph of the Russian Commander in Chief, that he has the assurance of the British Government that Merv and Zulfikar will remain in Afghan territory The principal features of the delimitation of the frontier have been in effect decided, and it only now remains for the Boundary Commission to arrange details

London 29th May—Mr Gladstone has been instructed to inform Colonel Pelgrave of the Boundary Commission, that he is

The proposed arrangement of a hospital at Port Said for the military forces in Egypt has been abandoned, and the matter is now more fresh proposals

London 31st June—The Standard says Simla correspondent telegraphs that it is stated that Sir Peter Lumsden will shortly leave for the seat of war He is coming to the conclusion of the Pishin railway is unfounded

The question of providing a reserve for the Indian army is engaging attention Five officers have been recently sounded, and all speak in the only terms of the Russian force of Indian

A numerous of earthquakes have been felt at Simla and Lahore

London 31st June—The Diplomatic correspondence which took place between the Czar and Mr Max regards the Penjdeh affair has been published, from which it appears the Czar's conciliatory attitude is derived from the Russian Government, at the same time quoting the conditions declared by Sir Peter Lumsden and the British proposals the Russians

Mr Gladstone's speech contained reference to the military character of the British Boundary Commission, and the wide powers with which Colonel Pelgrave at the interview between Abdur Rahman and the Amir at Bassid Pendi

A further despatch from the Russian Government stated that if the British explanations were considered satisfactory and that any further enquiry into the matter would be fruitless

Finally Lord Granville suggested that the affair should be referred to arbitration, which suggestion Mr Giers accepted The newspaper trade by Lord Granville, that Russia had no intention that she had no designs upon Herat is taken and Russia withdrawn

The *Daily News* in a leading article announces that the Russian Government has agreed to arbitrate in conjunction with the request of the English and Russian Governments

London 1st June—A letter from Earl Granville has been published stating that the announcement made by the *Daily News* that proposals from Russia had been received and involved the acceptance British proposals is incorrect The letter adds that negotiations are still proceeding

London 5th June—A telegram from St Petersburg states that negotiations between England and Russia will probably be prolonged

The Premier in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the negotiations between England and Russia are separate from the frontier between Afghanistan and Turkestan which is yet to be settled

London, 5th June, Morning—Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Vienna, where he has been interviewed. He expresses himself deeply mortified at his treatment by the British Government, and says that British reputation has suffered heavily in Afghanistan, and far more in India, by the policy of the Government respecting the Penjdeh affair, and the negotiations which had followed Sir Peter, who asked his opinion as to the proposed arbitration, condemned the idea

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE elections for the office of Municipal Commissioners which were started last Monday in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and which will be completed on the 15th and 16th instant, respectively, remind us of the fact that the rates and tax payers of the Pettah, or Town of Bangalore, do not (as yet) seem to care about the matter and are seemingly content to have amongst them a municipal institution after the manner of their predecessors, when, in 1868, the first Pettah Municipal Board was formed. We Hindus have had always a character for conservatism and an inclination to walk, in all things, *more majorum*—after the manner of our ancestors. Conservatism is a good thing as is shewn even in highly civilised and enlightened England, where the Conservative, or old Tory, party, are much more anxious and eager to preserve the failing prestige and glory of their beloved mother land, than are the so called Liberal and the vulgar and domineering Radical parties, who, in the present relations with Russia, *will* have peace at any price and make the old decrepid British Lion shake hands (or, rather paws) with the young and lusty and vigorous Russian Bear. But Conservatism may be carried too far, and may leave its admirers and followers far behind all other communities who are pressing on and on in the paths of advancing civilisation and the march of intellect. It seems to us that our fellow citizens in the Pettah or Town of Bangalore are too conservative by half, and that it is high time they should cast off their prejudices and think anew for themselves. In this matter of popular election to membership on the Municipal Board, we think our people—are too narrow and conservative, and it is high time that they were awakened up to a sense of their rights and privileges as living and moving entities in the body politic. In plainer language, it is high time, we think, that our fellow citizens shewed their appreciation, in a practical manner, of the privilege of electing their own members on the Municipal Board of the town. Almost every mofussil town of any pretensions to size and population, in Southern India, has adopted the elective system in the choice of its municipal representatives. Bangalore town is not inferior in population and intelligence and education to many places in Southern India, and yet Bangalore appears to be the last place in which an institution,

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium-smoking indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on label. Rs. 3 As 8 per phial A. T. Mookerjee Barangore via Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

which is the outcome of modern progress has not been adopted And the circumstance seems to us to be very queer. Bangalore (town and Cantonment, alike) was amongst the first places to welcome and adopt Lord Ripon's famous local self-government measure We had a public meeting on the subject, and despatched a memorial to Lord Ripon about it We strove to imitate parliamentary Government so far as in us lies, by the institution and maintenance of the popular representative assembly at the Dussera festival in the town of Mysore, and yet though we thus appear liberals in these matters, yet in the matter of municipal Government, we do not take occasion by the hand and accommodate ourselves to the progress of the time or keep pace with it On our own part, we think it is high time that there was a thorough reformation in the form and character of our Municipal Board It is, in our opinion, an effete institution, which requires thorough remodelling, and this can only be done by introducing and adopting the elective system in the formation and character of the governing municipal body The privilege having been offered to us, it is, surely, foolishness on our part, that we should not avail ourselves of it It is certainly absurd that we should keep putting it away for better times and riper opportunities thus imitating those parents and guardians of boys who will not allow their children to go near a tank, till they have learnt to swim, forgetting that in order to learn the noble art of swimming boys (or men) *must* seek to acquire it in the waters of a tank, or other place of water! The fault in this respect seems to us to be with our present municipal representatives Not one of them (so far as we know) has broached or spoken about the subject of municipal elections Now this ominous silence of almost three years (it was in May 1882 that Lord Ripon's Local Self Government measure was introduced) on one of the most important political institutions in India, must be attributed either to ignorance or apathy, or the selfness of self-interest Either our municipal representatives have not given the subject, a moment's thought or they wish to preserve their places as Rao Bahadurs Municipal Commissioners, by Government nomination,—fearing, in short, to run the risk of losing their places at a popular election! But this selfishness of a monopoly like the latter, or an ignorance and apathy like the former should be met and overcome, and attack can be made and a victory scored only by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether of the whole body of united rates and tax payers in the town or Pettah of Bangalore

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

The story of England and Russia, at the present conjuncture of the world's affairs, will never cease to have an interest all over the habitable and civilised globe, and especially in this not insignificant spot of earth known geographically as India, because it is India, above all other countries, that is exposed to the machinations and attacks of Muscovite treachery and deliberate fraud If, therefore, we return, week after week, to a consideration, however brief and cursory it may be, of the present critical relations between England and Russia, we think we may venture to say that we are but taking into account the exigencies of the times, and commenting upon that which is the subject of universal comment at the present moment There has been, however, nothing particular that has transpired, during the past week, with regard to the state of affairs, if we except the extraordinary statement that Russia has refused to give a guarantee—at the request made by the British Government—that her troops will not enter and occupy Herat This was the kind of telegram we received in effect, during the past week The correspondence between Russia and England on the subject of the Afghan boundary was published up to the 4th May, and "negotiations" were still said to be pending, but, it was added, that the Russian Government omitted to answer the request of the British Government that the former would guarantee that it would not enter Herat Matters, then, appear to us to stand thus between Russia and England The latter is either exercising a forbearance which is fast becoming unendurable, or is shewing a pusillanimity (through the Gladstonian Cabinet) which is simply astoundingly humiliating Concession after concession is being made by Mr Gladstone's Government which must surprise the Russian diplomats themselves Never in the whole course of its history, has England been so humiliated and swindled—we think we are justified in saying swindled—of its ancient prestige and glory than at the present moment, under the Gladstonian Government To make all sorts of costly warlike preparations, at home and abroad, to ask and obtain a credit of 11 million pounds sterling, to call out the reserve *military strength of great Britain*, in short to egg on the belief in the national mind that a great war with Russia was impending in which that power was to be well beaten and silenced for the next thirty years, and yet, in spite of all this, to avoid war and to yield to the extortionate demands of Russia,—these things, surely indicate the position to which Great Britain has been reduced amongst the nations of the world by her vacillating and feeble Government

Occasional Notes

The distress in Burdwan and Beerbhoom is getting serious proportions. Several deaths from starvation and suicide are reported

The Gazette of India of the 30th ultimo publishes the names of 1,462 candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination at the Calcutta University

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has, we learn, intimated his desire to contribute Rs 500 to the George Duncan Memorial Fund, an action quite in accord with His Highness' usual liberality

The establishments on the Bellary Railway, now under construction, are to be reduced, and work will be slackened off in consequence of financial pressure, due to the military preparations

The publication of the Birthday *Gazette* at Simla has been delayed on account of the Royal sanction not having been yet received, which may be due to the fact that the Queen's birthday is kept later this year in England than in India

The exact statement of the Afghan losses in the Panjdeh affair has been received They were 237 killed, 124 wounded, and 73 missing Ninety two deserted openly, and 1,640 eventually reached Herat a detached portion The proportion of killed to wounded is very significant

The total subscriptions for Prince Bismarck's birthday amounted to 7,750,049 marks, of which 1,030,000 were spent in the purchase of Schonhausen, and the remainder placed at the Chancellor's disposal England contributed 26,746 marks, America 31,201 Austria 14,071, and Prussia 1,636,042, of which 545,405 were from Berlin

The Government of India have disallowed the appointment of the Hon M. G Ranade, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona, as Law Lecturer in the Deccan College. The objection is not made on personal grounds, but on the general principle that it is undesirable that a judge should lay down the law from any seat but the judgment seat

It is the intention of the Government of India, a Calcutta contemporary understands, to place the forests shortly under the Revenue and Agricultural Department They come at present under the Home Office, although it would be difficult to say for what reason The change would remove one of the greatest anomalies in our administrative system

Mr Forster Webster, the chief Secretary to the Madras Government, will go home very shortly, but it is not his intention to retire just at present As it would be inconsistent with the dignity of a High-Court Judge to accept an acting appointment in the Secretariat, the Government will not, it is supposed, be able to secure Mr Hutchins as Mr Forster Webster's temporary successor

The negotiations for peace between France and China are proceeding slowly at Tientsin, between Li Hung Chang and M Patenotre Meanwhile, however, Admiral Courbet is acting upon instructions from his Government not to withdraw his fleet from China before everything has been finally and satisfactorily settled, and the definitive treaty ratified by the French Chambers

There was a severe earthquake in Sri Lanka on the 30th May The barracks of the Maharajah's troops were almost totally destroyed, burying 100 sepoys 100 horses 16 men and 74 horses were killed, and about 40 men severely injured In the city 41 lives were lost, and about double that number injured No European was hurt The palace was partly destroyed, and the Residency has been partially damaged Over thirty shocks were counted

It is, a contemporary hears, generally believed in military circles at home, that *Colonel Chesney* Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, was resigning his post in disgust at not having been appointed a Member of Council It is believed there, as here, that he will be succeeded by Colonel O R Newmarch, the Accountant General Colonel Newmarch's post being filled by Colonel H G Pritchard Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay

Diamonds and gold have been found in Madagascar, but the difficulty is to get at these precious gems The law of the country says twenty years in chains against the digger of minerals The writer of a private letter from Antananarivo describes the country as really marvellously rich in diamonds gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, graphite, and specimens of ruby and sapphire But he complains that he has attempted in getting a concession out of the Hova Government

It will be welcome intelligence to such warrant officers who have been compulsorily retired as being 55 years of age although still in vigorous health, to learn that the Government of India has sanctioned the re employment of such men for so long as their services might be needed to take up the places of warrant officers ordered on field service While thus employed they will draw the staff pay and allowances they drew prior to their transfer to the pension list, the pension being for the time held in abeyance

A Field Officer, writing from Cawnpore to a Bombay paper, brings to notice the very handsome and liberal offer made to Government on the 5th ultimo by Seth Bunsee Lall Ram Rutton Rai Bahadoor, of Meerut Meer, one of the large purchasing agents for Government during the last Cabul war He now offers, should war break out to supply Government with 500 picked Sikhs, and to equip and maintain them at his own expense as long as Government should need them, and also to send them to serve wherever they may be required, or in lieu of this, two lakhs of rupees, should Government prefer money, and to send his own confidential agents to accompany the forces, purchasing and contracting for them without extra trouble or expense

There is a strike at Peshawur among the transport followers About one hundred bullock drivers were sent up with the guns intended for the Amir When at Rawul Pindi they obtained a promise that they would not be sent beyond Peshawur, but on their arrival at Peshawur they found that instead of the Amir's people taking over charge of the guns and elephants, the local authorities had undertaken the delivery of them at Landi Kotal The drivers who are all down country men, objected and refused to leave Peshawur Being Transport, not Commissariat, servants, they could not be punished by the military authorities Fifteen of the ring leaders have been arrested and taken before the General, where they again refused to go. Ultimately all the Hundred were dismissed and railed back to their homes.

The local Government having called upon the District Magistrates of Salem, Chingleput, and Cuddapah, for their opinion regarding the utility of post cards, as a medium of communication, these officers have now addressed the Government with their respective views on the subject The District Magistrate of Chingleput gives it as his opinion, that the use of post cards for police arrest reports, was not only a saving of stationery, but in effect the economy of a quarter anna postage in each report, which, taking every district into consideration, would, at the close of a year form an appreciable item of saving In the Chingleput district, post cards are extensively employed for daily rain reports, intimation of payment of Abkari kists, and reminder bills and dockets The District Magistrate was of opinion that no harm could possibly arise from sending arrest reports by post cards and he was certainly in favor of its continued and extensive use The District Magistrate of Salem on the other hand, deprecated its use, being of opinion that a post card being of its size, was not sufficient to explain explicitly the object of reporting apprehensions under the provisions of Section 62, Criminal Procedure Code From a financial point of view, the District Magistrate of Salem was of opinion that the proposal to utilize post cards for arrest reports would be a great saving to Government The District Magistrate thought that if post cards are to be used, the arrest reports should be more explicitly explained on them, for the information of those concerned The number of Police Stations in the District of Cuddapah is given at about 110 at the rate of 10 an each tahsildar The average reports from each station, together with the total number for the year, is computed at 2,103 reports The suggestion to use post cards will effect a saving of Rs 113 for the district Hir Excellency the Governor in Council in sanctioning the proposal to use post cards for arrest reports, has directed for financial reasons that, all short and unimportant communications whether between officers in the districts or between heads of departments and Government, should be written on post cards for the future

Local and Provincial.

Bangalore Division —Major General R. Rowlands, V C, C B, commanding the Bangalore Division of the Madras army, has returned to the station, after his short leave of absence, and resumed command of the division

Medical Jurisprudence —The Mysore Government, we understand, has directed the purchase of 50 copies of the work on "Medical jurisprudence" by Mr. J. D B Gribble, late of the Madras Civil Service These copies are to be distributed amongst the judges and magistrates.

A cricket match between the Pettah Hindu Star Club and Bishop Cotton's was played, on Saturday week, on the Central College ground, and resulted in a most decided victory for the Hindus, who beat their opponents by one innings and 60 runs, the game lasted from 7 A M, to 12 noon

The new British Resident —Mr. C E R Girdlestone of the Bengal Civil Service, late British Resident at the Court of Nepaul, arrived at Bangalore on Tuesday morning last, by the ordinary mail train, when a salute of 13 guns announced the arrival Mr Girdlestone officiates for Mr J. B. Lyall, as British Resident at the Court of Mysore, Mr. Lyall having proceeded to England on nine month's furlough

Mysore Races —A report is current that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore intends reviving the horse races in Mysore town which were so famous in the time of the old Maharajah, his adoptive father It would seem that the old race course at Hinkal, a suburb of Mysore town, is to be

put into thorough condition for the purpose of sport, and that the races will be held annually during the Dassorah festivities

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS —The nominations for one vacancy as European, and two as Native Commissioners, for the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, took place on last Monday morning, at the Mayo Hall, Colonel J M Smith, President of the Board, in the chair Mr J A Gow (who has represented No 11, Richmond Town Division for many years, to the complete satisfaction of the rate-payers of that District, and who seeks re-election on his term of office expiring) and Mr W Garrett, were nominated for the European vacancy, and Messrs Narrin Chetty (who seeks re-election,) Krishna Singh, C R Nundindih, Vijayagavalou Naidoo, Poonoosamy, and Arunachellum Moodliar, for the native vacancies

THE PARK FAIR —A meeting of the Park Fair Committee was held, yesterday Thursday morning, at the Mayo Hall The accounts of the Fair were submitted to the meeting when it was ascertained that there were one thousand rupees to the bad Another meeting will be held on the 15th instant We understand that the Station Municipality, will contribute a further sum of Rs 200, and the Town Municipality, Rs 100, towards making up the deficit The Committee will probably subscribe Rs 200 among themselves As some of the claims against the committee are either monstrously exorbitant, or without any foundation whatever, Rs 500 will probably be enough after the accounts have been checked and claims looked into to meet all legitimate demands —*Daily Post*

MAGISTERIAL —We are sorry to learn that, owing to some absurd idea of combining economy with efficiency," the authorities who control the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have resolved to curtail the salary of the Second (First Class) Magistrate of police from Rs 400 to Rs 300 taking away from him the supervision of the Resident's Treasury, which is to be given to another man, who is also to be sub Registrar of the C and M Station The sub Registrar up to date was Mr Abdul Rahiman, the Chief Clerk of the C and M Station and the Treasury officer (on Rs 100 a month) was Mr L Pereira, the Second Magistrate We are also surprised and sorry to learn that the salary of the Chief Clerk and Interpreter of the second Magistrate's Court is to be reduced from Rs 40 to Rs 20 a month, a reduction which, we believe, will compel the present incumbent of the post to go in for his pension

MISCHIEF BY FIRE —Amongst the cases which were tried by the Chief Court of Mysore, sitting as a Criminal Sessions Court, presided over by Mr Justice Ramchandrah, in the last week in May, was a case of mischief by fire against one Dada Rao and another It was alleged that on the 8th March last during a wedding procession in the Pettah, the accused caused the destruction of a theatrical pandal by letting off rockets thereon with malice aforethought The first accused was discharged in the course of the trial, but judgment was delivered on Monday last regarding Dada Rao, who was acquitted and discharged, the judge agreeing with the assessors that he was not guilty The case caused considerable sensation in the Pettah and the court was crowded during the trial Mr Sangara Char (Government Prosecutor) and Mr E S Smith, Advocates, appeared for the prosecution and Mr J W Hayes Jr barrister at law, for the accused

General Summary.

MADRAS

POSTAL BAGS LOST ON SEA —On the night of the 29th ultimo, the postal bags, containing registered and unregistered letters and parcels were lost or stolen on the platform of the Gudiyatham Station on the Madras Railway line The peon in charge of the packets left them on the platform and walked away a few yards On his return in a few minutes the two bags were missing The police were informed of the matter but no clue has yet been obtained which may lead to the recovery of the stolen property

THE HIGH COURT —It is rumoured that Mr J W Handley, First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, is to be appointed to act as a judge of the High Court, in room of Mr Justice Kernan, who acts as Chief Justice, and that Mr J H Stokes, C S, District Judge of Calicut, is to act for Mr Justice Bendit Mr R B Micklell Professor of Law of the Presidency College, is to act for Mr Handley at the Small Cause Court Mr Spring Branson is to be Crown Prosecutor and Mr Water Morgan, Clerk of the Crown —*Standard*

BOMBAY

A GRACEFUL ACT —A few Parsee gentlemen have opened a subscription list from the amount of which it is intended to purchase a suitable ornament to be presented to Mrs Patell, the Parsee lady through whose presence of mind the life of a Hindoo child was saved the other day On readers no doubt remember the case in which a Musulman was charged by M Dossabhoy Erunjee with an attempt to kidnap a girl for the sake of her ornaments, and had it not been for Mrs Patell who suspecting something wrong, called the police and had the man arrested, the girl would have been made away with —*Jam e Jamshed*

CALCUTTA

A DANGER TO CALCUTTA —On Sunday last a party of nine gentlemen went down the river and returned to the Muttrapoorj Ghat about 6 30 Just as they landed they saw smoke issue from a bustee opposite the Ghat They rushed into the village calling on the ghurwallahs to remove their horses from the stables in case of accident The fire had evidently begun in the very centre of bustee, and was spreading with alarming rapidity—kerosine oil tins were bursting every few minutes, and added to the danger An officer of the 11th N I joined them, and they set regularly to work to try to put the fire out, some took the north and others the east south and west sides The natives looked on, while the women shut themselves up in the huts, apparently too terrified even to save themselves The best efforts of the party were naturally directed to the task of getting all the women and children out of the way, and to do this they had to go into the burning huts They thus rescued all, except one woman and a child whom they could not get at owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread The small arms from the bodies was simply fearful The next effort was to isolate the fire but it was not till fully an hour had elapsed that they succeeded in getting the mastery over the flame, and by the time their clothes were all burnt as were also their shoes But they felt that the unkindest cut of all was to see the natives passively admiring the effort made to save their homes, and crying to the Lughlishman shabas! The Mahomedans on the contrary worked well and did what they could in keeping up a supply of water, &c And the police? They were there or rather they turned up late and looked on—they did not even attempt to help the party of gentlemen one of whom asked a sort of Native Inspector, to send for the fire engine, but could get nothing satisfactory out of him —*Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

THE HEROINES OF INDIA

The Dawn has the following —Maharani Jumna Bai written to the Viceroy expressing her willingness to supply the Government with a number of ladies ready to fight the Russians ladies is not only the mother of military heroes but she has been the mother of many military heroines so Such Maharatta military heroines as Parvati and Durgavati showed great heroism in many a battle field We are really glad to see there awakening of military spirit among Mahratta ladies of high rank We pray to God that these heroines of India will prove victorious in the field of war and thus contribute to the glory of India

MR GLADSTONES POLICY

The Sitharam remarks —We do not think that Mr Gladstone has unthinkingly concluded to come to a satisfactory solution of the Russo Afghan imbroglio without war Many are saying that England has been greatly humiliated before the Civilised world, because it has been negotiating for peace But we cannot endorse this remark The British are not fools They know too well that the declaration of war with the Russians will involve an expense of crores of rupees, and cost the lives of thousands of brave British soldiers, and it is this consideration that has led its best men to try to re-establish peace

A NEW STATUTORY CIVILIAN

The *Madras Mail* —After much delay, the announcement has reached Madras that the Government of India has, subject to her Majesty's approval been pleased to appoint Mr T Varada Rau, B A, L, to the Madras Civil Service Mr Varada Rau is a son of the Honorable T Rama Rau, C I E, and was educated in the Madras Presidency College under the late Mr E Thompson who entertained a high opinion of his capabilities, and recommended him to the notice of a member of the present Government He graduated in arts in January 1881 and took his B L Degree in 1883 in the First Class the Hon T Muthusamy Ayar and Mr V Bashyem Iyengar being the only two of the profession who have secured a similar distinction He was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court of Madras in 1884 and has since been assisting his father in the latter's extensive practice as a Vakil Mr Varada Rau was a candidate for the Civil Service on previous occasions but was then passed over as being too young He is now but twenty one years of age The probable appointment of Mr Varada Rau to the Civil Service has been made the subject of much unfavorable comment in Hindu circles in Madras, and a memorial was submitted by the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha to the Viceroy of India on the matter We hear, however that he passed the Statutory Civil Service examinations with honors, whereupon the local Government recommended his appointment

ACTING RESIDENTS

The *Bangalore Times* —The Khatmandoo correspondent of the Allahabad paper wrote on the 22nd ultimo —Colonel Berkeley arrived here on the 20th and took over charge of the Residency from Mr Gindlestone yesterday the latter leaving this morning for Mysore The ceremonial gone through on the arrival of a new Resident is of a somewhat extensive nature He is met at the top of Sesa ghurri a day's journey from Khatmandoo by two officers of the rank of colonel and major, who conduct him to Thankote, a village at the foot of the last pass into the valley eight miles from the capital, here he is received by the Residency Surgeon and a Nepalese general officer with a guard of honour consisting of two companies There is a good driving road from Thankote to Khatmandoo, and a well turned out carriage soon brings the party to the outskirts of the city where at a post near the river Visnumatti, the Maharajah, that is say the Prime Minister, and every Sirdar and officer of any importance are assembled in full durbar The Resident alight is saluted by another guard of honour, this time of the strength of a regiment, and by seventeen guns, dismounting from his carriage he is greeted by the Maharajah, who ceremoniously introduces each officer to him, a good deal of "shake hands" is gone through and after a few minutes' conversation *attar* and *pan* having been dispensed, the new Resident drives off to the Residency and is received by the old Resident supposing him to have not already departed and a third guard of honour in the shape of the Resident's escort, a fine tall set of men This is the first occasion on which charge has actually been handed over in Nepal hitherto the transaction has come off at Segauli or somewhere in the Terai so that the incoming man has entered on his office before arriving in the valley, this time however there were two kings of Brentford and a question of some little delicacy arose as to the amount of honour to be paid to each, the ceremony of welcome could on no consideration be foregone, and yet the recipient of the compliments would not actually be the *bara Sahib* Precedent and etiquette are here regimented in sacred things, and the grand chamberlain was a little bit at fault, until happily the parallel case of arriving and departing Viceroys was remembered and a similar solution of the difficulty with great relief decided on—both received a salute consisting of the same number of guns Mr Gindlestone has been Resident in Nepal for more than thirteen years, and many expressions of regret at his departure were made by the durbar

MR. RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR, C I E

The *Madras Mail* —The Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire is an appropriate recognition, on the part of the Government of India, of the practical benevolence, and many public services of Mr. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, the Dubash of Messrs Arbuthnot and & Co During the famine of 1876 78, this gentleman was active in his exertions on behalf of the starving poor He fed, on an average, 300 persons daily for the seven months from Jan to August in 1876, 1,500 persons daily from August to the following January, and 450 to 500 persons daily from February to November 1,877, and gave cloths to about 5,000 paupers He thus expended during the famine Rs. 44,750, and so sensible was the Madras Government of the value of the assistance which he had afforded in relieving distress, that it offered to pay a half of the above expenditure, but this offer he declined In November 1877, a meeting of native gentlemen was held in Black Town, and a committee was formed to take steps for devising "the best mode by which the recognition on part of the friends of Mr Ramasawmy Moodelliar for the good done by him during the famine of 1876 77 may be conveyed to him" This honour was also declined In 1879 he endowed the Madras Lying-in-Hospital with Rs 31,000, and on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the institution, Mr. H S Thomas, C S, said that this beneficence "is no new phase in the character of Mr Ramasawmy Moodaliar, who has previously shown himself on several occasions solicitous for the good of his countrymen. When at the end of 1876 severe distress manifested itself in the city, Mr Ramasawmy Mudaliyar was one of the first of a number of native gentlemen who daily fed the needy, he subsequently received the thanks of Government for his timely generosity on that occasion" The stone was laid by Lady Mary Granville, after which a native gentleman, on behalf of the Madras native public, addressed the Duke of Buckingham, and said that it was in contemplation among some of the residents of the city to purchase life-sized portrait of Mr Ramasawmy Moodaliar and place it in the wards, "in recognition of his laudable and repeated acts of charity in the interests of the poor of this country" Mr. Ramasawmy Moodelliar has since then founded a gold medal for the best student in midwifery in Madras, has undertaken to erect, at the cost of Rs 6,000, a choultry in commemoration of the Duke of Buckingham's reign, he offered Rs 10,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the Hospital at Srirangam, and has helped in many sufferers from the breaching of the Red Hills tank. In short, he has expended close upon a lakh of rupees on public charities in the last ten years and has pledged himself to expend Rs 43,000 more in connection with works now in progress

ARMING THE NATIVE ARMY

The *English man* —The native troops in this country, as is well known, are armed with the Snider rifle the British troops being armed with Martini Henri The reasons for the inferior armament of the Native Army, if they were ever valid ones which there is much reason to doubt, no longer exist, and the chances of our native troops being required to meet a well armed European foe render it necessary that they should have weapons at least as good as those of their opponents There may be those who will argue that native troops should never have as good arms as their European comrades, in case of disaffection but the time for such scruples is gone past, and it will be generally admitted that, if they are fit to be trusted with arms at all, they should have the best that can be procured As it is the Snider, an excellent breech loader, is in their hands, and, as far as there is any question of trust in the matter, the formidable nature of that weapon ought to be an adequate answer to all doubts The real reason, no doubt, why the Native Army is not supplied with Martini rifles is that the reform would cost a considerable amount of money The Government have a large stock of the older weapons on hand, and are naturally anxious to utilize it, to say nothing of the plant for making special ammunition, but it may be doubted whether, after all, the State would be the loser in the long run if the newer arm were issued to the Native Army, and now that ten thousand stand of

Martini rifles are being sent into Kabul, a beginning might, at least, be made with the issue of the new weapon to our native troops

THE ORTHDOX HINDU REFORMER

The *Indian Spectator*—Our readers may have quite forgotten the so called Mutt case at Madras which exercised the Hindu community so much about three years ago Soon after that, the Hon Mr Hunter, whose interest in the social well being of the people of this country is of a most active and abiding character requested Mr Justice Mutusami Iyer to favour him with his views on the legal aspects of the great problem which has been before the public and the Legislature since the days of Rammohun Roy Mr Iyer thereupon wrote a learned minute, examining the whole question from the point of view of the Indian jurist and criticising the well-known views of Dewan Bahadur Rugoonath Row, objecting, it we mistake not, to some of the latter's interpretations of Shastric authorities *We had an opportunity of reading this important* paper last year, and though it was impossible not to admire the general ability and fairness of the writer, a careful perusal showed that Mr Iyer had attempted too much in joining issue with Mr Rugoonath Row on points of which that intrepid reformer had already been practically acknowledged a master Mr Justice Mutusami Iyer could not suggest any wholesale legislative enactment for the sweeping away of the practices of infant marriage and enforced widowhood from amongst a people who had, he thought, been so long accustomed to the practices Nor could he concede that these practices were, all of them later growths, mere excrescences on the social fabric, as the reform party described them But though Mr Iyer wrote with the caution and circumspection of a High Court Judge, he was candid enough to admit that the practices referred to had become an anachronism, that their prevalence in these days was mischievous, and that something should be done to revise the marriage system of the Hindus He admitted that the social status of Hindu women "is open to considerable amendment," that "the principle of equality between men and women in respect of freedom of marriage should be vindicated," that the "Legislature can only legalise such marriages (marriages after maturity) when they take place,' that he does "not think it is amiss for the Legislature to declare that a marriage contracted after a Hindu girl attains her maturity shall be valid," that "the receipt of money for the gift of a girl in marriage ought to be forbidden, and generally, that *some* legislative action is necessary"

Dewan Bahadur Rugoonath Row, whose formidable indictment against the two customs and their detailed results we placed before the reader the other day, has now issued a pamphlet in reply to Mr Justice Mutusami Iyer's valuable minute. The reply is clear and comprehensive on every point of importance It is a masterly analysis of the opponent's views and an equally masterly exposition of the real facts of the case We cannot afford to quote from the pamphlet, but Hindu readers are welcome to a perusal

It must be remembered that Mr Rugoonath Row is a *strictly orthodox Hindu* He takes his stand on that ground It is as a faithful Aryan that he condemns the an Aryan practices of baby marriage and enforced widowhood As an orthodox *Hindu* Mr Rugoonath Row advocates reform in the matter on the broad grounds of justice reason, humanity and public morals There are Hindu gentlemen who object to "a mere Pareh" writing down their 'unchoumoured" customs What do they say to Dewan Bahadur Rugoonath Row, a Hindu of Hindus, an out-and-out Brahmin? We repeat the fact that Mr. Rugoonath Row is a rightly orthodox Hindu, and that his opponents are really the heterodox party Will any of these long winded "patriots" upset the position he has taken up? Here we shall briefly define the position Mr Rugoonath Row shows, 1, that according to Hindu law marriage is optional for both sexes, 2, that the unmarried, whether males or female are entitled to higher heavens than the married, 3, that Hindu females can become ascetics either before or after marriage, 4, that a female, cannot be given away in marriage without her consent, 5, that no male is competent to marry before he is fifteen, 6, that no female is competent to marry before she is ten, 7, that a Hindu girl can give herself in marriage, if her guardians neglect to give her away, before the expiry of three years after she has attained puberty, 8, that marriage is defined to be a solemn contract entered into by the bride and bridegroom to become one and continue one, after her gift, either by her guardians or by herself, the contract being completed by sacrifices and by consummation on or after the fourth night from the commencement of the ceremonies, when she becomes one with her husband in Pinda, Gotra, and Satakas; 9, that a woman may be married, if she likes, more than once in the case of the death of her betrothed husband, with Vedic marital rites, *provided* she is *virgin*, but without them, if she be a non virgin 10, that the children of the re married women are legitimate, 11, that a virgin widow marrying a second time and cohabiting with the second husband, becomes of *his* Gotra, Pinda and Satakas

These are the conclusions Mr Rugoonath Row has arrived at after almost a lifelong study of the Shastras and he gives numerous unimpeachable authorities for each of his assertions It now remains for the "educated patriots to disprove the orthodox Brahmin reformer from *his stand*

We might be sure that the Dewan Bahadur is making satisfactory progress in several directions His article petition to Government is exciting much sympathetic interest on this side, and we have little doubt that the Association he has just started will have many members from Bombay And Mr Rugoonath Row, be it remembered, is not a *Pareh*

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND

Lord Randolph Churchill in the course of a speech a month ago said —"I am certain that if Mr Gladstone were to rise in the House and announce the final loss of India the announcement would be received by the Radical party with vociferous cheers (shame) It is just possible that some of our people may have been led away by the doctrines of a certain school of politicians, who have been for years preaching that India is a burden and we should be better without it One of the greatest apostles to that creed was Lord Sherbrooke, whom Mr Lowe, and he wrote a great many article to prove his case And I think that a great many people have been to some extent influenced by those articles and those doctrines—people whose occupations do not give them perhaps time very closely to study the great question and those people seem to think that we keep India as a matter of glory and as a matter of sentiment, rather than as a matter of positive national advantage Well, now, if I was sure that I was not wearying too much—(cries of No, no go on)—I should like to give you a few and a very few, most instructive figures as to the value of India to England—(hear, hear)—not the sentimental, not the military, but the positive material value in pounds, shillings, and pence Well, now, gentlemen, I find, in looking over our customs returns, issued by the Board of Trade that the trade between India and England amounts to some £28 000, 000 of exports from India and £30,000,000 from imports into India of British goods Now, I believe I am right in saying that India is the only free foreign market which we have at the present moment (Cheers) I find that of the total shipping employed in conveying commerce to and fro from India 88 per cent is British (Cheers) I find that the tonnage of that 88 per cent, is 2,676,000 tons, that the number of ships is 3600, and the estimated number of sailors employed is between 50,000 and 60 000 Well, I find that the home charges paid by India to your country here include £2,250 000 every year for imported stores, and £2,750,000 every year for interest on loans I took the trouble to go a little closer into the nature of your exports to India, because I thought it might be interesting to ascertain, or at any rate to make an estimate as to the number of English people who are kept in employment by working for the Indian market Well, I find that you export altogether to India about £30,000,000 of British manufactures, that of cotton yarn manufactures you import into India £25,000,000, and that employs about 250,000 people (Cheers) I will not take all the items, but in the iron and steel you import about £2,000,000, in woollen manufactures about £1,000,000, and altogether, going over the various items into which your exports can be divided, I find that by your Indian trade and by the totally free market which you enjoy in India, we are able to keep in active employment some 359,000 artisans Now, these 359,000 artisans may each of them be taken to represent some four or five persons, and taking these with some 50,000 or 60 000 British seamen and also some 100,000 British born subjects employed in India, paid by India, and sending their salaries, or a great portion of their salaries home to England for the maintenance of their families and relatives, taking all these figures I find about 2,500,000 of your people *may be estimated to depend* absolutely upon Indian trade, and if the Indian market were closed to you these 2,500,000 of people would probably be thrown out of employment, and have nothing to do but starve (Hear hear) But there is one more item which people ought to remember when they say that India is of no value to England The total amount of British capital raised up to the 31st of March 1881, and invested in Indian railways is £142 500,000 The capital expended on guaranteed railways has been £70 000,000, and the interest which these railways have paid back to England up to the present moment, and which has come back into this country has been £89 000 000 I should like to know what would become of the £142,500 000 invested in Indian railways if the doctrines of Mr Lowe and the school of the Radical party, as to our being perfectly able to do without India What would become of it if we lost India to-morrow, as we might very well do These were figures which I had only time to get out rapidly, and of which I have only given you a summary, but I would advise every one in this room who has to carry on arguments with political opponents as to the value of India, carefully to study this question in order to show the people of this country that without India England would cease to be a nation All this is inexhaustible and inestimable source of national wealth depends upon nothing, and is preserved to you by nothing except your character and your credit The 60 000 bayonets and the 1000 European officers could never keep India for you if they were not backed up by the reputation, and the might and the majesty of Britain (Cheers) And if you lose this reputation you must inevitably lose at the same time this inestimable and inexhaustible source of national wealth

THE "GREAT WALL" OF INDIA

By Major General Henry Green, R E (retd)

It would be of great advantage to England if at the present moment the idea could be removed from the minds of the English people that Herat is in any way the key of India Let us examine our present Indian frontier, which commences to the south on the Indian Ocean near the seaport of Kurachee and ends on the north at Peshawur Along this whole length a distance of some 700 miles runs the Sulaman range of mountains varying in height and ruggedness and pierced by many passes and two main ones being the Bolan and the Kyber, and joining the Himalayan ranges north of Peshawur In the rear along the foot of these mountains, nearly for their whole length runs a strip of desert, then comes a range of cultivation, then the river Indus unfordable at any point from its mouths to beyond Peshawur, which it passes at Attock—a little west of this range, marking the Indian frontier, between the Kyber and the Bolan passes the Afghanistan, with which country and the character of its inhabitants we are already tolerably acquainted, and we may here call to mind the remark of the Great Duke of Wellington that it was a country in which "a small army would be annihilated and a large one starved" The above gives a outline of the physical aspect of our Indian frontier the question now is How can India be rendered secure from attack by the defence of such a frontier? In the year 1880 the late General John Jacob remarked in a letter to the writer of this paper as follows —"It seems to me that if arrangements for the permanent defence of our North West frontier be not specifically applied and manfully carried out, they will have caused the loss of our Indian Empire within the next generation of men" He soon after proposed to the then Government of India that Quetta, commanding the approach to the northern entrance of the Bolan Pass, situated in Beloochistan, should be occupied and fortified by us as we had a right to do under the terms of a treaty with the ruler of the country Jacob's views were disregarded and nothing was done towards carrying them out before he died in 1881 at which time he was still urging his warnings on the Governor of India In 1866, his predecessor in command of the Sind frontier again on the plea of having maturely considered the injurious effects which were being caused along our frontier and in India itself by the continued advance of Russia, was of decided opinion that "it was absolutely necessary that a position should be occupied in advance of our existing line of frontier, not so much with a view of attempting to stop the actual Russian advance, which would require a much greater effort, but *with a view of being prepared to meet her* with advantage on our side under any circumstances that might occur at some future time," at the same time again urging upon the Indian Government the advisability of occupying Quettah but his views met with the same treatment as had been given to those of his predecessor, and the most formidable minutes were formulated from the Council Board at Calcutta against the proposal, one of its most distinguished members closing his remarks as follows "Neither the people nor the country have altered since 1838, and anyone who knows Afghanistan will not hastily or partially compromise troops in that country or in Beloochistan without an adequate motive and on purely restless and visionary anticipations which have in one case been signally falsified, and will in all probability be the same in the present instance' I may here mention that there had never been any question of occupying any point whatever in Afghanistan It was not until 1876 that the Government of India began to think that the ideas of General Jacob and his successor were not "visionary anticipations," and Quettah was occupied and now represents what General Jacob called the "bastion of the front attack", and which should be made by our engineer officers as strong and secure from attack as science can effect Running south from Quettah of which it forms a part, is the plateau of Beloochistan, varying in elevation for a distance of 200 miles from Quettah to Kozdar, of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, and connected with British territory by comparatively easy passes in friendly hands along this plateau we might locate our European soldiers, in a salubrious climate, ready at a very short notice to concentrate at Quettah, which station would be by rail within forty eight hours of the seaport of Kurachee, and within three weeks from London itself This position would constitute our left flank defence, as no army of any serious dimensions could march towards India through the deserts of Makran lying west of Beloochistan and extending to the Indian Ocean We should now have to provide for the defence of the remaining 100 miles of the Punjab frontier between Mithencote and Peshawur, running along the foot of the Suleiman range of mountains On this line we ought, I think to construct strong defensive works to command the debouchures of the numerous passes, Mithencote, Dehra Gazee Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan Bunno Kohat, and Peshawur, the latter commanding the exist from the Kyber Pass, would probably be some of the points selected behind this line we have the Indus river, nowhere fordable, and which in summer is very broad and rapid—in some parts during that season it has a width of from four to five miles This splendid river might be patrolled by any number of iron gun and torpedo boats Peshawur would form our right flank defence Now let us analyse the position of that Empire supposing she possessed herself of Herat We certainly have much of the power of that rally to maintain and supply an army for aggressive operations but can its means of doing so compare in any way with those at the disposal of India Herat were Herat connected by rail direct with Russia itself the power of supply would be very limited in comparison to that of England, with the assistance of our commercial marine, and our command of the sea An attack on such a position as I have suggested we should hold on the frontier of India would require the concentration at Herat of at least 200, 000 men and 600 guns, for the advance, the line of communication, and reserves at and in addition hundreds of thousands of baggage animals, exclusive of camp followers We must also allow for the time that would be required for the concentration of such a force, it would take two to commence a march by Afghanistan a distance of 600 miles through a poorly provided country, but having accomplished this, which would take some months—during which period I hope we should not be able in what condition would the Russian forces arrive on our border? And even supposing it possible for her to force a passage through the mountain ranges bordering our frontier, she would find the river swarming with all the latest inventions, in the shape of gun and torpedo boats and an army on the opposite bank Under such conditions, is Russia really to be feared as a close neighbour?—*Nineteenth Century*

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at KARNATAK PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1885. No. 24.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese Edition	Rs	10 0 0
English Edition	do	6 0 0
Kanarese Edition	do	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy		0 3 0
Back numbers		0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscriptions can be taken either the English or the Kanarese edition alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion of a line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
Periodical Advertisements by terms	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in until 12 p. m. on Saturday for appearance in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising regularly should state the number of times they desire their advertisement to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter being accepted by a discount of one anna in rupee. Stamps of higher values are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Bronchitis and Fevers, Pains in the Nervous organs, Stiffness and Pains in the Joints, Liver and Bladder Kidneys, Impure Blood, and is highly recommended and prescribed as a severe remedy for the following maladies :—

Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Dropsy, Worms, Cholera, Cholera Fevers, Diarrhoea, Flux, Palpitation of the Heart, Colics, Nervousness, Hysteria, Sick headache, Bad Spots and Pimples on the arms, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Fluor albus, Inflammation of the Bladder, Chronic inflammation of the Liver, Cough.

By external application Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures :—

Burns, Ulcers, Mal-nut Sores, Rheumatic Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (Palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases. In pots Re. 1 each.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH PHIAL.

6 dozen Re 1 Rs 2 Rs 3 8 Rs 5 4 and Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4.

Grant Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to

A. I. MOKERJEE, *Proprietor*,
Barnagore
Suburb of Calcutta,
East India.

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAYYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c.

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the Agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press and pictures of many conventions in the land.

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg once for all to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectacles Agents
Terms Strictly Cash.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best effective speedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c. &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 annas, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 annas.

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. *It purifies the blood and never fails to cure* Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, blotches and also clearses the stomach and Bowels in all cases. Humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Re 2, Packing 4 annas.

Gonorrhoea Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhoea and Gleet of any variety and of any duration.

Price Re 2 Packing 4 annas.

SOOSBASITO GULAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Gulapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of headaches. It is a burning sensation of hands and feet and is *strongly recommended for strengthening* and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No 2 Phial Re 1 Packing 4 annas. Price 1 Re. No 1 Do do 1 Re. 4 annas.

MOHINDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9 Sherebrooke Street, Calcutta,
CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIAL.

CAMP BOLANGIR,
11th January 1885.

Messrs. MOHINDRO LALL MULLICK & Co.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobasito Gulapi Foolal Oil which you very kind enough to despatch me. It is the best your Foolal Oil gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable I send.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGI SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpur C. P.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGUPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 & 1/2 p. c.

All business letters to be addressed to
B. KASIPORI PUNGHANGAR,
Business Manager.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B. VENCATACAAR,
Author of Bhurata Mahala, &c.

Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna.

Apply with remittance to Messrs. Sunjaya and Co., Bangalore or to the author,
B. VENCATACHAR
Munsif, Yadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

St Petersburg 6th June—Advices to day publishes a passage to state that the Amir of Afghanistan has been assassinated by one of his sons.

The Premier replying to a question said that England and Russia have agreed to the terms of reference to arbitration of the arbitrator. Mr Gladstone, however, did not mention the name of the arbitrator.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement concerning the Budget in the House of Commons this evening. He said the income from the tax of excise in India recently been spent. The increase of two shillings on the duty. Cigarettes will be sold out of all long and the increased duty on beer will cease on the 31st May next year.

London 7th June—Sir Peter Lumsden arrived in London yesterday. He says he thinks that the railway is only 1 mile from the Indian frontier. The Russian Government has given him a most cordial reception.

Bombay 1st June—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Simla, stating that Government of India doubt the truth of the reported assassination of the Ameer.

London 8th June—It is currently reported that a misunderstanding has been virtually concluded between England and Russia.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that it has been agreed to leave the command of the Pulfarai Pass in the hands of the Afghans. The commission for the delimitation of the frontier will be instructed to cause the Russians the defensible point on at the end.

London 8th June—The Under Secretary for India in reply said that the Indian Government was raising the finance condition of the country and had called upon their financial advisers to report what reductions in expenditure was possible. But the reports have been considered it was impossible to reply definitely to the question.

The Under Secretary for India replying to a further question said that the Commander in Chief Peter Lumsden in the name of Sir Peter Lumsden has declined to be a possible arbitrator as he is reported from Various and disclaimed any intention of attacking the Government.

London 8th June—The House of Commons in Committee of the whole, considering the Bada Tel Revenue Bill by 264 against 9 votes.

Mr Gladstone announced that he would consider the Cabinet question.

Sir Hunt of Commerce moved the amendment. Sir M. Hicks Beach condemning the proposal of taxation on beer and liquors.

The Ministry intended to resign immediately, or accept of their resignation the House of Commons.

The *Times* predicates their resigning in view of a general election.

London 9th June, Evening—At a Cabinet Council held today the Ministry resolved to resign. The Premier made a statement that he had communicated with the Queen at Balmoral.

Parliament stands adjourned till Friday.

Bombay 10th June—The *Times of India* a Simla correspondent telegraphs that there is no confirmation of the reported assassination of the Ameer.

The proposed Copyright Bill, so far as dealing with copyright of foreign newspapers goes, follows generally the provisions of similar enactments in New Zealand, Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope. Reuter's and private telegrams to newspapers will probably have 24 hours' protection.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be held in September. The Society needs funds.

A Sitting is known in Simla of the final agreement said to have been made between England and Russia.

London 10th June—The Conservative leaders will probably accept office.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that Lord Ripon Clare will will be Secretary for India, or first Lord of the Admiralty, but that he prefers to be Secretary for India.

A treaty of peace has been signed between France and China.

Madrid, 9th June—Cholera has broken out here.

Paris 10th June—Owing to the Ministerial crisis in England it is believed that the Suez Canal Commission will break up without arriving at any decision. The question of international control and final proposals will be referred to the powers, who will treat the same diplomatically.

London 11th June Noon—The *Times* in a leading article announces that the Queen has declined to accept the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry without further information regarding the reasons of resigning.

Suez 10th June Evening—A dredger has sunk in the canal which will involve the stoppage of traffic for several days.

Issmailia 11th June—The traffic of the Suez Canal will be stopped for at least ten days.

Colombo 12th June—The *Ceylon Observer* arrived this morning reports the total wreck of the *Spike Hall* near Kalutara in a cyclone. All hands were lost except an officer who was rescued. The *Pike* was bound to Bombay with goods.

Bombay 12th June—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Simla stating that there is no reason to believe that the change of Government will change Lord Dufferin's position as his Excellency was before warned under Conservatives.

Local authorities will probably receive warning to observe greater reticence in the communication of information to newspapers. The subject was lately impressed upon the Departments of the Government of India. New Provincial authorities are to be warned.

Latest news from Cabul tends to the effect that the Ameer is well and Pretty Ali is quiet there.

The Government of Bombay has issued a circular order to all heads of all departments on account of the pecuniary embarrassment.

The Maharajah Scindia has intimated his expressed a desire to give a lakh of rupees towards the erection of a Clinical Hospital for Women provided the Government will undertake to provide a site for it.

It is proposed to build the Hospital alongside the Jamsetji Hospital here.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1885.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The admission of natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service, either by regular examination in England, or by the statutory provision of 1879, without examination in India, was but a stepping stone towards the educated natives of India putting forth a claim for an equal act of justice at the hands of the British Government, namely, the admission of educated and respectable native young men into the native army of India as commissioned officers, that is to say, direct commissions, without the necessity of going through the ranks, as is the case at present. This question, however, took some years before a definite form and shape, and it is only within the past few months, that the question has assumed the position or one of the questions of the day, to which a solution in the affirmative must soon be given. It certainly seems not more strange to us that the natives of India should claim to enter

ASHUS TOWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium smoking, hysteria, dyspepsia &c., by use as per instructions on phial. Rs 5 As 8 per phial. A. T. Mookerjee, Barnagore Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

the native armies of the British Government and of native states directly as commissioned officers, then that they should seek to enter the ranks of Covenanted Civil Service by the two methods which are open to them At the present time, if a pure native of India chooses the army as a profession—we mean the Anglo native army, or one of a native state—he has to begin at the lowest rung of the ladder, as a recruit, or an orderly boy (if his father or other male relative is a sepoy already) in a native corps, thence, after some twenty five or thirty years' service, he is made a commissioned officer, a subadar, or company or squadron officer, when he is old and grey headed, and, possibly, thinks about retiring Now, why may not an educated native of India have his just ambition gratified of serving his country and the British Government and of winning honorable distinction for himself, by being admitted at once as a commissioned officer? There would be no occasion for any further stringent competitive examination for candidates, whose general education will have been already considerable, when they had attained a degree in arts of one of our Indian Universities All that will be required would be an elementary examination in technical attainments, such as the use of arms and the rules of drill and discipline, and such knowledge would be more readily acquired by the practical intelligence which will have been awakened by the candidate's previous general education It is admitted on all hands that the technical details of an active profession, like that of arms, are more readily acquired by actual daily practice, than by any amount of theory unlashed from the pages of books There seems to us only one objection of any weight to the admission of "bookish" students at once into the commissioned ranks, or into the ranks at all, of the army, and that is, that educated native students cultivate their physical frames so little They are not much given to athletic and manly sports, so as to develope in a healthy manner, the capabilities of the body, such as endurance and strength and ability, for it will not be denied that the profession of arms, on the higher walks above the rank and file, calls for the exercise of these physical qualities as much as the possession and practice of mental capacity and intellectual attainments But such a defect might be speedily removed When it is once known that educated natives are eligible as commissioned officers of the native army, without the drudgery and uphill work of passing through the ranks, and that certain physical qualifications are required in addition to mental attainments, we may be quite sure that our young countrymen will be equal to the emergency, and we shall have physical education cultivated with the same energy and success as those which at the present time distinguish our youth in the cultivation of their intellects, with a view to the attainment of university honours Indeed, it seems to us that there can be no better method or inducement to bring our youthful compatriots to the cultivation in equal proportions of their minds and bodies, than this system of opening out to them the profession of arms, in its higher walks, the commissioned ranks of the native army raised by the British Government or in the armies of our native princes It has been practically illustrated by men of the highest scientific attainments, who have made the human body subjects of life-long study, that for a man to possess himself of *mens sana in sano corpore*—a healthy mind in a healthy body—he must diligently cultivate both mind and body, so that both may receive an equal share of development and be of equal service to their possessor. It appears to us, therefore, that as a means of speeding the national progress in a direction not hitherto much attended to, the direction, namely, of the training of the physical powers of our youth, the system of throwing open the commissioned ranks of the native army of India to them would be the best school for the purpose; and there cannot now be the slightest doubt in the mind of the British Government of the devoted and unimpeachable loyalty of its natives of India, throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, amongst prince and peasant alike, we think that there can be no excuse on the part of the British Government for not at once launching the experiment We have not the least fear for the result We have no hesitation in affirming that the British Government of India will find its hands strengthened and its empire here fixed on a still firmer basis

In connection with this topic, a topic which is gradually attracting the attention of the Anglo Indian and the native press, all over the country, we note with pleasure that a member of the family of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr Desa Raj Urs, has had a commission presented to him in a cavalry regiment in Her Majesty's Native army and that the young gentleman has proceeded to join his appointment, but our pleasure is considerably tempered, when we come to reflect on the fact that Mr Desa Raj Urs, as a well born and educated Mysorean could not find, or, rather, have had conferred on him, a similar appointment in the army of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore whose relation and subject Mr Desa Raj Urs is It is certainly open to comment and justly hostile criticism, that a scion of the royal house of Mysore should be obliged to seek outside for that honourable distinction in military service which he ought to find in his own country It is not natural, neither is it statesmanlike or politic that our Maharajah's advisers should have counselled such a course, or, if the prince adopted it of his own motion, that his advisers should not have respectfully remonstrated against it There is only one member (besides the Dalavoy, hereditary Commander-in-chief) of the Mysore royal family who is in the military service of the country, and that is, Mr Kumpa Rajah Urs, who is a captain in the Third Regiment of Silladars and Master of the Riding School here in Bangalore, and he acquits himself excellently well in both capacities It is a source of much regret, therefore, that Mr Desa Raj Urs should have left his own native country to obtain an honourable place and run an honorable career in a military man We could hardly believe the announcement of the fact, when it was first made, but now we find that it is but too true Unless therefore, some satisfactory explanation can be given, we think it is one of the most regrettable incident that could have happened in the history of the Mysore state

Occasional Notes.

The Rangoon Municipality have decided to adopt Shone's Hydro pneumatic system of drainage The cost is estimated at 23 lakhs, which is to be met by a loan

The German *St Petersburg Gazette* states that it has been decided to continue the Transcaspian Railway within the next two years through Bokhara as far as Samarcand

The Legal Member of the Government of India has just finished the drafts of the Bankruptcy and Copyright Bills, which will be submitted to the Secretary of State before they are further proceeded with The Copyright Bill contains a clause touching the matter of newspaper telegrams, tentatively inserted

The new British armour-plated turret ship *Ajax* was completed for active service on the 15th ultimo, and steamed to Sheerness Harbour to receive her powder and shell The *Ajax*, which has cost about half a million of money, is a turret ship of the *Inflexible* type, equipped with four 33-ton guns, besides Gardner and Nordenfeldt machine guns, and plated with armour 18 inches in thickness She was recently commissioned for special service, but her destination is at present unknown

The Chief Mullahs of Herat offered up prayers in the masjid on the arrival of Colonel Stewart's party there, beseeching that a blessing might fall on the city as the result of the visit If the priests are once on our side, Afghanistan will prove a trustworthy ally At Kandahar and other places far removed from the Kabul-Peshawar line, the Afghans fully believed that we intended spiriting away the Amir at Rawalpindi The return of Abdur Rahman, laden with presents, and the new honours shown him, are now producing a very marked reaction

The Czar has addressed an autograph letter to General Komaroff accompanying the gift of a gold sword of honour, the hilt and scabbard of which are set with diamonds His Majesty warmly acknowledges what the letter describes as the General's "excellent military measures while commanding the detachment on the Murghab, the prudence and firmness with which he dealt with the Afghans, and the gallantry which he displayed" during the engagement at Dash Kopri The Emperor has also conferred a gold sword of honour upon Colonel Zokrejerki as a reward for "bravery."

A correspondent writes to the *Hindu* as follows —"The prospects of the Mysore Province are gloomy The country had scarcely any rains in proper seasons this year and there was failure of crops all over the Province, and water scarcity in all the places is bitterly felt Famine is in hand with us To make matters complete, large gangs of dacoits have settled in the Frontier Districts plundering and committing great havoc. The safety of the Public Treasury in Shemoga District was in jeopardy only a few days ago Corruption and bribery have been completely revived in some branches of the Public service"

The Nepaul Government is anxious in every way to facilitate the recruiting for the five new Goorkha regiments The Prime Minister is willing that the recruits shall be collected at a depot in Khatmandu where they will be taught the rudiments of drill, prior to being forwarded to India and recruiting will be carried on openly under the direct sanction of the Nepoulese authorities, the advantages of service in India being made fully known all over the country The Prime Minister having found that his Goorkha contingent will not be wanted, offers to do the next greatest service he can by giving us 4,000 Goorkha recruits

On the 15th ultimo Lord Cranbrook presided at a Conservative demonstration at Doncaster, and remarked that one member of the Government has said there never was a Government which had such bad luck "If it were true that for five years there had been that want of good luck, it was high time they got rid of such unlucky players It was a remarkable thing in connexion with this Government that their blunders and failures had come so fast that one was obliterated by the other, and the memory of the English had become so crowded by these miserable events that they were not able to keep them all in their recollection If England had taken one distinct line from the beginning of this Government something might have been done He was not going to say that our principle in regard to Egypt was to stay for ever in that country, but it was not right or just or fair to put prominently forward the retirement from as against the responsibility of governing Egypt, which had fallen upon them They ought to have put the retirement in the background until they had established that which they required."

Local and Provincial.

A Mission School —The London mission in the Mysore Province has opened another school for natives in Kothacottah in the Kolar District, to which two teachers have been appointed

Civil Court, C and M Station —In the Civil Court, C and M Station, Bangalore, there was no hearing of suits on Thursday and Friday last owing to the absence at Madras, on emergent leave, of the Judge Major E P Maltby

Cholera Camp —We regret that it was found necessary, during the past week, to form a cholera Camp at the Village of Bederhally, C and M Station, Bangalore. The camp is under orders of Surgeon Frenchman, I M D, with two or three subordinates

The Maharajah's Palace, Bangalore —The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has called for tenders to complete the additions and improvements to be made to the Maharajah's palace on the High Ground The whole work is estimated to cost Rs 1,50,000

Criminal Sessions, C and M. Station —The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore take place this day, before Major E P Maltby, the Judge. There is one case of theft, in which the accused has six previous convictions against him.

The 43rd O L I —We regret to learn from our local English contemporaries that cholera has broken out amongst the 43rd Oxford shire light Infantry, now at Quetta and which left Bangalore about two months ago. Already two sergeants of the regiment have died of the disease, having widows and children here in Bangalore, and matters are in a very uneasy condition indeed.

Increase of Salary —The Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has issued orders to all heads of departments not to allow any increase of salary or allowance to any of the British officers whose services have been lent to the Mysore Government, without express sanction from the Durbar, which also directs that a detailed report of all the circumstances under which the proposed increase is made should be submitted

The Weather —There has been a most welcome and delightful change in the weather. The hot season, indeed, is now quite over, and the South West monsoons have begun, though, as yet, in a mild form, the rain not yet being as plentiful as it ought to be The change of season had a perceptible effect on agricultural operations, the ryots having begun to sow ground nut and gingelly seed, and to prepare the fields for the next sowing of raggi.

The Chief Court of Mysore —It is found that the establishment of clerks, translators, and other subordinates sanctioned for the office establishment of the Chief Court of Mysore, and which was to last till the 31st July next, is inadequate to the requirements of the Chief Court, especially in the translator's department The three Judges have resolved to address the Dewan on the subject, with a view to obtaining sanction for an adequate increase to the office establishment Retrenchment in this department, as the Judges very properly observe, is out of the question

Mail Train —All Station Masters and Guards of the Madras Railway Company have been informed that in future on no account must extra carriages be attached to mail trains at intermediate stations, as on several occasions, of late, the mails have been *seriously delayed* owing to extra carriages being attached to them for the accommodation of excursion passengers. Guards are authorised not to detain their trains if there is no room in them for excess passengers, and in the event of passengers being left behind, the Station Masters must at once report the same to the Divisional officer, so that arrangements may be made for their conveyance by special or ordinary train —*Madras Times.*

The British Resident —The British Resident at the Court of Mysore, Mr C E R. Girdlestone, has been paying a round of visits to various local institutions amongst us On Thursday morning, he visited the Mayo Hall, the District Magistrate's Court, and the Resident's Treasury. On Friday morning, Mr Girdlestone, attended by Mr. L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner,

and the Pettah or Town of Bangalore a visit, and was met by the members of the Town Municipality and a very large concourse of the inhabitants of the town He went to the Market and the Girl's School and also visited the fort. On Saturday morning, Mr Girdlestone visited the Bowring Civil Hospital over which he was shown by Dr Dobson Evidently, the British Resident wishes to make himself personally acquainted with all the public institutions within his jurisdiction

ATTEMPTED MURDER —Yesterday morning, a man, named Mooni ram, presented himself before Mr E Pereira at that gentleman's private residence in Residency Road, covered with blood and with a bloody sword in his hand, and stated that he had murdered two men, and had come to give himself up to justice The self-confessed murderer was warned that he should make no statement implicating himself, but such as was voluntary He stated that he had been constantly worried by the men he had injured, and that he had complained of it to the police, but that they had taken no steps in the matter, and that he had therefore done the deed "in satisfaction of his wrongs" The man was then given into the custody of the police Mr Pereira, Second Magistrate, took down the dying declaration of one of the much injured but still surviving victims, Dissappa, at the Bowringl ospital in the presence of the accused Apothecary Hamilton, attached to the hospital, deposed that the wounded man was not delirious and that his evidence could be taken The wounded man stated that he had been no cause for the offence and he did not know why accused had attacked him The accused had for some days previously threatened to do him and also hurt his bodily injury, and they had reasoned matters to the police, but nothing had been taken of the complaint The accused by petition the District Magistrate, under section 406 Indian Penal Code, was issued summons for the appearance of the accused on a charge of criminal intimidation, but the accused did the deed before the day of hearing With only these disclosures before us, we cannot help asking what the police were doing during the time the ill feeling alleged to was being fermented between the two parties, and how is it the accused was not followed and arrested while he was making his way from Ussoor to Shoolay, a distance of about 2 miles? No one seems to have thought it his duty to follow the infuriated man even at a safe distance, and the man might have, for all the police cared, cut up two dozen men, women or children on the road to the Second Magistrate's house, rather than place themselves in his way to stop further mischief Where, too, was the Inspector at the time these doings were going forward? The questions will require answering, if such occurrences are not to be repeated —*Spectator*

General Summary

MADRAS

COURT VACATIONS —The following note under Civil Leave Code Section 73 Rule 2 has been published for the information of Government Servants Provisions are similarly made for the grant of leave to Government servants at Madras and Bangalore Government servants who are required to be present at the Madras Bangalore vacation Assistants in other branches will be required to be present at their stations for a portion of the short vacation in the general interest and other officers will be provided by the Government with a temporary substitute Government servants who have been absent for more than five days at the last vacation If they have been absent for more than five days at the last vacation If they have been absent for more than five days at the last vacation Under the Civil Leave Code Section 73 Rule 2 Government servants who are absent for more than five days at the last vacation will be required to be present at the next vacation if they are absent for more than five days at the next vacation If they are absent for more than five days at the next vacation If they are absent for more than five days at the next vacation If

the Madras Buckingham Mill's which now gives an annual dividend of Rs 1,000, and which he *now transfers to the Managing Committee of the* Hindu High School He was here last May to see Mr Grove, the Collector, who had just returned from England Then, on the requisition of some of the members, the Raja entertained some idea of helping the school which was very weak in funds Negotiations were carried on for some months, and after fully satisfying himself as to the necessity the school was under, and the usefulness of the institution, the Raja resolved to help the school materially A statement was called for showing the progress of the school for the past ten years, and it was found that, with a Rs 1,000 income from any endowment, the school would be productive of greater and more permanent good to the District He was anxious to make over as much capital to the committee as would, when invested, secure the same income, but the Victoria Caste Women Hospital at Madras came in its way and carried away about Rs 50,000 from the Raja He has therefore been prevented, for the time being, from making over Rs 30,000 more for the present A deputation of the School Committee was arranged about four months ago to go to Venkatagiri fifty miles from here, but owing to various causes, it could proceed there only on the 25th May A deputation of six members waited on the Raja, who received them in his new and beautiful building called the Indra Mahal He announced that he had resolved to help the school with Rs 1,000 a year and for the present he would transfer his ten shares in the Buckingham Mills to the School Committee, and in case the dividend should fail, he would make it up in some other way The school will be styled in consideration of this contribution, 'The Venkatagiri Samasthanam Hindu High School, Nellore' A deed of transfer is being drawn up and in a few days will be registered"

THE LOYAL OFFER OF THE MAHA RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM

The *Madras Mail*—Last April the Maharajah of Vizianagram wrote to the Agent to the Collector of Vizagapatam —

"I have the honor to state that in order not to be behind hand in other chiefs in showing spontaneous loyalty, I have already informed the Chief Secretary, while at Madras, that I would gladly take a part, if graciously permitted by Government, personally in the impending war with the Russians, and now take this opportunity, while concluding the same, to beg you kindly convey the following request to Government, that, while the whole resources of the Vizianagram raj, such as they are, being placed at the disposal of the Government, I so entreat further concession, should the war be proclaimed, to permit me to go to the front with an available little force, I shall about 1,000 men and 300 horse, viz, 1 battery of artillery, 200 cavalry and 1,000 infantry with picked Rajputs of historical repute I need not add that, as the equipments, ammunition and weapons, which my chosen means are capable of furnishing them with, would necessarily be of an insignificant kind, therefore if the Government were to be graciously pleased to supply me with the war requisites, my happiness would have no bounds, as would my gratitude As for further favors should the occasion require, Dewan Sahib under Her Highness sway in matters orders will spare no means or pains to meet with any evil that the Government might deem to honor us with. I also take the liberty to add that this is one of the district from which recruits are selected for the organization of the imperial army in the presidency and that six to eight thousand men could within so short a period of two or three months, be ready at Madras With the exception of the aforesaid ammunition and equipments, I am minded to be, within as short a time as the steamer and rail would convey my present with the above mentioned little force of foot and horse at any place near the scene of action, thence to be guided by the orders of our Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, to whom I had already some time ago represented my long cherished desire to fight under his commands, when an occasion should offer against any enemy of the English Government As an apology for my seeming overenthusiasm I can offer nothing else but the motto, which we are proud to bear, and the obligations of the Rajput family to which I belong"

The Collector in forwarding this remarkable letter to the Government, said that "with regard to the further question of raising levies in this district, I take the opportunity of confirming what the Maharajah says regarding the excellent recruiting ground his estate and the district generally afford for this purpose The reminders and proprietors of this district, influenced by the loyal example for the Vizianagram house would doubtless revive their warlike instincts so long disused, and employ their influence to secure large bodies of men to join our colours" The Government has directed the Collector to convey to the Maharajah the hearty thanks of the Government for his loyal offer, which will at once be laid before the Government of India for its favourable consideration in case of war

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE

The *Madras Mail*—At a meeting of the Moorsubpetah Progressive Union held at the Harris School Royapetah on Saturday evening last, when Mr B Venkatasubba Rao, B A, presided, one of the members of the union—a Mussulman—delivered an address on the subject of "The choice of a wife" The four essential points to be attended to carefully, in the selection of a wife were said to be —(1) personal attraction or beauty (2) wealth, (3) good birth and social rank,—and (4) education and mental attainment The lecture being finished, the chairman made a few remarks The choice of a wife, he said, was a very important duty, for on it depended all future happiness Woman was created with a noble aim She was made to guide man in all his actions by her foresight, endurance, purity, love, &c, and she had the noblest task of fostering in him all that was manlikeness and useful to others, and further to raise up in man that feeling necessary for the proper taking care of his children Hindu society had not yet reached that state when the latter influence could be exercised with any success Hindu women at present were unit to exercise those blessed functions which they were originally designed to carry out It was a sacred duty to select the best wife possible It was not the beauty of the skin that should be looked to, but the beauty of the heart The inward character of the woman should chiefly be considered The model wife should be loving, faithful and constant prudent and wise The system of marriage according to Hindu customs was cried down too much—marriage was said to be forced on Hindu children who could not understand the nature of the obligation they had entered into, child marriage was no doubt an abominable thing—freedom of choice should be allowed Where there was no freedom of choice it frequently produced unsuitable unions But such could not be said to be the case among Hindus True it was that among Hindus no matrimonial addresses were allowed—there was no courting—but the parents determined the marriages of their children As a matter of fact, among Hindus the parents always negotiated the marriages, but yet very frequently the parties themselves solemnly consented to it There were some cases in which the parents do not consent The institution as adopted by the Hindus, notwithstanding all that could be urged against it, was founded on the soundest principles It was even better than the system in vogue among Europeans It was certainly unadvisable, the chairman said, to allow the parties to arrange their own marriages as permitted among Europeans, for they in their immaturity and in the blindness of their love would rush into hasty marriages The parents were more competent to undertake the task They were far better than the blind lover and as long as parents were good counsellors, such system of marriage as was prevalent among Hindus must be highly praised This principle prevented the parties from running into unwise union The parties were made to think of the marriage be from an early age, and thus went to increase the sacredness of the The Hindu system contained some very good principles, but unfortunately that it was worked out as badly that nothing very good came of it A short discussion among the members present ensued after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the meeting terminated

THE NATIVE INDIAN PRESS

COMPARATIVE COST OF WAR AND PEACE

The *Hindoo Patriot*—The argument most in favour with that section of the vernacular press which advocates peace under present circumstances, is the horror of the cost which war will entail on India But we look upon it as altogether fallacious Peace, as now proposed, will entail more ruinous oppressive and harassing taxation than war can possibly do The art of war has now so completely changed that it is impossible to carry on war to an indefinitely protracted period There is no possibility of another edition of a "thirty years' war" Of late great wars have been brought to a conclusion in a few weeks, or months Two years' stoppage of her commerce conjoined with a desolating war with England will reduce Russia to absolute bankruptcy, and the cost to India of a two years' war cannot by any possibility exceed fifty millions The first Afghan war cost 16, and the second about 26 millions The interest on fifty millions will be two millions, and, making allowances for outlay from ordinary and extraordinary income, fresh taxation for the war need not exceed a million and a half On the other hand peace as now proposed with the necessity, which we predicted in our article of the 11th ultimo, and which has been since officially announced by Lord Kimberley, of strengthening our frontiers at an annually recurring cost will be considerably more onerous A long chain of forts from Quetta to Posh war and the necessary armament and equipment of the modern type will be cheap at ten millions They will probably cost fifteen millions, and railroads in Beluchistan and to the borders of Herat and elsewhere will cost ten million more or fully half the amount that a war would cost The interest on this outlay will be a million Then the army must be strengthened by the addition of at least thirty thousand British troops and corresponding number of native soldiers to hold the proposed forts, and their cost will be six millions per annum the sixty thousand British troops now in India cost about twelve millions If the menace be maintained to twenty thousand men—a small number against the hosts of Turcomans which Russia can any day pour on Afghanistan and the thousands of marauding Afghans who will join their ranks particularly if the Ameer or his immediate successor should find it to his interest to coalesce with Russia—the cost will be four millions a year, or with the interest on the first outlay for forts and their armaments a total of five millions And this is the sum which India will be called upon to pay year after year for the sake of peace Confining ourselves then to the financial aspect of the question, we have our choice between a war with a permanent annual cost of a million and a half, or a peace with a yearly cost of five millions With these figures before them, we leave our contemporaries to make their choice as to which branch of the alternative would be best suited to them In this argument we have taken a very narrow arithmetical, shopkeeping view of the case, but it is the one which will last tell upon them For our part, we hold British honour above all other considerations, and for it and for securing a reliable guarantee for a permanent peace with a perfidious, impotent and powerful enemy the best policy to follow is to plunge into war if adequate compensation is not offered or made

THE EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA

The *Calcutta Review* says—The prejudice, for it is not strongly called opinion no doubt exists that a native never is, or never can be, trusted; that he should never be put in anything like an independent position, that he is disqualified by hereditable tendencies of character for any administrative charge where integrity is imperatively necessary And the concession must be made that at present most natives are untrustworthy, and are not trusted by natives themselves But this is by no means giving up the whole case, there is still possible an amelioration of morals and motives which it is our duty to foster in every way compatible with what has already been postulated as an end in itself the stability of our rule And experience shows that professional advancement is one of these ways, that there is a professional morality which, of itself, becomes a powerful spring of action, which, even in our own country, is, perhaps, as powerful over the mass of men as any And even under the unfavourable circumstances of the past, there have been honourable exceptions of natives who a truthful and high principled These are enough to prove the error of the notorious assertion which would place an eternal bar to the moral enlightenment of the millions of India Yet the folly of the extreme opposite is also to be avoided, that of the doctrinaire Radicals who, basing their ideas on nothing but a distorted humanitarianism, can see no moral obliquity even at present distinguishing the Indian from the European These men are, few, and do not often express their opinions broadly, but in one or two instances they occupy high positions and their influence is out of proportion to their numbers There are doubtless some departments which are better adapted for employment of natives in their present intellectual phase than others As a rule, judicial work will be better done than executive But such executive Departments as the Post Office, the Telegraph and Forests, might be much more largely manned by them in the upper ranks than at present In the first, perhaps the most successful branch of the executive, there is I believe, already one Postmaster General who is a native, and there might well be others, or at least natives at the head of the minor circles And below this rank there are subordinate offices which Europeans fill at present, but which natives would work more cheaply, and perhaps more effectively In the other two departments there is some hindrance arising from the nature of the work, which is partly scientific But such science is really very limited, there is nothing that requires the brain work exhibited by a good native pleader or Magistrate, nothing that could not easily be learnt In such offices might be found employment for a considerable number of the better class of educated natives, men who terribly want good pay, but would willingly escape from the special temptations of judicial employ Yet no doubt by need something for the moneyless of noble families who have not brains or might to justify for such employ, or do not care to undergo its grinding drudgery Why should not such men, at the best of them, be given Commissions in the Army, not merely Commissions in Sabadar Major, but to rise to full command of a Native Regiment? The number of such appointments need not be large, the qualifications might be made as rigorous as ye ally, politically, and intellectually as prudence would dictate, but until some door, however narrow, is opened in this direction an important link is wanting in the chain of confidence which we desire to put between the two races Let it be essential that the candidate for such high military service shall go to England and pass through Sandhurst, or better still, let a military department be attached to such an institution as the Mayo College at Ajmere I believe that the higher the qualifications required, the greater would be the attractiveness of the career, and we should have the pleasure of knowing that some of the finest blood in India was in our army, flowing in the veins of high spirited gentlemen who would, we may be sure, reckon their distinguished allegiance to the Queen Empress Their proud test social distinction If made with judicious selection and fitting knowledge, such appointments might be valued as much as the Bombaste honor of a salute and the personal distinction gained in actual war in noble emulation of English commanders, would in itself furnish a strong link of loyalty to the British throne Among the shadows of the past shine out the lights of great departed spirits The genius of a Clive and Wellesley, the noble hearted brilliance of a Bentinck and Canning, the devotion to duty of a Cornwallis and Lawrence, the glorious lives and more glorious deaths on Indian soil of hundreds of English gentlemen, English heroes, all conspire to make us feel that in our continued action of the great drama, selfishness, or meanness, or indeed anything like unhallowed desire to show an idea and devotion and intrepidity like theirs, must be cast away as abominable And, then, if in the future, near or distant, there looms a question of foreign policy which if developed must dwarf all others, if it is written in the annals of history to come, and the British Empire must meet, on the confines of India, a foreign and barbarous invader, the insensate enemy of liberty and refinement, we shall not fear the struggle, we may well believe that the peoples of India will recognize its true character in the time of external conflict, the troubles of petty domestic differences will be quieted, and the Empire will present a solidity of front which will defy intrigue, and a physical power resistless in its cause of moral right which will hurl back the alien armies discomfited from their blind and brutal undertaking The blood of Englishmen shed in common with that of Indians in such a war, would draw both peoples more to each other, and from such a gloomy interruption a brighter future would issue Thus alike in war and peace our watch words will be the same—justice—loyalty—order. Under such auspices may India ever move!

COVENANTED

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885. No. 25.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	„	4 0 0
Per mensem		0 8 0
Single copy	„	0 3 0
Back numbers	„	0 4 0
Local Subscription	„	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
Per month contract for three lines, per line	0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not after the 2 p m, on Saturday, if approved Bond fide

Particulars of contract for three lines or more per annum and the Price for Prakasika for the year as in the Price Card are subject to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renovates the Liver, Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Stomach, Cures Dyspepsia, Strengthens and invigorates the stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, it is highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for the following diseases —

Asthma, Shortness of breath, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Strangulations, Piles, Constipation, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera, Blood Pollution, Loss of Appetite, Chronic wall motion of the bladder, Catarrh

By external application, Dr G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops cures —

Burns, Ulcers, Wounds and Sores, Ringworm, Itches, Tetters, Chilblains, Paralysis (Palsy), Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic, Sores, and Skin diseases from parasitic insects

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at Rs 1 Rs 2, Rs 3 8 Rs 5 and Rs 10 per phial packing extra

Good Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers

Wanted Agents apply to

A T MOKERJEE, *Proprietor*

Barrackpore, Suburb of Calcutta, East India

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Arya Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar Madras

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of every description may be had of them

Stationary Teas Watches. Cutlery &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Specimen Agenda Terms Strictly Cash

M L MULLICK & CO'S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

This celebrated remedy radically cures fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &c

Small Phial 10 anna, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 anna

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug Sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicious humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing disease of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

Is a certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headaches, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and prevention its falling off, and never fails to leave a sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 1 Light odour Rs 12 per Pint 4 ans
No 2 do do 8 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

9, Bharam Pyaal's Lane Calcutta,

CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,

13th January 1885

MESSRS MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable I remit

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,

BAHADUR,

Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State

Via Sambalpurm C P

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

THARUGPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 A 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

L KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,

Business Manager

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,

An Historical Novel

IN KANARESE

BY

B VENCATACAAR,

Author of Bharata Mahila, &c

Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with remittance to Messrs Sing ya and Co, Bangalore or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR

Morasiji, Yadahally,

KADUR DISTRICT

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Madras 11th June—Cholera is spreading in different parts of the country.

London, 12th June, 5 30 p m—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr Gladstone made a statement, that the resignation of the Ministry had been accepted by the Queen, and that Lord Salisbury had been summoned by her Majesty to Balmoral, where he had arrived

London, 12th June—The Indian Museum adjoining the International Exhibition at South Kensington, has been partly destroyed by fire The contents were severely damaged The Exhibition buildings narrowly escaped conflagration

The Boundary Commission is still at Sinjao, awaiting the development of negotiations All well

Under the leave rules, officers under five, ten fifteen, and twenty years service will draw £2 0, £250, £300, and £400 per annum, while on furlough Officers of over 32 years service may take two years full pay or £700 per annum Senior officers can take six months leave to Europe on full Staff Corps pay

The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London stating that Lord Randolph Churchill denies the *Daily News* statement that he is likely to take the Secretaryship for India in the new Ministry

London, 15th June, Morning—Lord Salisbury has arrived in London from Balmoral His Lordship has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry

Paris 13th June—The Suez Canal Commission has terminated its labours England has accepted, in principle, International control for the Canal, but the form it will take will be referred to the Powers

Ismailia, 15th June—The traffic through the Suez Canal will probably be resumed on Thursday next

Lord Randolph Churchill who was absent from the Conference held by the Conservative leaders on Monday, had a protracted interview with Lord Salisbury on Tuesday The divergence of views has been removed, and the formation of a Cabinet is proceeding satisfactorily

It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote has relinquished the leadership of the House of Commons to Sir Michael Hicks Beach

Mr Gladstone has declined to accept the Earldom offered to him by her Majesty

London, 17th June, Noon—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that Lord Randolph Churchill has been appointed Secretary of State for India in the new Cabinet

London, 17th June, Evening—Lord Salisbury has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, and has arrived at Windsor for the purpose of submitting the names to the Queen

London, 18th June, Morning—It is understood that Lord Salisbury will be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Richard Cross, Secretary of the Home Department, and Sir Hardinge Giffard, Lord High Chancellor

London 18th June Afternoon—The new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows —

Lord Salisbury Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

Sir Hardinge S Giffard, Q C, Lord High Chancellor,

Sir Stafford Northcote, President of the Privy Council

The Right Hon'ble Colonel Fred A. Stanley Secretary of State for the Colonies,

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department,

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India,

The Right Hon'ble W H Smith, Secretary of State for War,

The Right Hon'ble Sir Michael E Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Right Hon'ble Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty,

The Right Hon'ble Lord John Manners, Postmaster General,

The Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, President of the Board of Trade

Mr Arthur James Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland

Lord Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

Mr Edward G Clarke, Attorney General,

Mr J E Gorst, Solicitor General,

The appointment of Privy Seal is unfilled

London 19th June, Morning—Sir Stafford Northcote becomes First Lord of the Treasury, without the Premiership He has assumed the title of Earl of Iddesleigh

Lord Salisbury's negotiations to bring about an understanding with the Liberal leaders that the latter should support the Government, have up to the present proved fruitless, and a serious hitch is threatened

Bombay, 20th May—A telegram from London, dated the 19th, says that a hitch has occurred in the formation of the new Cabinet

London, 18th June, Afternoon—The re opening of the Suez Canal is not expected before Sunday One hundred & eighty vessels are waiting to pass through

Bombay, 20th June—The *Times of India* says that Lord Randolph Churchill's appointment will probably result in his having the Viceroyship, if desired

At Simla it is hinted that Lord Dufferin will not work with Lord Randolph Churchill A change of Viceroys would be a grave misfortune

The local *Times* considers that Lord Randolph Churchill is ambitious, has a well defined purpose, is industrious, and that his appointment would be popular with the natives

The *Bombay Gazette* says that Lord Randolph Churchill may be sure that public opinion in India will take nothing for granted concerning him, and hopes that he will not back his recent opinion and go to war It views the appointment as fairly satisfactory

Lord Harris will be Under Secretary of State for India

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JUNE 22 1885

HIGH HANDED INSOLENCE

It is with very deep regret that we have to call public attention to an act of high handed insolence on the part of a native officer of good standing and position, an act which brought the officer into the precincts of the Magistrate's Court, in a defendant in a case of assault (luckily it was not worse) on the person of a ryot, the patail of a village The officer to whom we allude is Mr Namkul Rao, Assistant Commissioner and Sub division officer of Chitaldroog It is a very great pity indeed, that Mr Namkul Rao should have laid himself open to the just criticism of the public by his action He is a police officer of very good abilities and activity, and very energetic in the discharge of his duties, so much so that it will be still fresh in the recollection of the public that Mr Namkul Rao was presented with a sword by the Mysore Government, for the admirable manner in which he is said to have detected several cases of heinous in the Tumkur and Chitaldroog districts and brought the offenders to justice, and he was also promoted to a higher grade in the service He is, therefore, a conspicuous public servant, and, as such, he may be reasonably expected to be a model to others in the same service, and a terror, not to inoffending and unoffending ryots, but only to the wrong-doers of his division, but from what has transpired and as reported to us it would seem as if he had no better idea of law and justice than many of those who are brought before him as offenders against both He had any complaint to make against the patail whose duty it was to supply him with bullocks, surely, as a police officer he ought to have known that the proper course to have pursued was to have prosecuted the man according to law Surely, he knew that he had no better right to take the law into his own hands than any ordinary private person the charge against him, before two District Magistrates of Tumkur, was that he slipped the patail, but whether he slipped the man or not, Mr Namkul Rao himself admitted that he had beaten the complainant, though not with slippers The case was eventually compounded, as the report tells us, and the patail withdrew his complaint, so that Mr Namkul Rao probably escaped a fine upon conviction which he would have most richly deserved, because as the law is, or is supposed, to be no respector of persons we presume the Magistrate would have had no alternative but to have fined Mr Namkul Rao the case, as we say, was compounded—it is a compoundable case—but we wonder if the complainant received and the defendant was just enough to have offered, an apology to the complainant for the indignity put upon him We would also sincerely hope that Mr Namkul Rao's official position and influence were not brought to bear in the matter, but considering the relative positions of the ignorant and helpless ryot and an officer in Mr Namkul Rao's position, armed with large official powers and of a social position with which the ryots could not be compared it is difficult to resist the surmise that the poor patail came to terms of his own accord, though he was so rudely assaulted, for fear that his cause could not prevail against so great a man as his sub Division officer Such a surmise is not unreasonable on our part, when we bear in mind how much the Sircars officers and servants, especially those who exercise magisterial and police powers, are dreaded by the common people If any other person had been the guilty party, we may be pretty certain that Nemesis would have followed in his wake and he would have been taught an enduring lesson

We are not aware of the reasons or reasons which influenced the District Magistrate of Tumkur in allowing the case to be compromised, *before* he had ascertained, by the evidence preferred, whether it was an ordinary case of criminal force, under section 352, of the Indian Penal Code, or of voluntarily causing hurt, under section 323 or of criminal force, in order to dishonour a person, under section 355, but this is quite clear that the complainant's charge was that he had been beaten with the defendant's slipper, which the latter took off from his foot for the purpose We need hardly remind our readers that it is a very serious affair for a Hindu to be beaten with a slipper, for the act not only detracts from his position in the society in which he moves, but also degrades him from his caste It is, therefore, in our opinion, a matter to be seriously enquired into, and, we think, that the Mysore Government should direct a departmental enquiry into the matter It is surely, a truism to affirm that it is a mockery of good Government, that its own servants, who are appointed as guardians of the public peace and as administrators of law and justice, should themselves be breakers of the peace and disturbers of law and order It is very necessary that the Government of the Mysore state should produce an impression among the common people that official position and influence are no securities against punishment for those guilty of misdemeanours committed in the exercise of the little *brief authority with which they may be* clothed

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM

In a recent issue of this paper, we had an article on the elections for Municipal Commissionerships in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which took place during the past week, on Monday and Tuesday last, and we took occasion by the hand to point out what we considered be contrast between the native town of Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station, in that the denizens of the latter had taken advantage of the Local Self Government Act so gloriously conceived and carried into execution by our late Viceroy, the Earl of Ripon and under which (though the provisions of the Cantonment Municipal Act of 1881) the rates and taxpayers of the C and M Station and the inhabitants generally have the right conferred on their of electing their own representatives on the Municipal Board We thought that (and we still think) that our fellow citizens of the town of Bangalore should adopt a similar elective system for their Municipal Board, but, while we had this opinion and have already thrashed it in these columns, we are considerably chilled and disheartened at the fact, and the inference which may be drawn therefrom, that the people—those entitled to vote, we mean—in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Europeans, Eurasians, and natives, alike, do not seem to appreciate at its true value the right of electing their municipal representatives which the Government has conferred on them, and if the good people on British ground, hurling into the [illegible] us, do not appear to see much store by the principle and practice of Local self Government we can sincerely be pardoned in expecting that the rates and taxpayers and the general population of the native town of Bangalore would be more ready to ask for the right, and if it is so fairly, would not a wider use of it, than our neighbours of the Civil and Military Station Aye as we have seen the record in the columns of our two English local contemporaries and as far as ourselves have been enabled to observe, there do not seem to have been over seven hundred and seventy voters for the election of two native Commissioners that is to say out of some thousands of natives who have the privilege of voting only two comparatively small number above mentioned took advantage of it Similarly, out of 600 registered European and Eurasian voters, only 262 voted that is to say, 338 people abstained from voting, either being ignorant of the privilege in afforded to them exercise, or altogether ignoring it We have not the number of registered native voters for the C and M Station of Bangalore before us, but judging by the percentage, namely, 41 per cent recorded amongst the Europeans and Eurasians we are just fired to conclude that not much higher percentage of rate and tax payers voted for the native candidates who presented themselves Indeed, it seems to us that considering the larger number of those entitled to vote amongst the native population of the C and M Station, and that there were no less than six candidates in the field for two vacant Commissionerships, the number of registered voters who put in appearance and recorded their votes was very small indeed At the first introduction of the system of popular election to the Municipal Board, last year, there was much more enthusiasm and interest displayed by the body of voters in all divisions of the municipality of the Station than was apparent on Monday and Tuesday last We should expect that each month as it rolls by would make the people more and more acquainted with the right conferred on them, and that they would feel more desirous of exercising it Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it appears to us that the elective system is not so popular as we expected it would be, or so widely appreciated But after all our fears for the [illegible] to system, local self Government, as we fondly call it, may be groundless, or premature It may be that we are attempting to pass judgment upon insufficient evidence and data and so, as we have already said, we think we may congratulate the good folk of the C and M Station that they have adopted the elective system in the choice of their municipal representatives and we think that our fellow citizens of the Pettah or Town of Bangalore would do well to go and do likewise, if not as a whole measure, at least as a tentative and limited experiment for the present

Occasional Notes

Mr George A Parker, District Judge of Tanjore, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Madras High Court, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Brandt on leave

The partial suspension of Military preparations that has been in force since time will, it is believed, result in a saving of one crore of the estimated expenditure, which, until the suspension took place, was supposed would amount to three crores by August

From the 1st July parcels not exceeding 7lb in weight, which may be posted at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded under special arrangements with the British Post Office, as usual and delivered free of charge (except custom dues if any) to the addressees residence through the medium of the British Post office

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, says a home paper, hears on good authority that the Government has submitted for Lord Kimberley's sanction a proposal to raise a native regiment to be wholly officered by native chiefs, noblemen, and sons of royal or noble families If the experiment succeed, other similar corps may be organised

The Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed his great satisfaction on having that all creeds are represented on the subscription list for the Lord Ripon Reception and Memorial Fund His Highness "considers it an honour for any one to take part in the matter at, as Lord Ripon with his generous and statesmanlike spirit of moderation and his justice and piety deserved well of this country" His Highness, therefore, has with great pleasure sent to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji as his contribution to the fund, the sum of Rs 10,000

His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart has been offered the *Pioneer* states, the seat in the Imperial Council vacated by Sir William Muir's appointment to the Principalship of the Edinburgh University Sir Barrow Ellis's term of office in the India Council, now just expiring, is not, on contemporary hears likely to be renewed Considerable interest is being exerted to obtain for him an extension, and it is admitted that in his case, if in any, an exception might be made But the Secretary of State is understood to be opposed to all such extension

Commentaries on the Mahomed Jamabandi's offer to raise a corps of Amazons for service against Russia the *St James's Gazette* remarks that Her Highness "proves to be as fertile in the fitness of her sex to compete with men as the most distinguished advocates of women rights at home

That many ladies and girls and no doubt in India also are possessed of considerable fighting power is a thing not to be turned to valuable account if concerted is beyond a doubt A regiment of strong minded women, led by one of themselves in whom they have confidence—Miss Florence Barker, for instance—would be a formidable addition to the British army and the mere knowledge that it was contemplated to bring such a force into the field would probably do more to bring Russia to her senses than any other military preparation that has yet been made"

A new line of railway has just been completed and opened to traffic in the State of Jodhpore, Marwar, Rajpootana For years the project was under consideration *as being one of importance owing to the* trade in salt, and only after His Highness the Maharajah Pertab Sing, C S I, assumed the position of Prime Minister was the work taken in hand It is well known that in consequence of the large family of no less than forty sons and daughters left by the late Maharajah Tukkutte Sing, there was a great drain on the Jodhpore Treasury and when Maharajah Pertab Sing undertook his present position the State was 48 lakhs of rupees in debt These debts have all now been liquidated in full, and after paying for the construction and plant of sixty three miles of railway, it is a matter of congratulation to His Highness that there is a balance of Rs 8,000,000 in the Treasury in addition to the yearly income of about Rs 3 50,000 The Indian Traveller's Guide and Newman's Indian Bradshaw both contain the time and fare table of the new railway, which was surveyed, laid out, constructed, and is at present under the management of Mr Home, a P W D man whose services have all this time been lent by the British Government to the Jodhpore State The cost of the railway per mile has been Rs 22,000. This moderate charge is due to the able survey, which has avoided bridge constructions The railway passes through districts promising traffic

Local and Provincial.

Coffee—We are glad to learn from the *Kodagu district that the prospects of the* coffee crops are very promising this season.

Return of the British Resident—Mr. C B P Gindlestone, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, returned to the Station from Mysore, on Saturday last, at 8 P M

The Maharajah's Hounds—The new batch of hounds selected in England for H H the Maharajah of Mysore have arrived Mr Dixy the well known Master of the Mysore hunt, proceeded to Madras and taking charge of the hounds conveyed them safely to Mysore We may expect to hear of some good runs after Master Jack, shortly

Accession of the Queen Empress—Saturday last being the 45th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India a royal salute of 31 guns was fired between 12 and one o'clock in the afternoon, and special services were held early on the same morning in all the Christian churches of the city

Local School—The Revd J H Walton Principal of the London Mission Institution, some time ago applied to the Pettah Municipal Board for a grant in aid of the erection of a scientific laboratory for the school At the last meeting of the Board, the application was refused and the Revd Mr Walton referred to the Government of Mysore for the grant in aid

A Session Case—The criminal sessions for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were held on Wednesday last, by Major F Mulby, the Civil and Sessions Judge There was only one case, in which the prisoner was charged with picking the pocket of a person at the Cantonment Railway Station of a gold silk handkerchief worth one previous convictions for theft against the prisoner, under which he was sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment The assessors found the prisoner guilty, and the court concurring with them sentenced the accused to 3 years rigorous imprisonment

Official Tests—On Monday last, the 15th inst, the examination tests for Assistant Commissioners Amildars, and Munsiffs took place in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices Cubbon Park, and was conducted by a series of questions, not given in writ or printed papers, as is always the custom, these being dictated to the candidates by the Registrar of the Chief Court and the former, of course had to first write down, then to read and understand the questions, and then to answer them all of which, as a matter of course took up a great deal of time and the time a great portion of which was the time lost by the immediate task of answering the questions, and the candidates, therefore had every reason to complain of the severity of the tests The hours, too, of the examinations extended at one stretch from 10 30 A M, to 5 30 P M, without the slightest interval between. This physical discomfort added to the mental worry of the candidates, who are to be much commiserated

Advocate Gowns—It is well known that according to the rules framed after the Chief Court of Mysore came into being last year, the Advocates of the Chief Court were authorised to appear in gowns of a black colour, similar to those worn by barristers As there was no bar for of laws then practising in the Chief Court, the question whether the University gown attached to this degree ought to be allowed to be worn, did not present itself to the consideration of the Judges Only last week, on the application of Mr H Krishnakrishna Rao, B A B L, Advocate, all the Judges of the Chief Court came to the unanimous conclusion that henceforward there should be no objection for the practising B L's to wear their own legal gowns, given by their own University, instead of that prescribed for all advocates For this concession, which saves the additional expense of buying another gown the graduates in law that are now practising, or those that may in future be tempted to practise in Mysore, are in duty bound to thank the honorable judges —*Spectator*

News Letter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MYSORE, *19th June* 1885.—The President's arrival here on Tuesday the 16th instant, his Levee to the officers of the Station, the approaching marriages in the Dowan's house, the celebration of the Heir Apparent's first birthday are the most important topics here.

At 6 P. M. precisely the Special Train with the British Resident and his suite steamed in. There was a large gathering of Native officers and gentlemen on the platform to welcome Mr Gridlestone to the capital. The Dowan, one of the Councillors, the Sessions Judge the Secretary to the Dowan, the Town Magistrate, the Assistant Surgeons among the officers, and among the non officials the Municipal Commissioners and merchants were among the foremost. Mr Bhagavajoo Urs was also present. When the train halted, the Dowan and his Secretary went up to the saloon in which Mr and Mrs Gridlestone were. Col LeMesurier who was also in the saloon, introduced the Dowan, who afterwards introduced to the Resident his (Dowan's) Secretary, the Councillor and Mr Bhagavajoo Urs. Mr Vijayendra Raw introduced all the others. Mr Gridlestone who, impressed very favorably, the moment he set his foot upon the platform, shook hands with all present and drove to the upper Residency in a state carriage drawn by 4 horses. Col LeMesurier sat in the same carriage. The Mysore Cavalry escorted the Resident.

On the afternoon of Thursday the 18th instant, the Resident held a levee. Every one who saw him had a word spoken to him and returned perfectly pleased. In the evening, Mr and Mrs Gridlestone paid a visit to the Palace and saw the State Jewels, after which he and his suite drove through the city and spent some time in the Park where the band was playing, and His Highness and the European gentlemen were at Lawn Tennis.

A sharp shower of rain, however put an end to the entertainment. The Resident is said to leave this tomorrow. Col Tredway Clarke Commissioner of Bangalore, is now here.

Very grand preparations are being made for the marriages in the Dowan's house. Splendid pandals are being put up, tents are pitched in the compound, guests are arriving daily, houses are being secured, invitations are being issued, and a Kranjee is also being constructed in the compound. His Highness, it is rumoured, will present the Dowan with jewels and a sum of Rs 10 000. Lucky man! The Dowan of Mysore is. With little work to do people to deal with, a Maharajah who has left every thing to him and good pay, Mr Seshadri Iyer is or should be the quietest *ofall* the Dewans. We do not at all wonder that he is so regardless of Public opinion and goes on making appointments, &c., in *his own style*.

Very grand and varied sustable arrangements are being made for the celebration of the 1st birthday of his Highness the Heir Apparent on the 23rd. There will be two holidays granted in consequence of this. The Municipality have, I hear, arranged to put up a triumphal arch near the Palace Treasury with suitable inscriptions. The infant Prince will pass in procession through the four main streets of the Fort and the Municipal Limits will be the first to pass and. Not only the principle buildings but also the whole town generally will be illuminated. All classes of people are to be fed as was done when Krishna Raja Wadiyar Bahadur was born last year. The Lady Mamalai Hall and the new girls school building will be opened on the same day. The opening of the former will be announced by a theatrical performance to be given on Thursday by the town Nataka Company. The weather is quite monsoon ish.

We are requested to publish the following —

I shall thank you to kindly give publicity to the following in your valuable journal

A society composed of all the leading men of this place has been started here under the designation "The Nagar Mutual Association" and has been doing good work for the last few days

Mr Lazarus Dominga, the Amildar of this taluk, has, since his advent here, been doing much for the improvement of the place He has been very public spirited and the welfare of his subjects is his constant care In all municipal and sanitary matters he has effected much with the least expenditure to the State He has started a girls' school and improved the roads and thoroughfares Considering the other good qualities of this gentleman, the members of the above Association have resolved to present him with an address, at the time of his departure from here

(Signed) MANJIAH VUDAYAPPAH,
Vice President.

General Summary.

MADRAS

A CURE FOR SCORPION STING.—Mr A M Markham, C S, writes to the *Pioneer* —As I have recently seen it tried with marked success, I think it right to call attention to the fact that the root of "Achyranthes Aspera" affords almost instantaneous relief from the pain caused by the sting of a scorpion. The plant is very common everywhere and is one of those whose oling, by burning a match in nuisance in one's house when one shooting. It is called "Chirchirri" by the natives of these provinces. The root is crushed in water to apply to the part stung and a small quantity is drunk in water. If this be done quickly there is absolutely no pain half an hour or so after the sting, instead of the 12 to 24 hours of intense agony which I know an untreated sting. I have seen it recently many cases in which my subordinates, thanks to "Chirchirri" and the presence of mind of people who know how to apply it were going about their work within an hour or so after feeling a sting more than in the last stung. I am aware that this is an old remedy but its value cannot be too widely known"—*Mail*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—With regard to the visit of the Guipowder Rly to Madras, we understand that it is likely to result in a close rivalry between the families. We shall be glad to see this consummated, it will be some consolation to the paying public to witness the chastisement of their younger sister.—*Indian Spectator*

Extracts.

The *Mahomedan Observer*—Calcutta.—The great obstacle which lies in the path of the Native Volunteer movement, is the existence of the Arms Acts in the Indian Statute Book. It is impossible for the Government to give its assent to such a measure as long as the Act remains as unrepealed. We know that efforts have been made at various times by public associations to obtain its repeal, but hitherto the efforts have proved fruitless. Its existence implies the disloyalty of Natives, and denies them a right enjoyed by Europeans and Eurasians. We could therefore urge upon all Indians to agitate in this matter. We feel confident that continued and persistent action must eventually lead to the repeal of the Arms Act, and then the result has been achieved the Native Volunteer scheme will meet with success.

THE NATIVE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

The *Indian Mirror*—Calcutta.—This policy must make it manifest that no distinction should now be observed between the different classes in respect of admission into the Military or Volunteer service, especially after India has become an integral part of the British Empire by the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title. The assumption of that title implies a federation of the Queen's subjects of different races. While we owe the same allegiance to the same sovereign we do not see why we should not be permitted to discharge the same duties especially when the safety of the Empire is in peril. If Native soldiers can be sent to shed their blood to maintain British prestige in Burma, we see no reason why British subjects should not be allowed to assist in the defence of British rule in their own country. We are now raising a new Indian and entering upon a new era. The old sectional things of continued, will be obsolete and the old system of government will end to serious loss political disaster. With the new circumstances a new policy, to be worked by a new or thoroughly remodelled agency, must be inaugurated.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY

The *Pioneer*—India Australia, South Africa and the West Indies are a blog of anger and discontent has gradually been wrought into done by the folly and the laxity of our rulers. "The children of England abroad, it has been well said, have not lost their ancient enterprise and vigour of the race, and they do not understand, and will not tolerate the narrow and craven spirit which the real Governments of late years have invariably displayed towards them. They resented as with them across the seas a love for the old land, and their forefathers had in the breast of every Englishman but we are gradually ranging to kill it. The present Government has certainly done great harm to India, and has retarded our internal development but in the highest interests of India and of the Empire at large it is well that Ministers should remain for a time in the position in which they will have to acknowledge the fullest responsibility for their handiwork. The Liberals must reap as they have sown, and their successors in office must be free to effect the rescue of the Empire in their own way, and with not fear of factious and unfounded appeals to the country.

MR GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT

The *Times of India*—Mr Gladstone has been defeated at last. Not on account of the Egyptian muddle or Gordon's death, or our humiliation by Russia, but simply because it was proposed to raise the duty on beer and spirits. This was the last straw that broke the back of his followers and disciples. The highly wrought state of public feeling throughout the country had its influence, no doubt. But the direct cause of the defeat remains, and will be greeted with ridicule throughout Europe. This would be a painful end to a career like Mr Gladstone's. But we are inclined to agree with the "Times" that the end has not come quite yet. President Lincoln had a useful proverb about the folly of "changing horses while crossing a stream," and we can quite believe that the opposition will agree with the "Times" in deprecating the idea of a Ministerial resignation in view of the approaching general elections. Nor could even the most enthusiastic Conservative Ministry be very anxious to take up the conduct of public affairs in their present wretched plight. The defeat, however, was formal and complete. The House was full one. The Budget was thrown out by 264 votes against 252. Mr Gladstone announced that he would consider it a Cabinet question, and on this challenge, the proposed tax upon beer and smart was at once recounted. The Government will, we imagine, remain in. But their power has departed and the spell is broken. Much the same question settled the fate of Mr Gladstone's last Ministry. But, considering the momentous issues at stake, we could wish that the gathering indignation of England had found a more formidable error for reproach, and that the cry of rebuke had been struck on some less undignified key.

The *Bangalee*—Calcutta.—We say without a moment's hesitation, that the time is singularly opportune for conferring upon our countrymen the privilege of being enrolled as volunteers. Never has, within living recollection, a display of loyalty once genuine or mere unreal—people have never shown a great appreciation of the benefits of British rule than now. The Russian menace is no longer a mere dream. It has assumed the proportions of a great reality. The present crisis will no doubt pass off but it will be necessary for the Government to be in a state of preparedness for the evil day, when it may come. We are glad to find that the Government is not in unable to its duties in this respect. The defences of the Empire are being strengthened. Guns are mounted, fortifications are being repaired and new forts are now being constructed. But imperial military defences are the power which is derived from the moral support of a great people is not to be overlooked. Let the Russian Government be once convinced that behind the material bulwark of the Indian Government, there remains a united people ready to defend their country and to support their Government, and then they will pause before they venture upon so perilous an undertaking. The time has come when the Government should be nationalized, when it should be turned on in conformity with national hopes and aspirations. Our countrymen should be made to feel that the Government is for them, and that they are of the Government. It is a vast question, that has been submitted to him, and by his decision in this matter will his Government be judged.

REDUCTIONS IN BUDGET GRANTS

The following reductions in the Budget grants for the current year have been ordered by Government —

Budget provision for reorganization of establishments	4,50,000
Saving due to closing Government farm, Sydapet	7,070
Reduction in Revenue Settlement Department	17 654
Reduction in the Survey Department staff	75,000
Forest	3,50 000
Marine Budget provision for purchase of Government Steamer	1,15,000
Scientific and other Minor departments Public exhibitions and fairs	10 000
Cinchona plantations parks and gardens	10,000
Protective Works Irrigation, Godavari and Kistna Deltas and Sangam Anicut	4,00 000
Guaranteed Railways S I Railway	48,000
Minor Irrigation repairs by Public Works officers	1 50 000
Do Do Collectors	50,000
Military Works	2,77,000
IMPERIAL	
Postal and Telegraph	11,200
PROVINCIAL	
(A) By Public Works officers	2 91,053
(B) By Civil officers, Board of Revenue	37,000
Vizagapatam Agency	18,850
Churches and Cemeteries	7,000
Army	30,500
Imperial 13,17 186	
Provincial 11,44 207	
Total 24 61, 393	

All heads of departments are clearly to understand that the orders in regard to the restriction of expenditure are absolutely necessary in the interests of the Public service still hold good and that the fact that an officer has not been required, in these proceedings to make any surrender from his budget grant, will not warrant his working up to the sanctioned allotment unless absolutely compelled to do so. Where necessary, abstract revised estimates should be submitted by the departments concerned.

MR BRIGHT ON THE PRINCESS BEATRICE'S DOWRY

The *Madras Mail*—A resolution was lately passed by the All Saints' Ward (Birmingham) Liberal Association thanking Mr Labouchere for his opposition to the annuity to Princess Beatrice, and a copy of it was sent to each of the three members of Birmingham, asking them to vote against any sum of money being granted for such purpose. In the course of a reply dated Llandudno May 16, Mr Bright after remarking that during the reign of the Queen more than £300,000,000 had been wasted in excessive military and naval expenditure and in unnecessary and unjust wars, against which but a faint protest had been made, even by Liberals and Liberal associations, says —"If I had been in the House of Commons on May 11, I should have voted for the grant. I would not have asked the House to raise a shadow over the mind of the Queen, and to tell her that in the later years of her reign Parliament was less generous to her than by than her earlier years. In years past I have spoken in Parliament against the magnitude of some of the grants to the royal family but I could not condemn this present grant on any grounds. I feel that in the course I am now taking and which I now explain to you I am acting in accordance with the general character of my countrymen, with whom whatever has a taint of unkindness and meanness is condemned. I feel confident that you will not blame me if I differ from you in this matter but that you will rather approve of the course I have taken. Let the people look at the millions which are wasted, at the wars which are waged and at the blood which is shed. This is a wiser policy than to excite themselves over a grant to the youngest daughter of the Queen, whose reign historians will deem illustrious notwithstanding the blunders and crimes of successive administrations."

SUICIDE OF MR K C TIRUVEERARAYEN RAJAH

The *Madras Mail*—We regret to hear of the death of Mr K C Tiruveerarayen Rajah, the general charge Deputy Collector of the Srivilliputtoor Division of the Tinnevelly District, at the early age of thirty-two at his residence, at Srivilliputtoor, on the 11th instant. He was a member of the royal family of Calicut and was regarded as the heir presumptive to the present Zamorin. He studied in the Madras Presidency College, and passed his B A and B L degree examinations. Afterwards he was appointed Deputy Collector in the Madura district, and was transferred to the general charge Division of the Tinnevelly District in 1882. For some time past his health had been indifferent. Two weeks ago he went to Sugumanarcoil Taluq, and contracted fever there. Later on he suffered much from boils. He sent for the District Surgeon at Palamcottah, and the medical practitioner who had been lately transferred to Sattoor from Srivilliputtoor, in whom he had great confidence. He suffered excruciating pain accompanied by high fever, and in out of temporary insanity, he put an end to his life by cutting his throat with a table knife, on the evening of the 11th instant. When the event took place, no one was present in the room. A few minutes after this he was missed from his bed, and was found on the floor of the adjoining verandah weltering in a pool of blood, with his windpipe severed. A Apothecary of the place was immediately sent for, but life was extinct. The only relative near him at the time was his Nambooriri father, who had arrived from Calicut on the previous night. His wife and only infant daughter of the deceased were at Calicut. His remains were carried on the morning of the 12th to a large concourse of all classes of people following, the funeral procession. He was, we are informed by a native resident, a singularly conscientious officer. He was scrupulously honest and upright in the discharge of his duties, and very attentive and punctual at his work, and he was strictly impartial, and unassailable in his dealings, official and non official. He was a worthy member of the illustrious family to which he belonged. In him the country and the Government have lost a faithful and upright officer, and a very promising administrator!

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CASHMERE

FIFTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST

The *Bombay Gazette*—Srinuggur, June 11—The earthquakes have continued for sixteen days. Two severe shocks were felt this morning. The severity of the first was very great.

The shock of May 30 was felt mainly in the west end of the Valley, the area being thirty miles long and twenty miles wide including two towns, namely Sopur and Baramulla. Of the former three fourths were destroyed. The latter was wholly destroyed. The deaths were about 400 in both towns. Fifteen miles from Baramulla one of the most beautiful buildings in Kashmere is in ruins. It is the Buddhist temple at Pattan which was built in the fifth century. Probably half of it, consisting of massive stones, has been thrown down and the remainder has been displayed. The land, a quarter of a mile has a fissure of considerable width and about 100 yards long. Water and mud have been thrown up in several places.

Several villages in this part of the country have been entirely destroyed.

An investigation of the extent of the damage is very difficult travelling being slow.

The deaths caused probably aggregate one thousand five hundred

Landslips have occurred in several places and a large piece of cultivated land has sunk twenty feet, while huge rocks have risen out of the ground

A hospital has been opened by the surgeon of the medical Mission here at Baramulla, the money sent thus has been very acceptable

The higher ranges are still covered thick with snow, being a month later than usual

The people are living outside their houses The Government is helping liberally, but so many houses have been destroyed that the distress is great

Simla June 10 —Further official telegraphic reports from Srinagar dated the 14th state that the shocks which for the previous two days had been diminishing in frequency and strength have again increased Smart convulsions are said to have taken place on the 13th and 14th The last shock was specially severe but did no material injury

The earthquake of May 9 was felt at Gilgit, but did no harm

It was at first reported that there were no casualties in the Mozufferabad district of Kashmore but 2 231 lives are now said to have been lost there

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY

The *Pioneer* —Whatever the changes that the sudden revolution in politics may bring about there is no need to apprehend, we should hope, that they will affect the position of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin's appointment was everywhere recognised not as a party choice, but as the selection of the man who was eminently the fittest that could be found to deal with a situation that was grave, and showed every likelihood of becoming grave *So much of its difficulties as was bequeathed* to him by his predecessor has already been successfully disposed of The Bengal Rent Bill question has been wound up and the mischiefs of the Ilbert Bill thoroughly obliterated But the larger danger which is beyond the power of the Indian Government to remove or dispose grows more and more threatening and to confront it successfully needs the best temper and the best head that are at the service of the State Fortunately, the *leaders of the Conservative party* are so thoroughly impressed with the critical character of the situation that there is little chance, should they come into office, of any desire on their part to lead a Viceroy of their own They will have enough to do and to reverse without interfering with an arrangement which is the one satisfactory and hopeful feature in the Indo Russian question as it is bequeathed to them Far more likely it is that they would implore Lord Dufferin to stay And if his lordship is not in that spirit there can be little doubt of what his course would be At no time has he been a vol ement party man, and since he has served in this country he has such the politicians altogether in the statesman There is not a single passage in any speech he has delivered since *arriving in India* which not Hartington author Whig or Tory Here then may be a great opportunity for breathing through the baneful precedent that has obtained since the resignation of Lord Northbrook that India must be a party post and if Lord Dufferin should stay to interrupt that precedent before it becomes an established tradition the country will owe him an extra debt of gratitude The accident by which his lordship was enabled to reach India in December instead of some months later in the spring and to take over the reins before the Russian difficulty became serious has been noted in all quarters as a most fortunate circumstance and the country will refuse to believe that a person so auspiciously commenced can be destined to an abrupt premature and deadless close

THE FUTURE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

The *Standard* —People in this country are naturally speculating as to who will be appointed Secretary of State for India under the new Ministry In a recent telegram it was announced that Lord Randolph Churchill has intimated his wish to replace Lord Kimberley, that burly and stolid statesman who, it cannot be said has displayed very brilliant talents as *Secretary of State for India Lord Kimberley* echoed, as in duty bound, the Indian society, 'India for the Indians' and not for Englishmen He failed to support Lord Ripon in his measure for the extention of the powers of native Magistrates, and in the matter of the one sided policy connected in the Rookie Resolution, he showed great hesitancy and and provoking dilatoriness It can hardly be expected that so inexperienced a politician as the heir of the great historic house of Marlborough, whose most conspicuous characteristics are pluck and the use of vituperative language worthy of the rabid genius of Vizetelly, will make a good Secretary of State for India It is an undoubted fact that during his tour through India he profited much, as he took the course of acquiring a knowledge of *Indian affairs from officials and the literate* class which is becoming a political influence with which Government will have to reckon This 'Rupert of debate' has, however, contradicted the statement that his ambition was to hold the portfolio of Secretary of State for India

It is inevitable that Lord Lytton will hold office in the Conservative Cabinet His tenure of the Viceregal office was not marked by that strong loyal attachment on the part of the natives of India which was manifested towards Lord Ripon He is remembered for giving his ready sanction to the abortive Vernacular Press act and for being the Viceroy during whose time the costly and barren conquest of Afghanistan was made It may be assumed however that as Secretary of State he will stand on the hands of Lord Dufferin in carrying out the defences of the north western frontier against a foreign invasion

Lord Cranbrook and Sir Stafford Northcote were once Secretaries of State for India, the latter has been the head of the Opposition, and his political advantages have dubbed him the grand old woman with little justice and reason But it does not appear that he has taken any great interest in Indian affairs Lord Salisbury the future Prime Minister is gifted like Lord Beaconsfield with the faculty *of selecting the right man for the right place* it may be confidently expected that the Secretary of State of his selection will be the man who a India requires at the present crisis

The Secretary of State if work is sent rely in the hands of the members of the India Council, and if strong, plays the role of autocrat of India and insists upon the Viceroy carrying out his decrees with unquestioning obedience A great deal depends however, on the staff of which the Viceroy is made and *Lord Dufferin being* addressed by strong party prejudices will not trouble to the detailed minutiae of the chief of the Indian office when he is convinced that the true interests of the country demand, on his part, a firm and uncompromising attitude

KATTYWAR AND ITS CHIEF

Here is an account of Gondal in Kattywar and its young Chief H H Bhagwat Sing Jee which, we doubt not, will be read with intense interest by our readers The ruler is a second class Chief, exercising the powers of life and death over his subjects, and in civil matters, possessing absolute powers with no appeal He was educated *at the Rajkot Rajkumar College* where his career was one of remarkable success He had so much outdistanced his school fellows in the race of learning that for some years he had to be placed in a class by himself He speaks and writes English with remarkable propriety his selection has received a finishing touch by a tour in Europe He is a thoroughly refined gentleman of advanced views, with a scientific turn of mind The young Chief was installed on the *gadi* of his ancestors in August last His installation speech was a remarkable one, and we read the following extract from it —I may say that young as I am, I am fully sensible of the responsibilities now devolved upon me as a ruler of this State I need hardly say that it will be my earnest desire to see that justice and order prevail in my State, that *life and property* are well protected, that the humblest enjoys the fruit of his labour, and the trader the profits of his trade that roads are improved and communications facilitated, that education is encouraged, and provision is made for the relief of the sick poor This I believe is what the British Government expect of the Native rulers in this country to do within their respective States If my efforts however humble, are directed in fulfilment of these expectations *then I trust I shall have done something* to deserve on the one hand, the confidence of the British Government which I most value and on the other, the loyal and willing obedience of those whose relations to their rulers, as the customs and usages of this country amply prove have from time immemorial been those of children to their parents Hence the study of their wants will be my special care, as their contentment and happiness will be my reward In this project I must not omit to thank the Government for their kindly lending me the services of Mr Bosanquet a gentleman of approved merit and varied experience, whom I have appointed my chief Karbhari, and on whose assistance and co operation I fully rely In conclusion I pray that the blessing of Providence may attend *my humble efforts for the good of those* committed to my charge (cheers) Yes, Providence cannot but bless the works of a ruler endowed with such a noble heart and high soul Since his installation, the young Chief, we are told, is managing his State with considerable tact and ability He regularly attends office at the state Hours Receives complaints of the parties, and tries to redress their grievances in a most intelligent manner He has already become very popular with his subjects and is considered one of the most hopeful in Kathywar

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THE PUBLIC SERVICES OPEN TO THE CHILDREN OF THE SOIL?—V

The *Indian Spectator* —We will take up this day the public services in the Madras Presidency and in the Central Provinces With the Madras Civil List, corrected to 1st October 1883, as our guide, we find in the Forest Department that the Senior Conservator gets Rs 1,700, and the Junior Rs 1,450 a month, the two first grade Deputy Conservators get Rs 1,000, the three second grade Rs 920, the four third grade Rs 800, and the four fourth grade Rs 700 a month each There is one Deputy Conservator whose name finds a place in the third grade list, who draws only Rs 370 a month, but who according to the pay of his grade should draw Rs 800 a month This unfortunate officer is an Indian, the only Native in the Forest Department. Is his misfortune the result of his happening to be a Native? There is one non graded Deputy Conservator on Rs 400, two first grade Assistant Conservators on Rs 570 each, one second-grade on Rs 470, and *four third grade on Rs 370 each* The other are, as already said, all Europeans. The total of monthly salaries in the department is Rs 17,960, and out of this large sum only Rs 370 goes into the pocket of the only Native officer of the department!

In the Customs Department the Collector of Sea Customs drews Rs 2,33., and the Deputy Collector Rs 500, and they are, of *course, both Europeans* There are thirty two Superintendents at outports, drawing between Rs 50 and Rs 120 a month each, among whom fifteen are Natives—in only because the pay is so ridiculously small

Glancing at the Salt Department, we find the Commissioner of Salt Revenue draws Rs 2,750 and the two Deputy Commissioners Rs 1,300 each These offices are, of course, Europeans The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner drawing Rs 500 is however a Native There are, in that eight Assistant Commissioners—one second grade on Rs 700, two third grade on Rs 600 each, four third grade on Rs 500 each, and one second class Assistant Commissioner on Rs 500 of these officers one only is a Native, drawing Rs 600 a month The total of salaries in this department is Rs 10,250, out of which Rs 1,100 goes to Native employes

The Post Office Department comes next But before we enter into details thereabout we think it necessary to observe that the art of Civil List in king seems to be governed by no known laws In this Madras Civil List, for instance, we have looked in vain for the names of Post Masters Superintendents of Post Offices are the lowest officers of the department whose names are mentioned in the list In the Bengal Civil List things are still more wonderful The Post Office Department it is there disposed of by the one word *Not*, so also the Telegraph Department We we understand that in Bengal they have no Post Offices or Telegraph Offices In the Bengal Civil List again, in the Public Works Department we see the Assistant Engineers are the *lowest officers whose names find a place* there in, while from other Civil Lists even the Overseers are not excluded It is impossible to penetrate into the occult laws which must underlie these apparent inconsistencies But to return to the work in hand The Post Master General of Madras draws Rs 1,750, and the Presidency Post Master Rs 900 There are four Examiners of Accounts—one on Rs 100 two *on Rs 250 each*, and the last on Rs 200 All the officers are foreigners There are further, fourteen Superintendents of Post Offices—three on Rs 500, three on Rs 400, two on Rs 250 five on Rs 200 each, and one—in the Probationers grade —on Rs 100 Of these fifteen officers only three are Natives, one on Rs 250 and two on Rs 200 each The Total of salaries here is Rs 8,600, and out of that *sum only* Rs 650 *goes not go into foreign* pockets There are more offices in the Post Office Department—they belong to the Railway Mail Service One of them draws Rs 400 and the other Rs 300 a month These officers also are Europeans

In the Telegraph Department the Director General gets Rs 5,000, the Deputy Director General Rs 2,000, the Traffic Branch Director Rs 1,600 the Construction Branch Director Rs 1,000, the Chief Superintendent, Madras Division, Rs 700 the two fourth grade Superintendents Rs 600 each, and the two Assistant Superintendents Rs 500 and Rs 375 respectively *All* these officers are Europeans The total of salaries in this department is Rs 11,175, and not a pice of it goes to the sons of the soil

Turn we now to the Revenue Survey Department There are twenty officers in all, drawing from between Rs 300 to Rs 1,500 a month each There is only one Native among these twenty officers and he occupies the lowest post in the Department The total of salaries here is Rs 14,800, and the only native officer in the department gets Rs 300 a month.

In the Financial Department we see there are nineteen officers drawing from between Rs 108 to Rs 2,000, a month each The seven officers who draw Rs 375 and upwards are all Europeans The eighth *officer, who draws his 360*, is a *Native* The ninth and tenth, on Rs 380 each, are both Europeans The eleventh and twelth on Rs 264 and Rs 232 respectively, are Natives The thirteenth, on Rs 216, is again a European The remaining six officers are all Indians Things are, thus, much better in this department, for out of a total of nineteen officers nine are Natives The best posts are, of course, in the hands of Europeans The total of salaries in this department is Rs 11,590, out of which only Rs 2,181 goes into the pockets of its nine Native officers—which means that here also the Natives are in occupation of the very lowest posts

Turning to the High Court we see that all the Government Law officers, are Europeans Private Government Law officers who are all barristers They draw from between Rs 300 to Rs 2,187 a month each. The total of salaries they draw is Rs 5,412 The officers of the High Court also are all Europeans, excepting the Chief Interpreter, who could not be a Native There are *ten officers of the High Court*—they draw a total of salaries amounting to Rs. 8,109, out of which the Native Interpreter gets Rs 400 Thus, in the High Court we have all sixteen officers, drawing a total of salaries amounting to Rs 13,581, and among these sixteen officers there is but one Native drawing Rs 400!

Let us now look into the Jail Department He we see non medical as well as medical men The *one* Europe number of Natives who have graduated in medicine in Europe with distinction Why are they not committed to enter the Jail Department! At all events why should even the non-medical offices also be Europeans? The officers in the Jail Department are *all* Europeans

Things are exceptionally good in the Registration Department There are in all *twenty three officers in the department*, and—will our readers believe it?—twenty-one of them are Natives The Inspector General, on Rs 1,500 and the seconds class District Registrar on Rs 400, are only two Europe officer in the department. The remaining twenty one officers, drawing from between Rs 150 to Rs 300 a month each, are *all* Indians

But in the Police Department things are *worse in Madras than in other provinces* In all there are fifty two officers, drawing a total of monthly salaries amounting to Rs 37,000 and the number of Natives among them is only two and they draw Rs 700 a month

Coming to the Marine Department we see that all the sixteen officers are Europeans The total of salaries of the department, which amounts to Rs 7,100, therefore goes *all into foreign pockets*

We now come to the Educational Department The Director and his Assistant, on Rs 2,100 and Rs 371 respectively, are Europeans Then come the fifteen graded officers, drawing from between Rs 750 to Rs 1,000 a month each, of whom one only is a Native The non graded officers come next Their number is twelve, and four of them are Natives The salaries they draw *range from Rs 200 to Rs, 500* a month each The Principals of the Provincial Colleges are all Europeans It is when we come to High Schools that we see that the vast majority of the Head masterships are in the hands of Natives The reason is not far to seek—these Headmasters are not well paid

In the Public Works Department there are in all one hundred officers—two Secretaries six *superintending* Engineers, forty four Executive Engineers, twenty eight Local Fund Engineers, and twenty Supervisors Half the Supervisors (perhaps the lowest among the lot) are Natives One among the twenty eight Local Fund Engineers is a Native the rest are *all* Europeans

We will now take up the services in the Central Provinces In the forest Department there are in all twenty officers, two of whom only are natives, and they occupy the two lowest posts in the department The total of salaries in this department is Rs 11,400, out of *which Rs 500 is drawn* by the two Native officers In the Post Office, Telegraph and Financial Departments, all the officers are Europeans The case is very nearly the same in the Jail Department, There are twenty two officers in the Police Department, of whom only one is a Native The total of salaries here is Rs 14,580 out of which large sum only Rs 500 does not go into foreign pockets *In the Educational Department all* the seven officers are Europeans, and all the Rs 5,900, which is the total of salaries in this department, goes into their pockets In the P W Department, we find that in the General Branch there are in all forty two officers, of whom nine are Natives One Native officer draws as much as Rs 600 a month, another Native draws Rs 150, another Rs 80, and the remaining six *Rs 60 each*, which last is the lowest pay in the department The total of salaries here is Rs 17,510 and out of this large sum only Rs 860 goes to the natives In the Railway Branch there are sixteen officers, of whom only two are natives The total of salaries here is Rs 7,710, and the Native officers receive only Rs 210

The public services of our own Presidency now remain to be examined

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at KARNATIK PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, the Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885. No. 26.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Packing covers	"	0 1 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscriptions can be taken either the English or the Kanarese papers alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
Local Notices, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday, as they are to be printed on Monday morning.

Particulars as to the circulation of the paper, as in the issue of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued and countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not acceptable.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM

Dr. G B Shaw's Samaritan Drops

Renovates and invigorates the nervous system, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs and bowels, and is highly recommended and prescribed generally for the following, viz., viz.—

Asthma, Sickness of the stomach, Cholera, Dysentery, Worms, Gravel, Chronic fevers, Liver complaint, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Nervous debility, the deposits on the urine in the urinary organs, Hot flushes, Piles, Diseases of the bowels, Chronic diarrhœa, Loss of the blood, Cramp.

By external application, Dr. G. B. Shaw's Samaritan Ointment—

Burns, Bites, Wounds, Sores, Inflammations, Boils, Tetter, Chilblains, Paralysis (or palsy), Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and Skin diseases of a parasitic nature.

FULL DIRECTIONS TO BE ACCOMPANY EVERY PHIAL

Sold at R. 1, Rs 2 Rs 3 Rs 5 Rs 10 per phial, packing annas 4

Grand Commission allowed to Agents and wholesale dealers.

Wanted Agents apply to

A. T. MOKERJEE
Proprietor

Ramagoe, Suburb of Calcutta, East India.

The "Theosophist."

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Arts Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press and pictures of many eminent men in India and them

Stationary. Watches.

Teas

Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and to insure body money through work we beg to request orders to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacles Agents

Terms Strictly Cash

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

This is the famous remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen, and for intermittent fever, intermittent fever, fever and ague, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c., &c

Sole Phial 10 annas, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 1 anna.

SARSA MIXTURE,

Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowel of all vicious humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

Sole Phial Rs 2, Packing 1 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 1 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This is the perfectly Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most certain in curing head ache, giddiness in all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to leave it sweet, fragrant and invigorating scent after bathing.

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.

9, *Sherebala Lane's Lane, Calcutta*

CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,

13th January 1885

MESSRS

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me a Nov last, you will be glad give me the good result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me two bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) DALGANGH SING DILO,

BAHADUR,

Mokundpd. of Patna & Pandaldy State

Via Sambalpurim C. P.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARUGUPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/12 p. c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,

Business-Manager

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,

An Historical Novel

IN KANARESE

BY

B. VENCATACAAR,

Author of Bharata Mahile, &c

Price 1—8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna.*

Apply with certificate to Messrs Sampaya and Co., Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR,

Munsiff, Yadehally,

KADUR DISTRICT.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[PUTTIE'S TELEGRAMS]

London 23rd June—The difficulty between the Conservative and Liberal leaders has been arranged, the Liberals having given their assurances in general terms, that they will support the Government

Lord Cranbrook is to be appointed Lord President of the Privy Council, Lord Harrowby Lord Privy Seal, The Duke of Richmond President of the Board of Trade, Mr Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board, The Hon Edward Stanhope Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education

Paris 22nd June—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have agreed to the extraordinary credit of twelve million francs for the despatch of 3,000 French troops to Madagascar

London 22nd June—The House of Lords this evening finally passed the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats and afterwards adjourned until Thursday

Lord Salisbury has arrived at Windsor

It has been decided that three regiments from Upper Egypt are to be temporarily quartered at Ossiut

The French Loan was all taken up at home and in Germany

London 24th June—Sir William Hart Dyke has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr Henry Chaplin Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff replaces Sir Evelyn Baring in Egypt

London, 25th June—The new Ministry has taken the seats of office The Hon'ble R Bourke has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Dunbar, 25th June—The *Morning Gazette* publishes a telegram from London stating that the language of Lord Salisbury and Prince Lobanoff during the last political complaint and yet Russia Russian Minister has demanded an explanation

Lord Salisbury has resolved to carry through the Glaisher arrangement with Russia on the Afghan question except with regard to Penjdeh, which is dropped

The Times of India publishes a telegram from Simla, stating that the new Opium Bill was only tentatively drafted and not published and has not even yet officially become the Government

London, 27th June—Lord Kimberley has been created a Knight of the Garter

Lord Lansdowne has appointed Mr A. M. Mackenzie Private Secretary

London, 25th June 6.30 P. M.—New writs were issued this afternoon in Parliament this evening, and Lord Randolph stood a grand round the 6th July

Lord Salisbury stated that, Mr Gladstone having refused to accept the restoration Her Majesty the Queen proceeded to him to form a Cabinet, urging that the amnesty offered for the Liberal leaders were not made, and pointing out the necessity to the public service any longer delay would entail Lord Salisbury therefore accepted office His Lordship has promised to make statement on this by speaking the policy of the Government

Mr Ashmead Bartlett has been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty the Attorney General and Solicitor General are not yet appointed

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

It was an unhappy moment when Mr. M Annaji Rao, First Grade Munsiff, was transferred from the Tumkur to the Bangalore district, and took up his *role* of a dispenser of civil justice in this important town of Bangalore. In the town of Tumkur, he was in comparatively safe obscurity and any judicial vagaries in which he may have indulged would pass by unnoticed, because in the mofussil, there is not that fierce light of public opinion and public criticism which beats equally about the thrones of kings as on the benches of Munsiffs, and helps them to know and respect their places and positions, and duly to discharge their obligations to those with whom they may come in immediate contact and to the general public. Having been transferred from a quiet and uneventful Mofussil town to the largest and most important city in the Province, a circumstance which cannot but be viewed in the light of an advancement or promotion, Mr. Annaji Rao ought to have been specially careful to leave behind him any eccentricities of character as a judicial functionary and of conduct on the bench to which people, in the far off mofussil, may tamely submit, but which are apt to arouse critical opposition and unpleasant comments in a place like Bangalore. If Mr. Annaji Rao's judicial frailties assumed the shape of strange severity of demeanour on the bench, sarcastic or discourteous speech to the suitors and members of the bar, or an assumption on his part on the possession of the highest legal knowledge and experience, combined with the keenest and most polished wit, or if he even condescended to be a judicial buffoon, full of broad jokes and broad grins, we might be disposed to forgive the man, and to his faults to be a little blind, and to his virtues very kind, but from his proceedings and conduct on the bench on Wednesday last, it is clear to us that Mr Annaji Rao has put himself out of that pale of forgiveness, at all events, of leniency, which the world is ever disposed to extend towards men of genius or talent who may, at the same time, be afflicted with eccentricities of character and conduct which would be unpardonable in ordinary persons. Judged by his proceedings and behaviour on Wednesday last, we think that he has completely disentitled himself to any consideration, first, on the part of the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, equally known for their learning as for their invariably kindly and and courteous conduct towards the public and the members of the bar, and to whom the matter must be officially reported; secondly, on the part of the advocates and pleaders who appear before him, who are accounted officers of every court in which they practice, and who have been grossly insulted in the person of one of their own number, and, thirdly, on the part of those of the public who may have to appear before him as suitors and parties and who run the risk of being similarly insulted. Mr. Annaji Rao's offence appears to us to be two-fold. For a First Grade Munsiff, who was appointed just two or three months over ten years ago, Mr. Annaji Rao's ignorance of the very elements of the law and procedure in the hearing of suits, is simply astounding, and looks almost like a wilful assumption of ignorance on so well known a section of the Civil Code as section 117, in order that he might have his

ASHU'S POWDER.

Perfectly cures the habit of drinking Spirits and Wines Opium and hemp habits or dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on label Rs 3 to 8 per phial A. T. Mokerji's Bazar, Calcutta. Wanted Agents.

own way in his own court and "put down" the advocate before him, and through him all other professional men That section is as follows—"At the first hearing of the suit, the court shall ascertain from the defendant *or his pleader* whether he admits or denies the *allegations of fact made in the plaint* The Court shall record such admissions and denials" Now, surely Mr. Annaji Rao, during his long career as a civil judicial officer, must have had occasions without number to observe the provisions of the above section Indeed, it cannot but be that he has had *daily* occasion to do so, during the past ten years, and he must know also that nowhere in the Code is it laid down that a defendant in a suit *should be compelled* to give his attendance, (except under special order, is used under special circumstances) and knowing this, we cannot but conclude that Mr Annaji Rao was guilty of a wilful perversion of law and procedure, when he treated as *ex parte* a defendant who had duly empowered and instructed an advocate to appear for him The judgment in the case, of course, is thoroughly unjust and illegal, for which the Munsiff may be held *personally* liable for any damages that may arise to the defendant In the second place, it is surprising beyond measure that Mr Annaji Rao should have perpetrated so gross an insult against a duly admitted advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore That an advocate's power of attorney should be rejected, and his status as an advocate ignored, are not merely insults to the particular individual concerned, but also to all the members of the Bar, and moreover, such acts display a downright disregard and disrespect to the rules and authority, the position and dignity, of the Chief Judge and the judges of the Chief Court of the Mysore State In this respect, we are inclined to think that Mr Annaji Rao may have acted if not in absolute ignorance, at all events, with culpable haste and thoughtlessness His immediate thought appears to have been that, in rejecting the *vakalat* of the advocate and refusing to recognise his appearance for his client, he (the Munsiff) was "putting down" the individual Advocate before him Mr Annaji Rao, in short, seems to have forgotten that Advocates and Pleaders in the Province (as elsewhere in India) have a status and position recognised both by the Government and the highest court of judicature in a given place, that they are considered "officers of the court" in which they may be practising at the time, are *eligible for appointment as judges and* Magistrates themselves, and are liable for misconduct to any punishment up to disenrolment itself Considered even from this point of view, Mr Annaji Rao's conduct is hardly defensible A judge who is ignorant of or ignores the calling, position, and consideration to respect of the professional men who appear before him, displays an ignorance too astounding, or a callous indifference too unpardonable, in either of which points of view, he is quite unfit for his position, from which he ought to voluntarily retire, or be summarily removed. Again, it seems to us that, in addition to misunderstanding and misapplying law and procedure, and thus committing a gross miscarriage of justice, and in addition to behaving with offensive discourtesy to a member of the bar, who is well known for his unvarying courtesy and gentleness to others, and no less for the intelligence and knowledge with which he does his duty by his clients, Mr Annaji Rao displayed an obstinacy of spirit but for which he might have at once made amends for his two-fold misconduct on which we have commented When two of the oldest Advocates of the bar, who have had extensive practice for over a score of years, pointed out so palpable an error to him, Mr Annaji Rao would have done well (for himself) by yielding to and acting upon the correction But he refused even to listen to the voice of age and experience, choosing, as it seems to us to exhibit himself as a judicial prig, rather than as a judge respected by others and who in turn, yielded the respect due to others Thus has the District Munsiff of Bangalore brought the administration of justice, though only for a time, into disrepute, and exposed himself and his acts and conduct to an official enquiry, which we have no doubt, the Chief Judge and his colleagues will direct should be held

OUR MARRIAGE LAWS.

Mr. Malabari's Notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood and the action taken by the Government of India in calling upon the local Governments to collect the opinions of our leading men have given an impetus to the study of our marriage laws from various points of view and the public have an opportunity of knowing *what these* foremost men think on the subject It was apprehended at first that the advocates of custom would not be adequately represented and that only the opinions of the advocates of social reforms would be placed before the Government But the apprehension has proved to be groundless The opponents of reforms have now no reason to complain that their side of the story has not been told Their case has not only been stated but has been stated in the best manner possible and by such men as the Honourable Muthusawmy Iyer etc, As might be expected, Mr Muthusamy Iyer is on several points connected with the Sastras, at variance with Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rau, the leader of the reform party, who in a letter addressed to Dr Hunter on the subject of Hindu Re marriages has so laboured to show where the former gentleman has gone wrong in his interpretation of the Sastras Now, as regards the question whether a girl is bound to marry as is the case at present, Mr Raghunatha Rau holds that marriage is optional Mr Muthusamy Iyer admits that during the Vedic period a woman was free to marry or not as she chose, and that this is a general principle recognized by the Smritiss So far at least, there seems to be no difference of opinion Mr Muthusawmy Iyer however qualifies his concurrence by saying that marriage subsequently became compulsory under the Smritiss which say that a father must give away his daughter before she attains puberty Mr Raghunatha Rau does not grant this He holds that marriage was never compulsory and that a father cannot even according to the Smritiss on which Mr Muthusawmy Iyer relies, give his daughter in marriage, unless she is desirous of a married life and he who seeks her hand is her equal in rank He cites numerous authorities in support of this position. We agree with Mr. Raghunatha Rau in thinking that a law making marriage compulsory has never been deemed necessary The natural inclinations of men and women have ever been, as they still, are in the direction of marriage There is not so much of asceticism practised in the world as to render it necessary to compel men and women to marry against their wishes Indeed the passion for rushing into married life is so wide spread that some people think that a law restraining indiscriminate marriages will not be altogether amiss And it does not seem right to suppose that our Rishis who were such shrewd observers of the springs of human action, thought a law making marriages obligatory, indispensable Mr Muthusawmy Iyer says that marriage is in the nature of a sacrament which no Brahmin is at liberty to neglect without forfeiting his caste We are not aware of any authority supporting this view of Mr Muthusawmy Iyer We can point out scores of Brahmins who are bachelors and who are still within the pale of caste and on equal terms with those who are married As regards the marriageable age of women, Mr Muthusawmy Iyer gives it as his opinion that "after going through the Vedic texts I am unable to resist the conclusion that those texts contemplated no infant marriage" This then is not a point to be disputed Mr Muthusawmy Iyer however argues that "during the Smriti period a notion came into prominence that every father ought to fear his daughter attaining maturity before she is married." In first place Mr Raghunatha Rau calls into question the correctness of the interpretation put by Mr Muthusawmy Iyer, upon the verse on which he bases his opinion, and observes that the gift of a girl is not the same thing as marriage and that a considerable time may elapse between the two, and further Mr Muthusawmy Iyer himself admits that a marriage contracted after maturity was considered legal by such great authorities as Manu and Bahudhanya On the point whether a widow may marry according to the Sastras, Mr Muthusawmy Iyer thinks that "it was during the Smriti period that widow marriage was first restricted and ultimately forbidden" But Mr Raghunatha Rau maintains that this position is altogether untenable and gives an exhaustive list of authorities all unanimously upholding the validity of widow marriage, nay, Mr Muthusawmy Iyer himself admits that Manu permits a widow to marry a second time, should her first husband die

It will thus be seen that there are some points on which the two parties agree It is not disputed that there was a time (1) when it was optional with women to marry (2) when infant marriage was a thing unknown and (3) when widows were permitted to marry These then are the concessions made to the party advocating reforms in our marriage institution. And there is not a Brahmin who does not admit that when the authorities to which we appeal in *social and religious matters conflict* with one another the authority of the Vedas is final and over rules the rest But it is not proved that the reforms now proposed are not countenanced by the Vedas Any objection therefore urged against them on the score of religion cannot be held good Leaving then the religious aspect of the question aside, we must consider *it from a* purely social point of view and those who are in favour of perpetuating the custom now prevailing, are bound to show that it is conducive to public morality and happiness It is a notorious fact that children are at present married at an age when they can hardly realize the significance of the word marriage The most important step which a person ever takes in his or her life time is choosing a partner for life and on the choice made depends the happiness not merely of the pair but of their progeny And yet in such an important matter as this the wishes of those who are most concerned are least consulted, for the simple reason that they are mere babies bound together for life before they can realize the responsibilities of a married life Even our women are not altogether unaware of the evils of early marriage They are conscious that their offspring are not as a rule, as strong and healthy as they would have them and the one painful topic of conversation among themselves is the physical le[illegible]cy of their children It is also a well known fact that parental authority is not always exercised in a right way and that most parents are swayed by considerations which are anything but worthy It is incredible and indeed it look like a libel on the natural affection of parents, to say that in marriage there is even considerable thinking and that a girl has some marketable value How would it otherwise be possible than for a man of sixty or seventy to secure a wife of only eight or ten years in case of the fact that if he dies before her, as he must according to human calculations, she will be doomed to life long widowhood It may be stupidity, hard heartedness, or mercenary baseness, but it cannot at any rate be religion that is the source of this nefarious practice That there are a great many parents who are actuated by none but the purest of motives in selecting a match for their *children, we do not deny But the existence* of parents who discharge their trust well is no argument in favour of tolerating the gross abuse of parental authority on the part of others The number of these is no doubt comparatively small, but we fear it is not small enough for either *society or Government to look upon it with* indifference And we do not quite understand how any measure calculated to remedy this evil will interfere with the just exercise of authority on the part of parents or those who stand in their place Next as regards widow marriage, it is urged in favour of the existing custom that our women are the most virtuous on earth, and examples are cited of women who have with heroic patience, endured the miseries and encountered the trials of their position We yield to none in our admiration of these models of virtue and purity Indeed, we are proud of the womanhood of India But we must confess that our pride is not unmixed with pain when we remember that there are many among them who, not possessing the Spartan strength of mind to quietly to courageously endure their lot, and seeing no way to a virtuous course of life, yield to the temptations to which any frail creature would yield A resolute and strong minded woman, who chooses to be constant to the memory of her husband, deserves no doubt the highest praise By all means, let her have the satisfaction she seeks But when she is not so disposed, the next best thing for her to do is to enter into married life once again Let society leave her free to adopt either of the two courses which her conscience approves and the peculiar constitution of her mind suggests To the very credit of our women, it is essential that we should make a distinction between those who are widows of their own free will and those who are such only under compulsion Those who now oppose the reform will then be able to measure with tolerable accuracy, the good or evil influence of the custom now prevailing But how is the reform to be brought about? Mr Raghunatha Rau proposes a modification of the law as it is at present administered in our Courts He has made it clear that infant marriages are not enjoined by the Sastras and that according to them, no legal rights accrue from such marriage before consummation An alteration of the law in the direction pointed out by Mr Raghunatha Rau will, we are of opinion, have a deterrent effect on infant marriages, and palpably bring home to the minds of the people the justice and necessity of remarrying child widows But on this point *our reformers are not agreed Some of* those who admit the desirability of the reform do not quite see the propriety of seeking the aid of the legislature in the matter. It is certainly bad in principle that Government should interfere in matters purely social But there is a legal aspect of every social matter which it is bound to recognise *It may for instance be highly impolitic* for Government to issue an interdict against infant marriages but we do not think that it will be exceeding its bounds if it declares that it will not recognise such marriages as valid when disputes about legal rights arise, especially when such a declaration is quite in conformity with the Sastras to which we are subject. Another difficulty in bringing about the reform is that presented by the lofty aims of some of the reformers They attempt too much at a time and end in doing nothing But if they wish to do anything practically, and prevent all waste of energy, they must, we think, come to a settlement among themselves as to how far they can go in the practical solution of any social question In remodelling our marriage institution we think they must begin with the question, of the remarriage of child widows and concentrate all their energy on it till they bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. We think that the opposition to the remarriage of child widows is not so difficult to overcome as the opposition to the remarriage of non virgin widows Even in countries where widows are under no ban, preference is given to the hand of a virgin All such notions may be wrong, but there they are, and we in India should not entirely lose sight of them, unless we wish to add to the difficulties of our position at the very beginning We are strongly of opinion that our reformers will be able to enlist the sympathies of more men on their side if they first bend their efforts to rescue innocent children from the sway of the custom under which they now writhe in vain We therefore think that the Madras Widow Marriage Association has done right in confining itself to the remarriage of virgin widows

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.

There is naturally great rejoicing in the Camp of the Conservatives of England, in consequence of the defeat of the Liberal Government, under the leadership of the Grand Old man Mr Gladstone and his party have held the reins of power since the first quarter of 1880, when the late Earl of Beaconsfield—then the Premier and leader of the Conservatives—dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country, with the result that the Liberals were returned with an overwhelming majority, and kept their places till the beginning of this month, when the Gladstone Government have suffered two successive defeats in the House of Commons, the Ministry resigned, and the Conservative leader, the Earl of Salisbury, was called upon to form a new Cabinet Before further alluding to this Cabinet, we would, by the way, draw attention to the fact that the Gladstone Government suffered defeat and went out of office on a question of beer and whiskey From the beginning of the present year, many resolutions were moved in the House of Commons, by the Conservatives, with a view of overthrowing the liberals and coming in themselves, such as, the vote of want of confidence in the liberal Government, the vote of censure for its management, or, rather, mismanagement, of the affairs in the Soudan, for the fall of Khartoum and the sacrifice of the brave and noble General Gordon, and the resolution against the new Reform Bill of the liberal Government By none of these things was the Gladstone Cabinet moved, and its members retained the confidence of the House of Commons if not of the country, throughout their several ordeals, triumphing over the Conservatives by large majorities But when it became a question of increasing the tax on beer and whiskey, a measure which Mr *Gladstone's Government* proposed to meet the deficit in the expenditure then both the country and the House of Commons were up in arms with surprising and astonishing unanimity, and Mr Gladstone was defeated and resigned office It is a very curious and significant fact of the times that a great nation like the English should make its political status and prestige depend on a mere question of a slight proposed increase in the tax on beer and whiskey, two of the national drinks, as we are informed But it would seem that there is some excuse or extenuation for the apparently inconsistent and mean conduct of the House of Commons It would appear that beer and whiskey are the drinks mostly purchased and consumed by the lower and middle classes of the British nation, and choice French, German, Italian and other continental wines are brought *and drunk by the aristocracy and the* upper classes Hence the former may

be called the poor man's drink, and the latter the rich man's drink The first named liquors, which are of home manufacture, are taxed, the second are not taxed, there being but a very small duty on their importation from abroad, it follows, therefore, that a palpable distinction was made between one class and another class of liquor imbibers, and hence the fall of the Gladstone Ministry, I B D

To return to the new Ministry It was with very great trouble and difficulty that Lord Salisbury, at the command of the Queen, was able to form a Ministry, and when formed, it was discovered that there was no working majority The Salisbury Cabinet, in short, is a Government in the minority, and its head leader was obliged to appeal to the forbearance of the leader of the Liberals, nay, he has been obliged to ask for the "General support" of the leaders of the opposition, and an understanding has accordingly been come to with Mr Gladstone In the meanwhile, suits have been issued for the General Elect on to take place under the new Redistribution of Seats Bill, so that Parliament may be dissolved sooner than was expected, and both parties, Liberals and Conservatives alike, appeal to the country The result cannot be doubtful We await it with confidence The Liberals will be returned to office by an overwhelming majority, as they were five years ago, and the present Conservative Government will have but a short lease of life and power, and be relegated to the Opposition benches A Government with a minority of followers and supporters is a political impossibility

Occasional Notes

THE Chinese Government intends to appoint an English barrister, to instruct it on questions of international law The appointment will be thrown open to competition, and will be worth £2 000 a year

A SIMLA correspondent says that three millions have been spent in war preparations in India, very little of which can be recovered by the sale of animals or stores Everything is quite at a stand still now.

THE Amoor's officials at Kurbar are exerting themselves to collect carriage for conducting the heavy guns presented by the Viceroy from Chumun to Herat, these batteries are now being sent up the Bolan

THE Government of India has accepted the proposal of the Nepal Durbar regarding recruits for the new Gorkha regiments As practically all restrictions against enlistment are removed, the country should get the 5,000 men required, viz, 4,000 men for five new regiments and 1,000 to fill existing vacancies

IT is announced that a scheme will shortly be submitted to the Governor General in Council for reorganising the Hospital Assistant class of the Subordinate Medical Department of the three Presidencies, and that the proposals, if sanctioned, will materially better their prospects as regards pay, allowances, pension, and leave

PRIVATE accounts from Cashmere state that convulsions of earthquake still continue and that the loss to life and property has been much greater than the official reports state The town of Baramulla has been completely ruined It is estimated that over 5,000 people have been killed in the valley and about twice that number injured

AMONG the many valuable articles destroyed by the burning of the Indian Museum is the palanquin of Tippoo Sahib presented to the Queen by the late Maharajah of Mysore The palanquin was made in Mysore and cost a very large sum of money It was unique in every way, being designed and executed by native workmen It was sent as a present to Her Majesty in 1862.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Pioneer* states that Lord Randolph Churchill's nomination provokes the most unfavourable comments there The Press moreover censure Lord Salisbury for taking Lord Randolph Churchill's advice at all in the formation of his Cabinet Opinion seems divided in India, however, some of the native papers do not object to the nomination.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that Madras Act I of 1885, an Act to amend the Madras Police Act (XXVI of 1859), shall come into force on the 1st proximo. The object of the Act is to give wider powers to the police to prevent and punish the offence of cruelty to animals, as defined in the second clause of section 18 of the Police Act Magistrates and police officers are directed to give the widest publicity to the Act as amended, and to see that its provisions are enforced without undue severity

A SOCIETY News paper, urges Mr Gladstone to "kneel down, and, striking his breast, confess aloud the sins, in the guilt of which England herself is a partner, which he has committed since the bombardment of Alexandria until this hour" Listen to Mr Gladstone's confession —

'In destroying Alexandria and invading Egypt without the authorisation of the Suzerain I have violated the Law of nations In slaying, without declaration of war, thousands of Arabs and of Soudanese, defending their hearths and homes against the lawless invader, I have committed wholesale murder In burning and destroying their villages and huts and wells I have been guilty of arson In carrying away their flocks and herds I have committed indiscriminate robbery In sending General Gordon to Khartoum, in order to cover and conceal my own errors, and then in abandoning him to his fate, I have been guilty of the basest treachery, and am an accomplice in his death To hide my guilt I have publicly borne false witness against the victim of my treachery and cowardice By my wilfulness I was the prime cause of, as by my cowardly neglect I was accessory to, the massacre of the garrison of Suakat and those of other places the names of which I have succeeded in forgetting I have sinned mortally against the country which begot me, by diminishing its public repute and honour, by abuating its friends and exalting its enemies by sacrificing its imperial interests to my personal ends and party needs at home I have robbed tax payers, rich and poor alike, by wasting millions in an unjust and unnecessary war I have drawn the sword of England against the weak, and sheathed it before the strong Out of illicit love or false friendship I have betrayed India to its arch enemy To stifle the remorse of conscience and to drown the sense of blood guiltiness I have frequented, in season and out of season, places of frivolity and wanton gaiety, and by an indecorous hilarity at times of public misfortune, such as the death of Gordon, have given scandal to my neighbours For these and all my other sins, known and unknown, against law, human and divine, I crave pardon and absolution '

Local and Provincial

OCTROI DUTY —It has been decided by the Municipal Board of Tumkur that an Octroi duty of two pies per hundred leaves of betel be levied, instead of the present objectionable tax of one anna per basket

THE MAHARAJAH'S SON AND HEIR —This day last being the first anniversary of the birth of our Maharajah's son and heir, the infant Krishna Raj Wodeyar, all the public Offices and Courts in the Province were closed for the day This mark of courtesy was not shewn in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

REWARD FOR SERVICES —The Shemogah Municipality has given a sum of Rs 100 to be distributed to Dharmagunta Moodelly and Hanumanthe Naidu and a number of police and other public servants, who exerted themselves in rendering good service during a recent outbreak of cholera in the town of Shemoga

POLICE UNIFORMS —The Government of Mysore has advertised for tenders for the making up of 4,000 sorgo coats and an equal number of black cotton trousers, to clothe the members of the Mysore Police force These articles being made by contract, and not by the measure of the men no wonder they cut such funny figures in their uniform

THE CHIEF COURT —The sittings of the Chief Court of Mysore were suspended during the past week, from Monday to Friday, in consequence of the absence of Messrs Justices Thumboo Chetty and Ramchendra Iyer, at Mysore, whither they had gone on the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah The Court resumed its sitting on Saturday last, and will sit again this day for the hearing of appeals

TWO INTERESTING EVENTS.—On Tuesday last, the first anniversary of the son and heir of His Highness the Maharajah, was celebrated and the Runga Charlu Memorial Town Hall was opened and a full length portrait of the distinguished first Dewan of the restored state was unveiled, by His Highnes the Maharajah at Mysore, with much ceremony and *eclat* On Wednesday morning, the new building presented by the Maharajah for the use of Her Highness the Maharani's Caste Girls' School, at Mysore, was opened with equal pomp and ceremony, befitting the occasion The accounts of both events are well worth reading and stowing away in one's memory

General Summary

MADRAS

STATE RAILWAY —The allotment on account of income having been cut down by 27 lakhs during the current year, in consequence of war expenses, it has been decided that this curtailment shall be effected between the Cuddapah Nellore, and Bellary Kistna State Railways, where work will be confined to construction of that portions, and such parts as the money available will be able to complete and throw open for public use at an early date —*Mail*

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE,—Heads of Departments having reported that reductions can be made in expenditure referred to in our columns recently, the Government has now desired those officials to clearly understand that the orders in regard to the restriction of expenditure not absolutely necessary in the interests of the public service still hold good, and that the fact that an officer has not been required to make any surrender from his budget grant will not warrant his working up to the sanctioned attachment unless absolutely compelled to do so —*Ibid*

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICES —The Director-General of the Post Offices in India has in contemplation the introduction of the European system of work in the Money Order Department as a result of the experience gained during his recent deputation to the Lisbon Conference In this way, 'considerable reductions are likely to be made in the Accounts branch of the Money Order Office in this country, in addition to those already effected in the executive branch' of that department' By 'considerable reductions' is perhaps meant dispensing with the services of some under paid clerks and peons Reductions in the Indian Offices never meant more than that —*Ibid*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT —A Telegram published in the columns of one of our Bombay contemporaries on Wednesday announced the fact that the results of the enquiries recently made regarding the new in force in various countries on the question of imprisonment for debt have been published at Simla and there the papers go to show that imprisonment for debt has been published among all civilized nations, these enquiries have been made in connection with the amendment of the Insolvency Law which is shortly to be placed in the Viceregal Legislative Council by Mr Ilbert The sooner the law for imprisonment for debt is abolished the better, for it is seen from that, when the mother country has abolished this law, it should remain in force in the Indian Empire The moment that such a law comes into force we are certain that people will be made to live within their means, and that it would be difficult for the spendthrift to get credit on his I O U The Shylock of the nineteenth century is no better than he who demanded his 'pound of flesh' for the money lent —*Standard*

Extracts.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

The *Times of India* —And what are the prospects which the Government of the future has in store? With the disappearance of Mr Gladstone from the arena, the Liberal party must become broken up into its heterogeneous elements Sir Charles Dilke and Mr Chamberlain and their following will agitate the country and extend the machinery of the Caucus, but this will be for measures which Lord Hartington and the Whigs will repudiate Mr Goschen will pose as a practical common sense man who finds every practical measure too common place for his acceptance. Mr Cowen will remain independent of every body The Home Rulers will surrender nothing of their negative principles, nor abate aught of their obstructive habits which have become to them a kind of second nature. Thus the hopeless minority of the Lower House may suddenly find itself possessed of power, and principle, and policy. But what lies beyond? Granting that the surrender to Russia has been recalled, will it be possible to regain the lost positions abandoned by the Gladstone Administration! Will the new Cabinet board Bismarck and possess themselves of the Colonies which he has formally annexed to the Fatherland? Will it defy France and take possession of Egypt? Will it fight Russia and occupy the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles? Will it defend Salonica against the Austrians? With each new administration the Millennium promises to come, with each old one there goes a sound which differs little from a curse Forgetfulness is a blessed quality when it concerns the fates of Ministries Of the Beaconsfield administration some are dead some have changed sides, and some have gone to the Upper House

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF HYDERABAD

Correspondent of the Madras Times —I have interviewed the Nawab Salar Jung respecting the financial position of Hydrabad and the fiscal arrangements made since the Nizam's installation I learnt that the appointments of Ministers of Police and Revenue and that of Inspector General of Police had been created, and Divisional Police Superintendents abolished Measures have been adopted for training a civil service class for employment in the State hereafter The Revenue Board has been abolished, and four Commissioners, with large powers, have been appointed in lieu the Commissioners to iterate nine months yearly, and three months of meet as a consultative body The Engineering College has been abolished students from the Nizam's dominions being sent to one of the Engineering Colleges in British territory The Revenue settlement has been vigorously pushed on, resulting in an increased revenue of fifteen lakhs Customs have fallen off by four lakhs the cause was unexplained The state debt consists of loans from sowcars and the Nizam's treasury, amounting to 32 lakhs, and arrears due to Mirasidars and Vatandars, amounting to 71 lakhs, against the latter sum the kist due to the State will have to be set In addition to the crore, large sums are claimed by Arab Jemadars and others A Debt Commission has been appointed to investigate these claims. The amount of these claims is unknown A special Committee to effect reduction was appointed The savings effected already amount to about 7 lakhs of which three lakhs represent military reductions, and 80,000 rupees in the Nizam's stables expenditure The total expenditure of the last year amounts to 1 10 11,053 which includes six lakhs, the cost of the Nizam's visit to Calcutta, and 10½ lakhs, the installation expenses Excluding these abnormal items, the expenditure stands at 2,93 3b 0,3, which exceeds the average of the past six years, viz, 2 84,17,587 The income of last year was 2, 98,47,621, against the average of the past six years, viz, 2 95 69,324 The net result of last year was a deficit of 11,63 432, which however, was occasioned by abnormal causes

NATIVES AND WAR

The *Daily News* — 'There is a class of thinkers who say that the natives are not fit for war They are a nation of slaves and they should ever remain so To such men it is necessary to say that the Indians were not a nation of slaves Time was when there lived a race of men in India who met the Macedonian at the head of his invincible army with the most determined resistance, and whose military virtue but flickering in remoter posterity enabled them to oppose the aggression of the fanatic follower of the prophet even when they were achieving conquest after conquest in the less wealthy west, Now was the bitter cup of foreign domination first tasted a cup gradually drained to the very dregs. Thus it is that the foreign conquest and centuries of misrule have dwindled the spirit of the Indians and made them what they are at present Does it not behove our rulers to raise this fallen nation to a higher platform? How this can be effected? It is

only to be effected by means of military instruction If the British Government neglect this part of their duty what will be the result? Suppose for a moment that the British power in India were overthrown—God grant that the shadow of the Bull's Lion never grow less—But in like the supposition however improbable it may be, that, by a hitherto unheard of combination of European powers the British rule were overthrown we should like to know where the Indians would then be"

COPYRIGHT IN TELEGRAMS

The *Madras Mail*—The following is the Section in the Indian Copyright Bill which deals with telegrams —' (1) Where a telegram from any place outside British India is sent, either directly or through a news agency to any person for publication in a newspaper and is published in such newspaper with the particulars hereinafter specified, within *twenty four* hours after its receipt by the person to whom it is so sent, no person shall, within *twenty four* hours from its publication in that newspaper and without the consent of the proprietor of that newspaper, print and publish the telegram, or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom, unless he can prove that the information so published by him was obtained otherwise than directly or indirectly from that newspaper or from another newspaper to which the same telegram had been supplied by the same agency (2) Every telegram to which this section applies shall be headed 'Protected Telegram, and shall state the day and hour of its receipt and the day and hour of its publication (3) The days and hours so specified shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved (4) If any person contravenes this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to *two hundred* rupees

The following reference to the above is made in the Statement of objects and reasons for the Bill —" Section 18 relates to news paper telegrams Its provisions are novel in this country, but a precedent for them is to be found in the legislation of some of the British Colonies It has been represented to the Government of India that telegraphic messages obtained at great expense from foreign countries either directly or through such agencies as that of Reuter, are copied with impunity by other newspapers, and that this form of piracy materially discourages honest journalistic enterprise Under these circumstances, it is proposed to give news paper telegrams protection against being copied during a period of twenty four hours from the date of their publication, provided they are published within twenty four hours from their receipt '

TRUE HONOR

The *Indian Mirror*—' It should be the honorable ambition of all men of Indian origin to win the respect and confidence of their own countrymen by their exemplary life and conduct. To live honored by our fellow men and to be dear to their hearts is certainly far more desirable than a mere pitry distinction, which is within the reach of every slave of men in power, and which is rarely bestowed on considerations of personal worth Instead of hunting after titles and ribands, our countrymen should apply themselves to the consideration of the means, by which, irrespective of their own personal views and feelings, the best interests of their country can be effectually furthered To serve our country truly and single heartedly is the highest duty that a man, especially in the present deplorable condition of India, can discharge It is certain that he will receive his reward at the hands not of man but of God By contributing to the happiness of his countrymen, he will secure for himself that real happiness which knows neither diminution nor end in this life, namely, the contentment of his own conscience We reap what we sow We cannot sow tares, and hope to reap corn If we do no acts of charity, we cannot expect our lives to be really happy Our countrymen should earnestly labor for the welfare and advancement of their mother-land, instead of laying themselves out to win the smiles of men in power or to throw out parted hooks for title titles and distinctions We should do what we are able to do for the good of the Panchamas in general, and for our countrymen, in particular, *for their own sakes and not for any selfish or worldly considerations* The reward that we will derive from such a course of conduct will be more substantial and lasting than any human reward When will our countrymen learn to act more like responsible men than educated savages liable to be dazzled by every glittering and worthless bauble? The rapid and true welfare of our own community, which rightly understood, means the welfare of each and every member of it, depends on themselves alone and not on Government, or what Government can do Let us first deserve, and then desire When we deserve, all our desires, great and small, will come to be fulfilled to the very letter Such is the morning result of the moral government of the universe'

ADVICE TO OUR COUNTRYMEN

The *Indian Spectator*—" Of course, the Government knows that the Natives are not represented in the administration of their own country But what it wants to know is whether the Natives themselves as a class wish it It would not do for a few isolated Associations to howl simply or independently the cry must be taken up by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the whole Native press, from them should emanate the key note which should run in unison with the policy of the Government in England and India Our Anglo Indian friends know full well that the Natives are not fully represented, and they take good care that they shall not be They also know that the Natives want to be more largely represented but is it likely that European Clubs and Associations in India, and their journals, will enlighten the Government on the point? The Natives should help themselves through their own organs of public opinion If we find existing representative institutions swamped by Anglo Indians official and non official, let us bear in mind that this has been in opposition to the continually declared policy of Government in favour of national advancement in the country We see that in the civil and legislative institutions, especially in Bombay and in all departments of State, the Anglo Indian official and non official element not only predominates but also influences the deliberations, by the Native element therein consisting of men of more social or mercantile status quite irrespective of education and experience, the good offices of the latter being only utilised exceptionally, when they have well nigh worn themselves out in the service of the public in obscurity and under great trials and when they have become a prey to some insidious disease brought on by the accumulated hardships they have all their lifetime gone through and by the increased responsibilities cast upon their shoulders at the close of their arduous careers It is not to be denied that the Native Press and other institutions have to contend with not mere adversaries But to speak by the staff of matters, as other evils we regret that educated countrymen should come to the front in a united form, and not in cliques and coteries which do not appear to possess the popular sanction '

THE HYDERABAD ORDER OF CHIVALRY

The *Madras Mail*—There has, it is rumoured, been a brisk interchange of despatches between the Government of India, and Mr Condey, the British Resident at Hyderabad, with regard to the sudden institution by the Nizam of the order of Jungha Bahadur It is believed that His Highness and his Minister, Salar Jung, left the matter a profound State secret, until Messrs P Orr and Sons, of Madras, had designed, and at a fabulous price had produced two sets of the insignia encrusted with diamonds and other precious stones, and valued at Rs 12,000 per set The largest of the Star of India are beautiful specimens of lucidite jewellery, but even they do not stand comparison with the exquisite insignia that Messrs P Orr and Sons have manufactured And the Nizam formally invested himself at Outacamund with this brilliant decoration a few days ago But the question immediately arose whether he is in a position to found and to appoint to an Order of Chivalry, without the express sanction of the Empress to whom he owes allegiance The *Pioneer* points out that Orders of Chivalry can only be instituted by the Sovereign 'Egypt is a case in point The Khedive has no independent Order of Chivalry the Medjidieh and Osmanieh are Turkish Orders, instituted by the Sultan, who has the power of retaining any recommendations made by the Khedive A feudatory prince cannot found an independent Order at all—if he could he should have the Gaekwar, Scindia, Holkar, and all our important feudatories following the example of the Nizam until Orders were as plentiful in India as orchids—and as attractive The Sovereign could create a new Order applicable only to Native States, but then there would be great heart burning among the recipients for the Order would not be as even the C I E, which is bestowed upon Europeans and Natives alike" The *Pioneer* then proceeds to recommend the enlargement by statute of the number of members of the two Indian Orders, in view to the admission of gentlemen in Native States, on the recommendation of the feudatory Princes for the honour, and to the decorations being personally presented by the Princes

The Government of India would probably not care to quarrel with the Nizam over his assertion of a right to present beautiful specimens of Madras or other jewellery to subjects whom he may delight to honour, but it could not consistently permit these emblems of an Order unauthorised by the Sovereign to be worn on State occasions in the presence of the British Resident It is first my Englishman to accept the Belgian Order of Leopold, or any other foreign Order but unless the honor has been accepted with the sanction, and in the *Lord of the Ring*, of the Queen, it cannot be worn in her presence at Court Dining from and if so worn the wearer is liable to be asked to withdraw from attending the receptions of the Court And the same rule will apply to the Order of Chivalry He like D D Jungh of Lights Three Chivalry was entitled to wear Commercial Orders, but he has never worn himself at Levees or St James Palace or at Government Houses Colonies, is clearly decorated in the Queen's name and his titles, he could have been knighted, but he requested by Queen Victoria to take off all his crosses and lodge and put them in his pocket before he approached the presence A British subject may become a Baron, Earl, or Duke by the process of land aliens, or by creation in Commercial Sovereign or Prince but has possession of the titles gives him no right of precedence in his own country The Nizam's Order is to be divided into three grades corresponding to Companion Knight Commander, and Grand Cross but the honour would be distinctly local The Minister would as a matter of course, be appointed to the highest grade, if indeed he has not already been conferred upon him but when he receives, as he may hope shortly to do, the Star of India he would have to invest himself of the insignia of the Hyderabad Order before presenting himself to the Viceroy to receive the Imperial Order This would involve the Hyderabad Order of Honour to place the capital in a false position towards both the Nizam and the Empress

LIFE HOURS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

There must be a feeling of discontent and unhappiness—a consciousness that I have declined to do so to find that seven many which not unfrequently times men of lights aspirations Thus is a story of destiny was more than exemplified in the case of Mr Gibbstone "to rap the Hoshi set of wars as the fruit of a too passionate love of peace Looking at the present condition of Mysore Mr Seshadri Iyer may be supposed to indulge in the soliloquy that "how soon and how quickly I got to the top of the ladder in the Mysore service in spite of the greater Imperial opposition from persons who justly deserve to command me from the august position which I now occupy and how unemotionable I feel to adopt my self to the present position of forced greatness which hangs inconveniently on my hand How unfortunate it is I had not received any political education or training before assuming the reins of Government, that no original or sub time idea occurs to me which will justly entitle me to be *Tacite Princeps* of any useful reform or measure How I wish I had spent all the time of my judicial service in befitting myself for the high office which sheer accidence has brought to my lot There are some sure and unmistakable indications of my Government, perhaps different in kind and degree from that of my predecessor in office Even though I never swerved from the line of policy of my illustrious master I am nevertheless held responsible for all the unfavourable results arising out of that policy at the present day It is really disheartening to see that the Dasara Representative Assembly which was commenced with much ado, is becoming thinner and thinner, the densely crowded Hall is no more before me, and I feel alarmed at the thought whether in a couple of years I may have before me only empty benches to address It is my ardent desire that the representatives should receive a political education by these meetings and become at no distant date a powerful Representative body I have not intentionally failed to constitute "a tolerably efficient Board for each Taluk by careful selection in the first instance in such a way as not to overwhelm such Boards with work beyond their capacity, the scheme of Urban Government the chief corner stone of political freedom, I dearly love and am anxious to nurture and develop, but how sadly I feel hampered in my attempts in this direction How charily I acquitted myself in regard to the gigantic system of the working of our not work of tanks I piqued to myself in the Dewan Assembly of 1883 and 84 of my endeavours in the codification of the chaos of our Revenue laws and early introduction of the Local Fund and Municipal Legislations which are in an evolutionary state of incubation I feel abashed to announce over this year that my bills have not been hatched yet, but I should, however, freely confess that I have been hopelessly entangled in a labyrinth leaving to try fate the chances of my extrication I have endeavoured in vain to improve the moral and material condition of the people entrusted to my care and my best thoughts when I learn from time to time of the great havoc committed by hordes of dacoits both in the interior and on the frontier Districts notwithstanding my recent reorganisation of the Police force My educational policy has special interest it manifestes the great virtues of patience and forbearance in all my educationists, the promotion in this branch of service is though slow, sure and certain While the revision of the medical establishments has recently afforded me an opportunity for importing three Madras Native Assistant Surgeons and to patronize one Mysorean It is a great pity that at the very beginning of my attempt to dabble in politics questions of grave importance have fallen to my lot, the most uncommonly cessation of the railway extension, (my theme of much talk) the acrimonious correspondence as regards the abolishing of the local post "anche," and the anxious question of the reduction of the heavy subsidy, have all been to me very hard nuts to crack and far beyond my scope It is a hard fate to feel that with the utmost of my endeavours to make my government popular and useful and to clasp my life to the breast of my people there should be arrayed me the unanimous verdict of the Province that I have contrived to secure for myself an unenviable degree of unpopularity and it is a much harder fate to feel that the fact should be of a people who are perfectly quiet and exceedingly docile have given me the name of those "Club Politicians who are dissatisfied with the past, contemptuous of the present, distrustful of the future I at utterly unable not only to express it to think clearly what is for which they long Ah———how and in Providence to me, how fickle is my vote, no body does the pulse of my motives and the best of my intentions have unwittingly I have created a legion of enemies I feel as if I have set to work the most adventurous moral voyages in my time and find none to stand under my banner The unusually heavy Budget I of my offices, by no means an indication of my having cleared up the arrears of work on the Plea I dis of abscondence, I am still steeped in arrears and my questions on any subject do not fail to bring the never failing I at dinning reply 'still in arrears' The public service has date treated and has become greatly inflicted in the worst of it is that the air is full of rumours, that corruption and bribery have taken strong root in the service and the people are under the crushing influence of official loss Yet I cannot disbelieve these with all my predilection for my own men Alas! what a crisis I is at come to this p——a——ss However, I feel encouraged and consoled by Lord Salisbury's famous Welsh proverb 'Bad times are the pillars of success" Well, he it so it may, I must make the best of the bargain and should not fail to take time by the forelock People may fret and fume—no matter, I shall bring my Appas and Sanjeevi and their from on to the graduation list, they are left in the cold in the dreary gardens, this highest pinnacle of my glory cannot be overlasting and so no thing must I do done to them so in I be charm that I possess is of no ordinary kind and can I not command even waves to retire

"O tempora!
How weak are thy hold
Were have fewer fools and I be thy slave
Lo thy fel sway."

—*Correspondent of the Hindu*

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 11, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885. No. 27.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese,	per annum,	Rs.	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	"	0 3 0
Back numbers		"	0 4 0
Local Subscription		"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	...0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion	..0 1 0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	..0 2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUPETE, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 p c.

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,
Business-Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

Have they are the sole agents for the Poona Chara Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary. Watches Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar, Madras.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B. VENGATACHAR,
Author of Bharata Mahila, &c
Price 1—8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna.*

Apply with remittance to Messrs. Suryaya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENGATACHAR,
Munsiff, Yadahally,
KADUR DISTRICT.

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and really cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &.

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re. packing* 4 *ans.*

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer., Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 *ounce Phial Rs.* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans.*

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs. 2 *Packing* 4 *annas*

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing.

No 2 Eight-ounce Phial 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 Do do 1 *Re do*

MOHINDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,
9, *Subharam Eyarch's Lane, Colootollah,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRI,
13*th January* 1885.

Messrs
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patan & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpurin C P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 26th June—The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that the basis of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury's Government will be in close union with Austria, Germany, and Italy.

London, 26th June—Lord Bury, not Earl Donoughmore, has been appointed Under Secretary for War.

London, 28th June—A Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr Errington.

Madrid, 27th June—Cholera is increasing in Spain There were 1,100 cases yesterday and 547 deaths.

London, 29th June.—The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that Egypt is seriously occupying the attention of the Government, and hints at the possibility of Dongola being re-occupied by our forces

Mr Webster has been appointed Attorney General.

London, 1st July.—The *Times* this morning strongly deprecates the appointment of Sir Drummond Wolff as special Commissioner to Egypt, owing to his hostile utterances regarding the present Khedive

The revenue returns for the June quarter amount to £20,125,000, showing an increase of £187,500 as compared with last year.

London, 2nd July—Tenders are invited for a new 3 per cent Indian loan of three and half millions sterling, the minimum price of issue being 85.

Cairo, 3rd July.—The statement that it has been decided to hold the province of Dongola is confirmed. The British detachment will remain at Akasheh

Lord Wolseley will return home next week.

Madrid, 2nd July.—Fifteen hundred cases and 700 deaths occurred in the cholera stricken districts on Tuesday.

London 4th July.—Lord Randolph Churchill has been re-elected for Woodstock, Lord Churchill polled 532 votes, and Mr. Corrie Grant, the Liberal candidate, 195

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1885.

THE PROPOSED COPYRIGHT BILL

WE do not know why the Government of India keeps so frequently troubling its subjects of all classes and communities with all sorts of legislative enactments, embodying legal provisions of the queerest kind, and which are totally unwarranted and unnecessary. The Council of the Viceroy and Governor General for making laws and regulations seems to be a sort of legislative mill, where a certain amount of grinding has to be done by the millers, whether it be profitable or not to those for whose supposed benefit the grinding is carried on. Almost every year we have two or three enactments either actually passed into law, or pending in the shape of bills. It seems, indeed, as if the members of the Supreme Legislative Council felt themselves bound to show something to the public for the position and prestige conferred upon them, when they were created members of Council. We can understand this sort of anxious desire to prove the reason of their existence on the part of the paid members of the Council, who are also members of the Executive Council and of the Executive Government; but what the honorary and unpaid members of the Legislative Council mean by being participators in passing useless and unnecessary laws, which can benefit no body, we are at a loss to conceive. Surely, the non official members are strong enough as a body to protest against the waste of public time and the uselessness of the thing involved in considering and passing legislative measures which are not of the slightest earthly advantage to any one.

The latest development in the shape of law grinding on the part of the Viceroy's Legislative Council has taken the shape of a new "Indian Copyright Bill," with regard to which we have much pleasure in publishing, elsewhere in our columns this morning, a letter signed a "Poor Newspaper Reader." The proposed measure may be necessary for the purpose of securing more firmly in this country the productions of science, art, and literature, and to prevent other people from making such as profitable sources of income to themselves, when they have had no hand whatever in producing them. But the matter, in our opinion, is far different with newspapers, which the subscribers or purchasers having paid for, become at once public and common property, to be used by people much as they would use their own property. We do not, in fact, believe in the "copy right" of newspapers, except such as honorable and honest men, engaged in newspaper work themselves, would be ready to acknowledge the sources of their information from contemporaries. News, *once published* in the columns of a public journal, is news for all the public, and having been once started, may go the "round of the press" without further acknowledgment. This is a wholesome custom, founded on good common sense and reason, and it is one which is observed and understood all over the civilised world, where newspapers may be published. Certainly, in Great Britain—where the newspaper has reached the highest perfection, full liberty without licence,—on the continent of Europe and in America—it is fully understood and accepted as a recognised custom that one newspaper may take items of mere news and reports of public matters from another without acknowledgment. It is only in extracting original articles, essays, and other original matter that the obligation of acknowledgment is binding. These are well defined and universally acknowledged principles all over the civilised world, and hitherto, certainly up to the present moment, they are being acted upon by the Anglo-Indian and Vernacular press of India. It would seem, however, that our British legislators think that some change in this unwritten but generally acknowledged law is necessary, and they have introduced into the proposed new Copyright Bill provisions which are to protect newspaper telegrams as copyright. It is proposed in short to have what are called "protected telegrams," that is, telegrams which cannot be republished as news by another paper from that in which they may first appear, till twenty four hours after their first appearance. Such a law will not only be unnecessary and irksome, but also ridiculous, and render newspaper enterprise in India the laughing stock of the civilised world all over, since such a law would simply be a retrograde movement in the path of progress and civilisation. If the modern newspaper is, as it surely is, the great teacher and civilisor of the age, then surely, it is a very retrogressive measure to place trammels on such an instrument of human advancement, above all, in a country like India, where the spread of knowledge and intelligence should be as free as the words of heaven. All that is required is what our correspondent says—"So long as non-subscribing newspapers (that is for Reuters telegrams) insert an acknowledgment showing the source of their information, then it goes without saying that the subscribing papers have their names advertised free of cost for which they will have to thank their poorer contemporaries. The law with regard to newspaper telegrams in India requires no amendment whatever

JUDICIAL ARROGANCE

We are afraid that Mr M Annajee Rao, District Munsiff of Bangalore, has much cause to exclaim—"Save me from my friends" In the issue of the *Spectator* of the 27th ultimo, appeared a report of a case tried and determined by the Munsiff, the facts and proceedings in which did not, and up to the present moment, do not redound to his credit, either as an educated dispensor of justice or as a man of polite and polished manners The case showed Mr Annajee Rao in a light in which he has never hitherto disclosed himself, and our contemporary of the *Spectator* was right when he entitled the report of the case which was sent to him under the head of "Judicial Arrogance,' if our contemporary had added ignorance, he would have been perfectly justified In our issue of Monday last, we commented upon the case, in a leading article, in which we thought the conduct of and proceedings in the case of Mr Annajee Rao should be brought to the notice of the judges of the Chief Court of Mysore In the issue of the *Spectator* of Friday last, a friend of the authoritative and impolite Munsiff's, in imitation of the fool who rushes in where angels fear to tread, publishes a letter in partial defence of the Munsiff The letter is signed "Fair Play," and the writer endeavours to show that the Munsiff was right in rejecting the advocate's (Mr Narasimhangar's) vakalat. This is what the writer says —

"At page 91, of the Digest of Rules and orders relating to the practice of Civil Courts in Mysore, compiled under the Orders of the Chief Judge, by Mr S Havanje Rao Registrar, you will find quoted "Every Vakalat name must be authenticated by some judicial functionary *Circular dated 25th May 1870, No 363—8*)" and this is where the Vakalat presented by the Advocate to the Munsiff was wanting Vakalat was signed by the Advocate's Client, no doubt but in the absence of the client to acknowledge his signature, and the non authentication by a judicial officer the Munsiff could not without acting contrary to the Rules of the Chief Court, accept such Vakalat Assuming that Mr Narasim Iyengar was aware of this important ruling with reference to Vakalats, all reasonable people will admit that while the Munsiff acted up to the strict letter of the law, the advocate was wanting in his duty to his client by failing to carry out the intentions of the *Chief Court circular* '

But the above, as every body knows, is thorough disingenuous special pleading Every body knows judges, magistrates, advocates, and pleaders, and all that portion of the public which is personally interested or takes an intelligent interest in legal matters, that *vakalat namahs*, or powers of attorney, are required to be "authenticated by some judicial functionary," only when they are given to professional men by clients who are *not* residing in the town or station in which the court is situated in which the suit is to be heard There is no such authentication required in ordinary powers of attorney, with an eight anna court fees stamp, given to local professional men practising in the local courts. Besides which, Mr Annajee Rao, in his lofty respect for truth and the rules of practice relating to the Civil Courts of Mysore, forgot or seems to have ignored the fact that, in insolently rejecting Mr Narasimhangar's *vakalat*, he was doubting and mistrusting the word of the advocate that the signature in the *vakalat* was his client's own It is needless to point out that for a judge or magistrate to cast doubt and distrust on the word of an advocate or pleader (who is "an officer of the court") in behalf of his client, is the gravest accusation that can be brought against him Happily for the members of the Mysore Bar, there are not many Annajees Raos on the bench It is also needless to point out that, in the above quoted statement, Mr Annajee Rao's apologist is guilty of much unnecessary hair splitting and quibbling in order to shore up a bad cause But the apologist, while so eager to defend his judicial patron on the rejection of the Advocate's *Vakalat*, does not say a single word to account for the Munsiff's astounding ignorance of the very elements of procedure in civil suits, when he told the Advocate that he would not take from him and record "pleas of fact" but only "pleas of law," in behalf of the defendant, and that he would consider the case *ex parte* and so decide it, which he accordingly did, and whereby there has been a palpable miscarriage of justice

The fact seems to us to be that this case of judicial arrogance and ignorance is one which calls for astrict enquiry by the Chief Judge and the other Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, but that enquiry can only be had by the Advocate concerned specially and the Advocates of the bar generally making a written representation to the Judges of the Chief Court, who will then be able to take action in the matter We, as exponents of public opinion and unbiassed critics of public events, can only point out the remedy for miscarriages of justice of this kind It is for those concerned to take active steps in securing redress for themselves, for it is intolerable that we should have a judge on the bench who can at any moment, insult the practitioners who come before him with impunity and display an ignorance which does and discredit to the administration of justice in this Province Let the Advocates of the Bangalore bar look to it The remedy lies in their own hands

THE "POSITIVE" LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from the local agents, the proprietors and managers of the Caxton Press, (*Bangalore Spectator* office) South Parade, C and M Station, of a copy of the Report of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, whose chief office is at No 34, Cannon Street, London, and the chief office in India, at No 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, with branches doing extensive and lucrative business at Bombay and Madras, with agencies at Colombo, Rangoon, and Singapore and as we have said, an agency now in Bangalore at the Caxton Press, South Parade The Positive Life Assurance Company is now in the fourteenth year of its very successful existence, the last meeting—the Fourteenth annual meeting—having been held, on Monday, the 20th May last, *at the city* Terminus Hotel, London, the Honorable H R Brooke being in the chair When the company was first started, there were many doubts in the public mind as to the success of an enterprise which gave those who took part in it as assurers a positive *present* interest in its funds in the shape of positive promissory notes, to the value of the premia paid and negotiable, like any other promissory notes, and therefore, immediately reducible into cash, but all doubts on the matter have now been satisfied, and now the Positive Assurance Company is an undoubted success, not only at its chief offices in London and Calcutta, but also at its various branches and agencies Subjoined we give the last report of the directors —

During the year, 309 Proposals were received for Assuring a sum of £222 [illegible] of which 304 for £181,[illegible] were accepted and completed with a new Annual Premium Income of £9,099 17s 11d showing an increase in sums Assured of £18 398 0s 8d and in Premium Income of £2 186 19s 1d, over the new business of the previous year Re assurances with other Companies were effected to the amount of £11 000 a sum Assured and £772 5s 10d in Premiums The large increase in new business has been accompanied by a reduction in the expences of management of over £1,300 The Mortality has been exceptionally favourable, the Death Claims being considerably under expectation The Life Assurance Fund on 31st December 1884 stood at £274 603 19s 8d, showing an increase of £6 962 10s 7d, the largest increase made in one year in the history of the Company The Total Assets of the Company on 31st December 1884 were £3 4772 7s 11d or after reduction of all outstanding liabilities £443,400 0s 2d The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of 2½ per cent upon the share Capital of the Company This is the current Annual Dividend and is a payment over and above and quite independent of the Bonus Dividend declared every five years Next Bonus year will be in 1886'

The Positive Company, we may add takes native, as well as European and Eurasian lives in India, so that its advantages are open to all classes and members of all communities in this country, to whom we would confidently recommend the purchase of policies

Occasional Notes

Reports received at Lahore from Kabul state that the insurrection against Sirdar Abdullah Khan was got up by Isa Khan and his Russian allies It is also stated that Isa Khan's son has gone to Khanabad and seized the treasure, valued at one million sterling belonging to the Ameer Abdul Rahman

An experiment in lighting a train by electricity was recently tried in Germany, at Frankfort on the Maine The train consisted of a first, second, and third class carriage and a luggage van The experiments demonstrated that the electric light is capable of lighting trains in motion and during stoppages, and the cost is estimated at about 1d per lamp per hour The trials continued for six weeks, and, as everything was done automatically except at starting, the attendance required was slight

Latest reports from Herat show that the fortifications are proceeding rapidly, and that the Ameer is really bent on doing his duty in the defence of the city In addition to the arrival of the Kandahar troops, news has been received of the advance of reinforcements from Kabul itself by the direct route through the Hazara country The reserve of Martini ammunition given by the Indian Government is also being rapidly sent on by this route, the rifles, with the ordinary complement of cartridges, having already been passed forward

The Russians could not float a loan, but have resolved to levy new taxes The *Novoe Vremya* (a St Petersburg paper) of the 3rd ultimo, states that the scheme for *taxing interest derived from investments* has been examined by the Council of the Empire and will, if sanctioned by the Emperor, come into force on July 1 According to the same paper, the Council of the Empire had under consideration on the 1st instant, a proposal for increasing by 20 per cent, the Customs Tariff on most of the articles imported into Russia, exception being made for a few articles the import duty on which would only be raised 10 per cent

A wealthy native gentleman Mr Harkisondas Narottumdas, has offered a lakh of rupees towards the erection of a new Clinical Hospital for Women, which has for years back been a crying want in Bombay This offer is now before Government, and [illegible] some difficulty in accepting it on account of the retrenchments to *meet the cost of war operations But the Times of India* urges that a new hospital must be built sooner or later It has been needed for years, it has been urged upon Government by their respective advisers and recognised is necessary in a Government Resolution three years ago It would be a thousand pities to lose so good an offer, and the amount needed to meet it could surely be saved in other directions"

Local and Provincial

Bangalore City Municipality —The Budget Estimate of the Bangalore City Municipality for 1885-86, exclusive of an opening balance of Rs 12,000, will an Rs 1,06,100 of receipts, against Rs 86,120 for the last official year The expenditure is estimated at Rs 99,400, or Rs 10,380 more than the past year, and will leave a probable balance of Rs 19,000 at the close of the current year The chief items of increase of revenue, this year, are the octroi on Tobacco and Betel Leaves Rs 20,000 House Tax Rs 17,000 on Professions Rs 28,600 and Kandayam Land revenue Rs 20 000, the latter being five years arrears due by Government Under the head of "Charitable Grants," a sum of Rs 13,167 has been set aside, to be distributed to the Civil Dispensary, Vaccination Maternity, Government Chattram, Lunger kitchen, and Orphanage A sum of Rs 13,312 has been allotted to "education," which is Rs 192 over last year's allotment, and is due to the small additional grants made for the Sanskrit School, Chinese School, Bari Lines, Catholic Mission Vernacular School, and the Mahratta School We should say that our Bangalore City Municipality is financially flourishing, whatever we rejoice, but why is not a far larger sum spent on the sanitation and conservancy of the city?

Official Changes —Mr S Anantaswami Rao, B A, Registrar of the British Resident's Court at Bangalore being about to proceed on leave for three months, Mr Abdul Rahman Sahib, Chief Clerk of the Civil Court, C and M Station, has been appointed to act for him His place in the Civil Court ought to be at once given to the Nazir Mr Mahaswami Pillay, who is, in every way, fitted for it, and has, indeed, acted as Chief Clerk, in 1883 He has also been strongly recommended for promotion by successive judges of the court, but it would seem that all their claims are to be superseded by a comparative outsider, at all events by an official, however excellent he may be in his own sphere, has no right to the post of Chief Clerk in the Civil Court This gentleman is Mr Vardanah, Chief Clerk and Interpreter of the District Magistrate's Court, whom it is a sight to bring in, in supersession of Mr Mahaswami Pillay, but it is to be hoped Mr Girdlestone will not allow such an act of injustice, that he will judge for himself of the *claims* of the several officials to the post, in which he would be greatly helped in coming to a just conclusion, by referring to circular of the Chief Court, No 20, dated 15th December 1879, by which no supersessions in an office are to be made among the office department, when there are *competent hands* in it, as there are in this present instance.

Letters to the Editor.

THE NEW INDIAN COPYRIGHT BILL

Sir—I view with grave apprehension the proposed Indian Copyright Bill so far as it deals with the Copyright of Newspaper telegrams There is no necessity for a provision of this sort in this country Even in Great Britain and America where the Newspaper system has reached its perfection and where the Newspapers can be counted by hundreds instead of by tens as in this country, no such thing has been deemed necessary In India again the measure is calculated to produce more harm than good It will profit neither Reuter nor the subscribing Newspapers while the small non subscribing papers will suffer much damage by many of their subscribers falling off

So long as non subscribing Newspapers insert an acknowledgment showing the source of their information, then it goes without saying that the subscribing papers have their names advertised free of cost for which they will have to thank the poorer contemporaries Poor people desirous of reading the Newspapers and the latest telegrams will get no satisfaction by resorting to the small papers which they will therefore reject and as for subscribing to the large papers, they can not afford to do it The result of the proposed measure will therefore be that, while it benefits nobody it is fraught with serious danger in as much as the Government will by this policy reduce the number of Newspaper readers instead of increasing them as is very necessary at the present time There has moreover been no cry from the subscribing papers for any copyright of telegrams, for even without a copyright, as at present the subscribing papers have an advantage over the non subscribing ones in as much as the latter can not possibly copy and publish telegrams from the former without an interval of about 12 hours Telegrams appearing in a subscribing paper in the morning cannot be published by a non subscribing one before that evening at the earliest, and those appearing in the evening, cannot be copied before the following morning During this interval again the subscribing paper has the chance of publishing some more fresh telegrams received later on during the day or night as the case may be In this Reuters telegrams as well as special ones are practically enjoyed, not less than 12 hours protection

I therefore appeal to the legislature through your columns that the clause concerning Newspaper telegrams be omitted from the new Copyright Bill

A Poor Newspaper Reader.

News Letter.

(From our Correspondent)

Mysore *20th June 1885* —On the 23rd Instant His Highness Prince Krishna Raja Wadiyar's First birthday was celebrated with great pomp and grandeur A salute of 21 guns was fired in the morning to announce the happy day The whole town had put on a gay appearance The fronts of houses in the principal streets were whitewashed and decorated with festoons and plantain trees &c, &c as is the fashion among Hindoos The usual Durbar was held in the morning in *Amba Vilas* I saw Messrs Thumbuchetty Ramachandra and Subhapathy Moodliar in the Durbar These gentlemen had arrived the previous evening His H took his seat on a chair placed to the right where the Dewan and other big wigs usually sit while the Heir Apparent and the two princesses sat on the "*Hasa Mam*" in the centre The Pandit Swamy as usual, came to the Palace, and after giving his holy benedictions to the Maha Raja and the Royal children went away receiving his share of the Royal gifts Every heart in the Durbar room was filled with joy to see their beloved Maha Rajah with such pretty looking children The eldest Princess and the Heir Apparent seemed as if they already knew their rank in this world and behaved themselves with great dignity Every one, I could hear, was saying "Our Maharaja is a very fortunate prince and we pray the Almighty God to bless him and his family with long life and good health" The Durbar was over by about 10 30 From the hour of twelve people began to go into the Fort to witness the procession and to have a sight of the Heir Apparent to the throne The triumphal arch put up by the Municipality was very good It had suitable inscriptions in English, Canarese, Hindoostanee and Tamil The Deputy Commissioner, Vice President, and the members of the Municipality were waiting under the arch The whole Fort by about 4 P M, was one heap of people The principal streets through which the procession passed was filled by spectators Every window garret, house-top, pial and all the available space on the road side was full of people

At 3 o'clock the sky was heavily over cast, and there was a sharp shower of rain For a short time it appeared very doubtful if the weather would at all permit the procession to take place Even the elements seemed determined to favor Royalty, for, before

4 30 the sky was quite bright The prince and the two princesses left the Palace in a state palanquin at 5 30 Messrs Nanjunda Raj Urs and Linga Raj Urs were on either side of the Palanquin The order of the procession was as follows —Elephants with howdas, the Mysore Cavalry, the Infantry, both of the Government and the Royal Household, the Body guard, the Kinnigello, the Band, then the Ursus, behind, the principal Native gentlemen and then the Palanquin came slowly. The Heir Apparent was presented with a bouquet and garland by the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the Municipality The prince received the bouquet The principal people residing in the streets had "Attes," flowers, fruits &c, in front of their houses, and presented them to H H Prince Krishna Raja Wadiyar Justice Ramachendra Iyer and Mr Vijayendra Row among the officers were with the procession till it returned to the Palace, the others slowly disappearing at various stages The Prince and Princesses were taken into the undermentioned temples in their respective order and after receiving the usual "Prasadas" returned to the Palace a little after 8 p m —Thrinayeswara temple, Varahaswamy temple, Krishnaswamy temple and Nanjunswamy temple The Dewan was present in the first named temple, and when the procession again left that he went away

To avoid any accidents, the display of fireworks took place after the Royal children got into the Palace H H and Mr and Lady Rama Deva, Dr and Mrs Benson, Major and Misses Morton were standing on the balcony (where the throne is kept) seeing the procession The European ladies and gentlemen came down near the Palace entrance called Anij Bagadu and saw the Royal children and seemed quite pleased at the dignified manner in which they were behaving, notwithstanding that the Prince and Princess had remained in the same position for very nearly two hours

The Town Hall had to be opened the same night at 8 45 by H H The Secretaries had issued a number of invitations and had made suitable arrangements at the entrance to and inside the new building to receive H H the Maha Raja What was the necessity for opening, the same day, the Hall which has yet one month's good work to be done but to be quite complete, I do not know The carpenters, bricklayers and other workmen worked day and night a week or ten days previously The Clock Tower and Mr Dee's Office were beautifully illuminated and these shed much light on the Town Hall The Maha Raja came at about quarter after nine and took his seat on the dais which was placed in the front of the stage facing the east, with the Dewan on his right and his Private Secry on the left Mr Javachar read a Sanscrit Sloka welcoming H H, and the Secretary Mr Seshaiyangar, afterwards read his Report The Dewan rose and, after stating that he had been commanded by the Maha Raja to read his speech went on reading the same He could scarcely be heard by even those who were seated very near the dais The speech will no doubt have ere this appeared in your daily contemporary and I do not therefore give even the substance of it Mr Ambly Ananya Pandit's name was prominently made mention of in the Report and as a matter of course his name had to be mentioned in his speech Let your readers compare the Pandit of to day with the Pandit a few years back, and they will doubtless be surprised to see the immense change which has taken place in him within a short period The Pandit is now the most prominent citizen at Mysore He is ubiquitous Without him nothing can go on Lucky Annu, your sudden luck is not without a parallel!

On the 28th morning H H opened the New Girls School building, behind the Jagan Mohan Palace, in the presence of a large number of Native and European gentlemen and European ladies The building which is a splendid one, was built at the expense of the Maharanee, and presented to the Girls School Committee The Dewan read a speech Rai Bahadur Krishna Row the President of the Girl School Committee, thanked H H in a very neat speech. The audience was then entertained for an hour or so by "readings," performance on Vina, &c &c, Every one went home quite pleased with what they had heard and seen in the Girls School, but it would have been much better if the programme had been a little curtailed

All classes of people were fed in different places on the 28th in honor of the first Birthday of H H Prince Krishna Raj Wadiyar Excepting the Brahmins, the other classes, Viz, Mahamedans, Sivachar, Kunchigars and other Sudra classes and Holeyars were fed under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioners

The marriages in the Dewan's family were celebrated yesterday morning with all possible pomp and grandeur Messrs Krishna Murti and Subba Row, (Deputy Commissioners) P N Parthasaraty, Hanujee Row, Shanmugavelu Pillay, Arcot Sreenivasa Char, Shama Row, Survey Probationer, and a host of others including several Amildars have come here to attend the wedding Madras celebrities have also come — Rai Bahadur Gopal Row, Ganapathi Iyer and others H H the Maharaja graced the wedding Pavilion with his royal presence, along with his relations All the Chief Ursus and native gentlemen were present H H band was in attendance A body of Sowars and a Company of Bare Sepoys lined on either side of the Road from the entrance to the Pavilion Messrs Vijayendra Row, A Narasim Iyengar, Ringasamy Iyengar and Madhava Row and the Pandit were directors of ceremonies

I hear that the Ursus were told that it was His Highness' wish that all should go to the marriage on the Dewan's house

I learn from a reliable source that, at the request of the Mysore Government, the British Resident has written letters to all Collectors in the Madras Presidency, requesting them to give every possible assistance to the Guru of the Sringeri Matt during his approaching tour, and that a body of Mysore Sowars and a company of Sepoys have been told to accompany the Guru The Sringeri Swamy is not the Royal Guru Purakala Matt Swami is the spiritual advisor of the Maharaja, and as such, perhaps, may be deserving of some consideration on the part of Government The Maharaja is a follower of Vishnu while the Sringeri Swamy is the head of the followers of Siva There are three other Gurus who have from time immemorial enjoyed equal privileges in this Province These are Vaishnavites, while so, why Sringeri Swamy alone should be shown this consideration is not known The history of the case of Deva Parthiva Raja Bahadur is too well known to be recapitulated here About a fortnight ago the birth day of the eldest Princess was celebrated As usual there was a procession in the Port Deva Parthiva Raja Bahadur had his house decorated and illuminated in honor of the auspicious occasion and when the procession came near his house, I hear, the gentleman came down into the street with the usual presents of flowers, &c, and wanted to present them to the royal young lady The gentleman who were about the Princess prevented this simple request being complied with, and the gentleman had consequently to go back greatly mortified at this insult The gentleman appears to have sent word to the Maha Raja communicating the news to him What answer he got I cannot gather from my informant

On the Heir Apparent's birthday Dewa Parthiva Raja Bahadur appears to have been told to have the scaffolding, put up near the house, removed and to illuminate and decorate the house He sent word in reply that he would only be too glad to do all that lay in his power, provided the insult done to him on the last occasion was not repeated He does not appear to have received any reply to this Beyond the "*Dhavana*" and "*Balaj Khamba*" there were no decorations done to the house. I think however there were ladies having "*Arates*" in their hands In the evening all the honors were withdrawn, that is to say, the Sepoy Guard "*Nawabth*,"— &c, &c I can never believe that Deva Parthivaraja Bahadur would have intentionally disobeyed any orders issued to him It is to be hoped that the Maharaja, who is noted for his goodness, will be pleased to institute a thorough inquiry into the matter himself, and pass such orders as he may think proper H H should not leave this matter in the hands of either the Dewan or the Assistant Commissioner in waiting

Mysore, 2nd July 1885 —The weather just now is anything but agreeable Very high winds blow from the west Rain we have had very little though sometimes it drizzles for a short time and then the sky is again bright

There have been a few cases of cholera in the city since the 20th The rate of mortality however is not great, 2 or 3 cases were reported yesterday and the day before

The grand festivities in the Dewan's house came rather to an abrupt end by the pitiable death of a lady from Palghat (a relation of Mr Seshadri Iyer I hear) on the morning of Monday from cholera Some say the deceased died of heart disease But the cause what it may, it is enough to damp one's spirit About 100 guests from Palghat were sent off by train on Monday morning

On the 3rd day of the marriage His Highness again honored the Dewan with a visit to his house to see "Nagar" I heard that the Maharaja had graciously accepted the Dewan's invitation for dinner that night His Highness accompanied by his brother Prince Subramany Raj Urs drove up to the Dewan's residence at 8 30, and was received by the Dewan, his Secretary, and other officers present His Highness took his seat, in the splendid pavilion, which was erected to the South of the bungalow, on a chair, while his brother sat to his right on the purple cloth on which the chair had been placed The native gentlemen sat behind and to the left of His Highness The Tanjore celebrate musicians were in attendance Parameswara Bhagavatar and Iyer of 70 or 80 years, his son a clever hand on Fiddle, and Maha Vadan, each of these entertained the Maharaja for half an hour or so Mr Narasimhayengar the Assistant in waiting, told those that the Maharaja was immensely pleased with their performance

Rai Bahadur Gopal Row, of Madras was seated without his "*Kammar band*" Whether this has any meaning, of course, we cannot say The Maharaja left the place at half past six to finish his prayers and to return for dinner at 8 After Dinner there was dancing on the upstair Hall The Maharaja as usual took his seat on a chair at the western side while the others were seated on both sides Rai Bahadur Gopal Row was seated close to His Highness's chair, Mr. Vijayendra Row was standing behind the chair The Maharaja's brother, brother in law, Messrs Nanjunda Raje Urs and Langappajee Urs had the honor of dining with His Highness Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadiyar left the Dewan's house at 11 30

A very grand procession was arranged on the night of last Sunday, in connection with the marriages Two elephants with howdas, and a Palankeen along with other Palace, honors were placed at the disposal of Mr Seshadri Iyer The procession was to pass through the Fort in front of the Palace go round by the Southern gate and return to the Dewan's house by the Sinthe Pette Road The married couples were to go into the Palace to see the Royal ladies The procession, indeed an imposing and a grand one, passed in the Dodda Pette and reached the Clock Tower, when, owing to a sharp shower of rain, the procession had to retrace homewards to the very great disappointment of all concerned It did go back accordingly, although only 5 minutes afterwards the sky was as clear as it could be Every one says that no marriage had been so grandly celebrated The late Mr Runga Charlu celebrated his daughter's marriage here, but it was nothing when compared with those which were almost Royal I hear another marriage took place last night in the Dewan's house rather privately. His Private Secretary and brother in law was married last night, at 8 o'clock, his first wife having died about a year ago

The version I have given above regarding Deva Parthiva Raja Bahadur is incorrect. The true facts appear to be these On the birthday of His Highness Princess Jaya Lakshmammanee he was not prevented from presenting the garland of flower, but was found fault with by Mr Narasimhaengar, for having caressed the Princess by touching her chin This seems to have been the cause of the misunderstanding. I hear Deva Parthiva Raja Bahadur has submitted a memorial to the British Resident on the subject

Mr Vijayendra Row having gone to his native place on 21 day's leave, Mr Madhava Row acts for him, while Mr Tirumala Char is put in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division Their Highness the Maharaja, Maha Ranees and the infant Prince and Princess together with their close relations have gone up the Chamundi Hill, to perform the Namakarna ceremony to the Heir Apparent, in accordance with the ancient custom of the Royal Household This is the first occasion of the Maharaja paying a visit to the Family Deity of his Royal Dynasty

Bara Row a son of Rai Bahadur Gopal Row has been here for some time past He puts up with the Dewan Rumor has it that his sojourn here is for the purpose of getting into a nice appointment There seems to be every truth and probability in the rumour How many wish that they were also born Madrasees!

We were not at all surprised to learn from your leader in the last issue about Mr. Annajee Row's high handedness He is known here as the "*adders and posterior Munsiff*" This title he won while Munsiff at Hunsur

I hear that there will be an additional Munsiff's Court established here, and that Mr Knight and Mr Subba Rayar will both be here The policy of the Government in first abolishing a Court and then establishing one will only create a lot of confusion and annoyance to the parties

The Maharaja is expected to leave this for Bangalore on the 17th instant. His stay there will, I hear, be a very short one—probably not more than 3 weeks

General Summary.

MADRAS.

FOUR AT A BIRTH —The Civil Apothecary at Bellary informs us that on the 19th instant, Gh use Bee, a Mahomedan woman aged twenty, of Badvel, gave birth to four still born children —*Mail*

RETRENCHMENT —The Government of India, says the *Madras Mail* has cut down the discount allowed to vendors of stamps from 6 pies to 3 pies in the rupee, or from about 3 to 1½ per cent

THE FIFTY FIVE YEARS' ORDER —The Government has ruled that in future all cases, in which it is proposed either to retain or dispense with the services of a Government servant on his reaching the age of fifty five years, shall be laid before it —*Ibid*

PUBLIC SERVANTS AS LANDOWNERS —The local Government has circulated to the heads of departments, for their information and guidance a summary of the rules framed by the Government of India regulating the connection of public servants with landowning and commercial speculation in India.—*Ibid*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE S I RAILWAY —A Trichinopoly correspondent writes —"On Sunday the 28th instant, as a 33 mail train was leaving Elamanur station on Erode branch of the South Indian Railway, Gurai Pillufan, in attempting to get on the train, slipped and fell between the platform and train, and was killed on the spot —*Ibid*

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP —Mr Justice Cunningham's name has been mentioned in connection with the Madras Chief Justiceship, though it is known that Mr Justice Wilson was recommended by Mr Grant Duff It is thought in official circles that Mr Wilson will stand first in waiting for the Chief Justiceship future,

of Bengal, and that Mr Cunningham will again go to Madras The Secretary of State's decision will reach India by an early mail —*Indian Daily News*

HYDERABAD

THE NIZAM'S RETURN TO HYDERABAD —Hyderabad, June 30 —This morning shortly after half past nine, H H the Nizam, the Prime Minister, and several nobles and officials arrived here by special train having left Ooty on Sunday under M Parnivel's supervision The station was tastefully decorated with flags, &c, by the railway company The Resident and his staff, the nobles, and the heads of departments, were assembled on the platform to receive His Highness As the train steamed in the battery on the Red hills fired a salute of 21 guns The native mounted volunteers under the command of Captain Ahmed, were drawn up before the station, and they escorted His Highness when he drove down to the city The volunteers, numbering a little over sixty were very well mounted, and their accoutrements and general bearing were very favourably commented upon The regular and irregular troops lined the roads from the station to the city All the arrangements made were perfect, and for this great praise is due to the railway authorities and the police —*Bombay Gazette*

BENGAL

REDUCTION —We understand that Government contemplate a considerable reduction in the staffs of printing offices throughout the three Presidencies —*Statesman*

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE KRISTO DASS PAL —We hear that the portrait of the late Rai Kristo Dass Pal, Bahadoor, C I E, painted by a native artist—an ex student of the school of Industrial Art—at the cost of the Municipality, is nearly finished, and will shortly be placed in the Town Hall

NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGES —With the change of train service on the South Indian Railway, an extra class of carriages has been introduced The former second class carriages on this line were not much better than the third class, as there was no latrine Now, however, a improvement has been made New carriages have been built for the second class, which are provided with rough canvas cushioned seats and have necessary accomodation The former second class carriages have been converted into what is called the "intermediate class"—

AN AFFRAY —Sankhoola, in the vicinity of Serampore, was the scene of a serious affray between the armed retainers of Baboo Nunda Lal Oossain of Serampore and the Raja of Shorafooli Several persons were severely injured and are now lying in a precarious state in the Serampore Hospital The quarrel arose thus —For upwards of a century there is a market known as the Bhadybati hat, which is a debattur property, has been in the possession of the Raja of Shorafooli The hat yields a monthly income of Rs 1 000 or more a part of which is devoted to the maintenance of a local goddess, Kali, and the remainder goes into the pockets of the Raja Baboo Nunda Lall Oossain of Serampore, purchased a piece of land adjoining the hat, and was trying to set up a rival hat by drawing away the vendors of the Boiddya bati-hat The Raja of Shorafooli tried to prevent this, and the result was a serious affray between the rival zemindars The case is under investigation by the Sub divisional officer of Serampore —*Statesman*

A DISTINGUISHED SANSKRIT SCHOLAR —We deeply regret to announce the death of Pundit Taranath Tarkavachaspati, the distinguished Sanskrit scholar of Calcutta, which melancholy event took place at Benares on Saturday last This year is getting remarkable for the deaths of some of the most eminent men in Bengal Pandit Taranath Tarkavachaspati was lately living in retirement in Benares and died at the ripe old age of eighty He was born at Culna from which place he was brought to Calcutta, and educated at the Sanskrit College, chiefly through the instrumentality, as we understand, of the late Baba Ram Comul Sen, the late Secretary to the College who took a special interest in young Taranath and who predicted his greatness in after-life After receiving his education in the Sanskrit College in Calcutta Taranath went to Benares and there completed his education under the supervision of a Paramhansa He was of a speculative turn of mind and took to trade at the outset of this career But he suffered heavy losses in his trading pursuits He afterwards became a Professor in the Sanskrit College, and made a fortune by the publication of various valuable works in Sanskrit of which the most notable one was Vachaspatya, a comprehensive Sanskrit dictionary, completed in 22 or 25 volumes This work will be the lasting monument of his Sanskrit learning and industry It is the principal work by which his name will be recognised by posterity He founded the largest tole in Calcutta, known as the Free Sanskrit College —*Indian Mirror*

Extracts

THE COPYRIGHT BILL

The *Indu Prakash* —We trust that the enterprising journals for whose protection the Bill is intended will have the magnanimity to suggest that it may be modified so as to exempt the vernacular papers at least from its restrictions that its scope may be limited to the bare necessities of the case, instead of being extended to one and all papers without distinction We ask for this exemption because it is much needed in India where the Vernacular Press is the only source from which the masses mostly get correct information about Government and politics Restrict the sources of this source, and you not only restrict its usefulness, but open the door to wild and exaggerated reports and bazar gup which it is the duty of every loyal citizen, and also the Government, to prevent from being circulated We hope the Bill will be modified in favour of the vernacular papers before it passes into law, in view of these circumstances which are serious enough to deserve attentive consideration

THE NATIVE PRESS

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

The *Indian Mirror* —That the India Office has been a great source of obstruction to the progress of the Indian people does not admit of the slightest doubt Not a few of the liberal measures of our late Viceroy, Lord Ripon, were defeated through the obstructive policy of the India office Lord Kimberley, though not an Anglo Indian, has been to all intents or purposes a through Anglo Indian in his dealings with Indian affairs We are not at all sorry to lose him His retirement is a matter rather of congratulation than of regret Though a Liberal, he has been very narrow minded and illiberal in his policy The presiding genius of the India office will now be Lord Randolph Churchill, a nobleman who has this advantage that four or five months ago he visited India, and had the opportunity of mixing with educated native gentlemen of Bombay Calcutta, the N W P and Oudh, and of knowing their views, their grievances and their wants Our educated countrymen of Bombay took special care to inform Lord Randolph Churchill of the wants of our country and especially of the defects in the constitution of the very Council over which Lord Randolph is now to preside Though Lord Randolph did not give much expression to his own views on the various subjects mooted before him by our friends of Bombay, yet he showed as if he left some sympathy with the feelings and wishes of our leading men That to a certain extent is very hopeful indeed By coming to India he had at least the opportunity of knowing *the views of the Indian* people on some important questions affecting their interests

LORD DULFERIN AND THE NATIVE PRESS

The *Indian Mirror* —Lord Dufferin has mixed too largely both in the social as well as in the political world in positions of responsibility and importance, not to be very careful in weighing the significances of every step he takes in the exalted office he now fills with so much satisfaction to his Sovereign and with *so much credit to himself with so much advantage* to the people of the country, committed to his rule Notwithstanding the strong sinister influences by which his Excellency is unhappily surrounded, it undoubtedly speaks very much for the firmness and independence of his character, that the course of his administration hitherto has not brought him into any serious conflict with native public opinion in India It would be hardly fair to the Viceroy, coming for the first time to this new and strange country as the supreme head of its Government, if we did not make every allowance for the exceptional difficulties of a position which only a very few of the long succession of Governors General have been able to maintain with dignity and success It is in the language not of flattery and truth that we have considered Lord Dufferin as giving promise to take prominent rank among the ablest and most successful Governors General of India The quality which His Excellency shows so markedly is an intelligent desire for the fullest information on the many important questions which must come up for solution at his hands It is not with him as with some other Viceroys who either held an exaggerated opinion of their own knowledge or contented themselves with depending entirely on those tainted sources of information which were most readily within their reach As is the case with really conscientious men Lord Dufferin is evidently determined to hear both sides of every question, and he knows but too well that however honestly they may strive to be independent official views are necessarily apt to take a strong colour from official prejudices

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

The *Madras Mail* —In a certain issue we gave an account of railway construction in India based upon the administration report for 1884 85 We now propose to place before our readers some particulars of the finance and results of Indian lines as gathered from the same report The accounts are made up for the calendar year 1884, figures being given in some cases in sterling and in others in rupees For the sake of simplicity all sums will be expressed in sterling it being understood that in some instances they represent conventional sterling only, the rupee being taken at par

The total outlay on Indian railways up to 31st December 1884, was 157 millions, of *which 110 millions have been spent by the old* guaranteed lines The total length open at the end of the year was 11 527 miles of which 6,294 miles were originally guaranteed lines The figures for the East Indian, which is still worked by the original company with a smaller interest in the profits, are now shown separately, and those for the Eastern Bengal, now worked by the Government, are included under Imperial State Railways These being the two best paying lines in India, their withdrawal from the category of guaranteed railways vitiates any comparison between the latter as now given, and State Railways The open lines are now classified as follows —East Indian, 1,016 miles, guaranteed lines 4 551 miles, assisted Companies 511 miles, Imperial State, 2 959 miles, Provincial State, 1, 328 miles, and Native State 638 miles The lengths on the different gauges are as follows 5½ft gauge, 7,168 miles metre (3ft 3⅜ inch) gauge, 3 874 miles 4ft gauge 27 miles, 2½ft gauge 96 miles, and 2ft gauge 62 miles The total outlay, excluding steam boat service and suspense accounts was 156 millions, giving an average of £13 040 per mile, the broad gauge having cost £16 6 0, and the metre gauge £6 620 per mile The average cost of the old guaranteed broad gauge lines was £18 810 per mile and of other lines on the same gauge about £12,000 per mile In other words, the old broad gauge lines cost 50 per cent more than the new ones the latter have of course profited by the experience gained by the guaranteed companies, and Lughs' materials are now much cheaper than in former days In making a comparison, consideration ought to be given to the fact that the new lines are not yet fully developed, and that as the capital account will continue to grow, the cost of these will be considerably increased by the time they arrive at the age of the older lines The East Indian Railway cost £22,650 per mile, but it is to be remembered that about one third of its length is laid with a double line, and that it was made during troublous times, no less than three mutinous long, representing £2,000 per mile, having been sunk during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855 and in the mutiny The Madras Railway has cost £13 000 per mile and the South Indian £6,620 the latter figure being the same as the average for metre gauge lines

A statement giving the net earnings during the last five years, shows that the East Indian heads the list with an average of 8¾ per cent, on the capital expended During last year there was a large diminution owing chiefly to a falling off in the wheat trade but it then earned nearly 8 per cent The Eastern Bengal comes next with an average of 8¼ per cent but the earnings for last year were only 5¾ per cent while in 1882 they reached 10½ per cent The Bombay Baroda, and Central India averaged 6¼ per cent, and last year earned nearly 8 per cent The Great Indian Peninsula earned an average 6¼ per cent The Madras Railway comes last among the guaranteed lines, but the net profits have risen steadily from 1¼ per cent in 1880, to 2¾ per cent, in 1884 The average for the South Indian was 3 per cent the figure for last year being 3½ per cent Among State Railways, the Rajputana-Malwa line earned an average of 5¾ per cent the profits for last year being at the rate of 6¼ per cent The gross earnings of all railways during 1884 amounted to nearly 16 millions, and the working expenses were a little over 8 millions, the net earnings being £7,910,000, as compared with £8,420,000 in 1883 The net earnings are equivalent to a dividend of 5 09 per cent as compared with 5 68 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in the net receipts and percentage earned, is mainly due to the stagnation in export trade, particularly in that of wheat, which has been a marked feature of 1884 but at the same time the increase in open mileage of 1 080 miles, on which the traffic has not had time to develope must have had considerable effect in lowering the total dividend An examination of the figures for all lines shows that a general development of traffic is taking place, and although the financial results of the past year are not as good as were expected, the depression may be considered temporary only The approximate earnings from 1st January to 4th April 1885, exceed those of the corresponding period of 1884, by £272,000

The net revenue of the East Indian amounted to £ 790, 00 the surplus profits after payment of annuity and interest charges being £550 000, of which four fifths, or £1,600 000 accrued to Government The guaranteed lines (excluding the East Indian and Eastern Bengal) returned a net revenue of £3 207,000 being at the rate of 4 60 per cent Including those lines the net earnings would amount to 5 7 per cent The State lines earned a net return of 3 80 per cent and excluding the Punjab Northern and Sind Pishin Frontier Railways 4 40 per cent The dividend paid by a line depends in great measure on its capital cost, and in this respect the State lines have an advantage over the more expensive guaranteed lines, but on the other *hand the latter occupy the main arteries* of traffic and have had time to develope those of the State lines which are made for political or strategical purposes should rightly be excluded in drawing a comparison The total direct cost to the State on account of Railways has been about 20½ millions, of which 22 millions are attributable to guaranteed lines The latter amount does not include expenditure on land and so forth The first year in which a profit accrued to Government was 1877 78 and during the last four years the profit has averaged £820,000 per annum so that railways may now be said to be a steady source of income to the state A great deal of this prosperity is due to the East Indian, which has returned to Government upwards of a million sterling during each of the last six years Passenger traffic is developing under the lower fares generally introduced, the total number carried in 1884 being 74 millions as compared with 69 millions in the preceding year The lower class passengers constituted 97½ per cent of the total

The goods traffic shows a slight decrease, the quantity of general merchandise carried being 10¾ millions of tons, as compared with 11 millions in 1883 The whole of the difference is accounted for by wheat traffic which fell during the first half of the year from 750,000 tons to 430,000 tons on four of the principal lines The exports of wheat and rice show considerable decreases The working expenses absorbed 50 per cent of the earnings, as compared with 48 1 in the preceding year, the lowest percentage being 37 62 on the east Indian It is one of the most *profitably worked lines in the world*, having cheap coal, a large traffic and easy gradients The cost of coal averaged less than Rs 2 per ton, whereas on the Punjab Northern it was as much as Rs 23½ per ton More coal fields are now being developed, and brought into connection with the railway system Lines are under construction to the Raw and Sinaran fields, and the Rampur field will be opened up by the Nagpur Bengal Railway Explorations are being made in the Punjab, where a local supply of good coal would have most important results Petroleum has been found in large quantities in Baluchistan, and it is proposed to adapt some of the engines of the Sind Pishin line for experiments with the oil as fuel thus emulating the Russians on the shores of the Caspian Sea

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885. No. 28.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem		"	0 8 0
Single copy		"	0 3 0
Back numbers		"	0 4 0
Local Subscription		"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can tell either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line		0	2 0
For the second and third Editions, per insertion		0	1 0
For advertisements to be continued, per line		0	2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Persons who desire to have the number of times which their advertisements must appear, in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter receiving a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission Business entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RANGANGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wines &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and patrons of many eminent men on the back of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our customers to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectmur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight
Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACHAR,
Author of Bhavana Malini &
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with remittance to Messrs Suryanarain and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR,
Mursali, Yadahally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 1 ans

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury. Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO COLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to loose its sweet flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 1 Light ... Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 2 Do do 1 Re do

MOHINDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9, Shibtola Branch Lane Calcutta,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRH,
13th January 1885

MESSRS
MOHINDRO LALL MULLICK & CO

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobasito Colapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last your Foolal oil gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGAL SING DEO,
Bahadur,
Maharaja of Patna Feudatory State
Via Sambalpuram C P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Mr W I Marriott, Q C, M P, has been appointed Judge Advocate General

The heavy Cavalry as well as the Guards Cavalry are returning to London

Tenders for the Ceylon Loan of £100,000 amounted to £393,000, tenders at 103¼ receive 95¼ per cent, and above in full

Madrid 4th July—The deaths from cholera this week have been 4 240 out of 8,900 cases

Paris, 6th July—Advices have been received that the garrison of Hue, which is composed of Annamites, has attacked the force under General DeCurcy and have been repulsed no details are to hand

Saigon 6th July—Particulars of the outbreak at Hue show that the French advance upon the capital were attacked by a force of 9,000 Annamites, and the engagement which followed resulted in the defeat of the latter with the loss of 1,200 men, the French loss being 60 General deCurcy has summoned reinforcements to his aid

London, 6th July, 10 25 p m—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Salisbury made his promised statement respecting the foreign policy of the Government His Lordship said that negotiations with Russia, respecting the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, will be continued from where they were left off by their predecessors, keeping the promise in view to the Amear to retain Zulfikar to Afghanistan, and he hoped that a peaceful settlement of the question will be arrived at But whatever was settled, it will still be the duty of Government to prepare promptly and vigorously, not only to defend our Indian frontier, but to stretch beyond it in order to prevent the tide of war touching it

The settlement of Egypt, his Lordship said, will require time With regard to Ireland, he said that Lord Carnarvon would firmly administer the ordinary law

London, 7th July—Sir Henry James Maine has been appointed permanent Under Secretary of the Home Department in place of Sir A Liddell, resigned

Colonel Ridgeway has been appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India

London 8th July—In a speech made by Lord Randolph Churchill yesterday, he said that he saw no reason to anticipate other than a peaceful termination of the pending Afghan frontier disputes.

London, 8th July—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a statement in the House of Commons last night concerning the winding up programme of the Parliamentary business in which is included the First Irish Land Bill Mr Gladstone assented to the same

The Session is expected to close at an early date

Tenders for the new Indian Loan amounting to £8 7 0 000, tenders at £85 6s 6d receive 32 per cent

The House of Commons has read a third time the Irish Land bill for ten millions.

London, 9th July—In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget He proposed to extend the suspension of the sinking fund to the new sinking fund, which amounted last year to £608,000 He also proposed to issue four millions of Treasury bills

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

The mind of the Government of India, we observe, from the columns of some of our contemporaries, has been for some time agitated by the question of imprisonment for debt in India—its expediency, necessity or utility The question, it would seem, is not a new one, but has been under the consideration of the Government of India about a year or two before 1877, when the elaborate and voluminous Code of Civil Procedure was passed. In that year, it was expected that the system of imprisonment for debt would be abolished, and the fact set forth in the Code, but the public were disappointed, and, instead of the expected abolition of the system, provisions were introduced, under Chapter XX of the Code, by which a person arrested for debt may, at his option, ask the court to declare him an insolvent undertaking to carry out the proper steps for that purpose, and the court is bound to grant the petition Five years after, the Code of Civil Procedure was again amended, and it was then expected that the new enactment would contain a section or sections abolishing imprisonment for debt, but Act X of 1882 was passed with the law in this respect unaltered In the meanwhile, in the years 1883 and 1884, the Government of India had applied to the Secretary of State for India to get up as much information as was available in other countries of the world, and the Secretary of State for India applied to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London, and this latter functionary appears to have set in motion almost all his subordinate officers, members of British legations and embassies in various parts of the world The result of those references was, that information was ransacked for and forwarded from twenty five different countries in Europe, forty-five states from the United States of America, from Canada, from Morocco, Tunis, and Egypt, from Siberia, from Monte Video, Venezuela, and Brazil, from Bogota, San Domingo, Mexico, and Peru All this vast fund of information seems to have arrived, from time to time, in the shape of "reports" to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who passed them on to the Secretary of State for India who, in his turn, forwarded them all on to the Government of India, and here all the reports were boiled down into the form of precis and then, published as a Resolution of the Government, which resolution itself is a tremendous affair, being comprised of twenty two pages of printed foolscap It really may have been very interesting information to the Legislative and Home Departments of the Government of India, but it is not of the slightest consequence to the public at large, and, what is more important, it does not help the question of imprisonment for debt whatever by placing it in any clearer light than it was before, and the two or three years occupied in collecting it together have been needlessly wasted, in postponing a measure which ought to have been introduced into India seven or eight years ago In almost all the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America of which the list given above is composed, imprisonment for debt has been abolished, as a general rule, the only exceptions being that it has been retained in many of the countries named only to meet cases of fraud, dishonesty, reckless speculation, and deliberate disposal of property and effects, in order to cheat creditors of their just dues, and for the unfortunate but honest debtor, the Governments of some of these countries and states, have provided an adequate law and procedure in bankruptcy and insolvent

cy The most curious part of the matter is, that imprisonment for debt, as a rule, has been abolished in Great Britain and Ireland, *during some years past, and yet* what has been done in the mother country, and has been sanctioned for other British colonies in the world, the British Government hesitates to confer on a great and populous colony and dependency like India! We are sure that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would be hailed with much satisfaction in India, and not the least public advantage to be derived from it would be a material curtailment of that reckless practice of seeking and obtaining extensive credit for which India is so notorious. If a tradesman or money lender knows that he cannot put his debtor to the shame of an open and public arrest of his person and that he cannot get at the goods and effects of the debtor, without incurring the risk of bringing in all other creditors to share in the execution, through the insolvent act or the insolvent sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, we may be quite sure that the credit system will be greatly curtailed, with benefit both to those who are sellers and those who are purchasers while the reckless practice of borrowing money from the sowcars at exorbitant rates of interest is certain to receive a very well defined and effective death blow These considerations and others have been placed before the public over and over again, and the Government of India are aware of them as well as any body else, and yet they *will* go ransacking half the *world for information on so well considered* a subject Imprisonment for debt we maintain, may be well abolished at once It will require but a short and concise enactment, chiefly detailing in what cases it may be retained as part of the substantive law We may add, in conclusion that, the purely Native Governments and states of India will be only too glad to adopt the action of the British Government in this matter, and are only waiting to do so

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The keen competition shown, the other day, for the appointment of Chief Clerk and Manager of the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station of *Bangalore, proves, beyond doubt,* that not only is the struggle for life a very hard and stern one in these days, but that the desirable official appointments, not only in circumscribed limits of the C and M Station of Bangalore, but even in the Pro*vince generally, are few and far between,* and when they fall vacant, are sharply competed for There were three candidates for the place, all of whom, it seems to us, were equally qualified for the post, by their intelligence, education, and official experience, the difference amongst them all being in the length of their official services Mr. Mahaswami Pillay, the Nazir of the Civil Court of the Station, has had some fourteen years' service, Mr. Varadanah, the Chief Clerk and Interpreter of the District Court, seventeen years' service, and Mr Ramchandra Rao, Manager of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, nineteen years' service, so that if really length of service showed decide official promotion, as Mr Girdlestone, the British Resident (to whom the matter was referred) seems eventually to have decided, the third mentioned candidate in the above list should have got the post But Mr Girdlestone's decision (which we reprint elsewhere, in our paper, this morning) setting aside length of service in the case of Mr Ramchandra Rao, has allowed, in consideration of his qualifications, to count to some extent at least, in deciding that Mr Varadannah should have the place of Chief Clerk of the Civil Court There should, be an end to all controversy since the coveted appointment has been satisfactorily made by the representative of the Government of India.

In disposing of the matter, Mr Girdlestone says, in paragraph 6 of his order, that "in accepting the Rule of practice above quoted (Rule 26 of the 15th December 1879) in the present instance, the officiating Resident is not to be understood as holding that it or other rules of the kind are binding under all *circumstances The change* in the administration caused by the rendition may make it necessary in future to act in modification of rules passed under very different conditions" We venture to submit, in the first place, that so long as *there are rules in existence for the guidance* of official service, so long as they remain unabrogated, they *are* binding in the disposing of official appointments If the rules of practice on the subject made before the rendition of the Mysore Province cannot be made applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in the disposal of official appointments under the British Resident, then those rules should be abolished forthwith, and new rules framed and promulgated No arbitrary modifications of existing rules can be justified under any circumstances We have *no doubt* that, under Mr Girdlestone's impartial administration of the British portion of the Province, we shall soon have such rules coming into force In conclusion we are glad to see that the British Resident, by taking the press and the public into his confidence, by the immediate publication of his order has set a very statesmanlike and commendable example

Occasional Notes.

The Standard says there is reason to believe that the Marquiss of Ripon will shortly receive a dukedom

News has reached Kandahar of the near approach of reinforcements from Kabul to supply the place of the troops sent to Herat

The honorary degree of D C L of the Oxford University has been conferred upon Mr Whitley Stokes C S I, C I E, late law member of the Viceroy's Council

The Queen has approved of the appointment of General Lord Wolseley to be one of the Knights of the Order of St Patrick, in the room of the late Lord O'Hagan

Further news from the Herat Province shows that a portion of the Russian troops has been withdrawn northwards from Kushk, owing to the recent serious increase of sickness

At a meeting of the Suburban Ratepayers Association, it has been unanimously resolved that a protest be sent up to the Bengal Government against the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town of Calcutta under one Municipality

The smallness of the rainfall this season is beginning of be felt in many districts of the Bombay Presidency Agricultural operations are generally retarded, and in one or two instances scarcity of fodder and drinking water is already being experienced

A *native* correspondent telegraphs from Jummoo that his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, owing to his recent recovery, has set 100 prisoners free both at Jummoo and Srinagar, and has given away, as gifts elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, cows, and money

A telegram from Meshed, dated 1st instant, states that there has been great *mortality amongst the Russians at Panjdeh* Dwaz Khan, the Russo Turkoman Governor of that place, is dead There is a popular rumour that the Russians will advance to Herat in the autumn

A terrible accident occurred on the 8th ultimo, at the Palais de Justice of Thiers, in the department of Puy de Dome, France Upon the large stone staircase leading to the second floor were standing an immense number of persons desirous of obtaining entrance to the court to hear a trial for manslaughter Suddenly the staircase gave way, and people fell with it Twenty four persons were killed, and one hundred and sixty four injured, fourteen seriously

The cultivators of the Punjab, unlike those of Bombay, seem to avail themselves to a large extent of the agricultural advances offered to them by Government In the Bombay Presidency somehow the system has yet failed to work satisfactorily The reason assigned for this in last year's Administration Report was that *the cultivators* were more or less in the hands of money-lenders, who were sure to press for payment if their clients attempted to escape from their hands by borrowing from Government

We learn from Pondicherry that the French Chamber of Deputies has voted a second half million of francs for the use of the local administration, to be applied for purposes connected with the late inundations *in making good certain losses and executing repairs* It is a great pity this vote of money has been delayed so long, as it is now too late to commence the reconstruction of the two large bridges on the trunk road between Pondicherry and Cuddalore which were totally destroyed by the floods last December

This is how the *Gazeret Mitra* addresses the millions of India on the question of the national defences —"You slumbering, meek patriots of India Can you fairly for one moment admit that the country is not risking the chance of being in a few years plunged into a tremendous anarchy and sum barbarism, unless every city, every province, every state, and every nation of India rise as one man, unite themselves, and force the Paramount Power to increase the *naval and military strength* of India at least three-fold than it now is?"

The scheme for sending a number of young men to England at the expense of the Junagurh State, in order to qualify them for one of the learned professions, is about to be put in operation The first to profit by the bounty of the State will be Mr Ghulam Mahomed Bawa Miah Manshi, a native of Junagurh, who will leave for England by this week's mail, and intends studying for the bar He will receive Rs 2,100 per annum from the Junagurh State for three years, and for an additional year if that should be necessary Two other of the Nawab's subjects, Nagar Brahmins, will go to England on the same conditions about three months hence

The golden sword which the Emperor of Russia presented to General Komaroff is *described* as being a very magnificent weapon Its shape is that of an old French sword, the blade is made of Damascene steel, the scabbard as well as the hilt is of gold, between the chased ornaments on both sides of the scabbard there are rows *of jewels, and at the upper end of the* sword there are four or six or seven large diamonds At the lower part of the scabbard are engraved the words, 'Por valour" also surrounded by precious stones Further ornaments in the shape of roses formed of jewels are set in *different places* The cost of the sword is estimated at £1500

The Russian Government is re fortifying Sebastopol without loss of time Enormous earthworks are in course of construction or repair for some distance along the shore looking seawards, and on all points commanding the approaches of the harbour They are being mounted with immensely powerful guns The batteries are numerous and powerful, and all the works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible under the direction of a large force of sappers and artillerymen, who, with the soldiers under them, never cease work, even on the strictest of Russian holidays The completion of the ironclads 'Tchesme' and 'Sinope' in course of construction in the dockyard of the Russian Company, is also being hastened on

Messrs Macmillan and Co will publish in two volumes, Sir James F Stephen's long expected book, "The story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey" The author's original intention was to give a full account from the legal point of view, of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, but the materials proved so voluminous and intricate that he determined to confine his attention in the first instance to one branch of the subject, which lies within a moderate compass This is the story of Nuncomar, and, as Sir Elijah Impey played a *prominent part in that* story, his character and career are fully handled, with the result that Lord Macaulay's severe strictures upon him in the essay on Warren Hastings are rejected as wholly unjust

Mr J M Maclean writing to the *Bombay Gazette* from London on the 19th ultimo, says —"The change of Government has been treated by men of business in this country with an *indifference which* must be peculiarly exasperating to Sir W Harcourt, Sir C Dilke and Mr Chamberlain, who have all made desperate efforts this week to persuade large audiences that *the 'illustrious' genius they are proud to* hail as their leader was never more popular than he is now, and that the English people are burning with anxiety to avenge his fall, and with alarm at the possible consequences of the accession to power of a Ministry of Jingoes Still, the funds remain steady, and even advance in price Public confidence therefore remains unshaken, and indeed the impression prevails that the new Government, instead of plunging the country into war, will give us a durable peace"

Local and Provincial.

The New Telegraph Office —The new and extensive telegraph office in the C and M Station of Bangalore has been completed and the whole establishment was removed into the premises last Sunday

His Highness the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and suite will arrive at Bangalore from Mysore, by special train, which will come into the station at half past five in the evening, tomorrow (Tuesday)

Station Municipality —There will a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, on Saturday next, the 18th instant, at 7 30 A M, at the Mayo Memorial *Hall, to take into consideration the introduction* of Madras Act I of 1884 into the station The Act enables the Board to appoint Vice Presidents

Civil Court, C and M Station —Col W Hill on Tuesday last, took over charge of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore from Major L P Maltby, who resumed his substantive appointment as District Magistrate and President of the Municipality from Colonel J M Smith, who goes back to the office of Paymaster of Military Pensions

"Punctuation"—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small work by an "ex teacher," entitled—"Punctuation with Rules and examples, explanations of English Grammar, Hints on paraphrasing, with examples" It is just the kind of work which will suit the native learners of the English language, and bought to be in every students hand We happen to know the author of the work very well, and can confidently recommend it as the product of an educated and experienced gentleman The book is priced only 4 annas and may be had of Messrs Singrayah and Co, Pettah, Bangalore, or of Messrs C *Foster and Co*, Vepery Madras

The British Resident —Mr Girdlestone the British Resident, and Mrs Girdlestone, on Wednesday, morning last, visited the London Mission School, Pettah The Rev J H Walton and the masters received the British Resident and party Mr. Walton read a brief report of the school from the beginning, and some of the classes were examined The Resident, on leaving requested that the boys might be given a *holiday for the day, which was granted.* On Friday morning last, Mr and Mrs Girdlestone visited the Bangalore Central College where they were received by the acting Principal Mr C M Loonard and his staff of masters, and shown over the whole institution Mr Girdlestone on leaving, asked that the college might be closed for Monday which request was complied with

Proceedings of the Officiating British *Resident*—Read —1 *Petitions from Mr.* T C Mahaswamy Pillay, dated July 2nd and 3rd, 1885, against the proposal by the Civil and Sessions Judge of Bangalore to appoint Mr G Varadanah to act as Chief Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, *on the ground that such appointment* is in contravention of the Judicial Commissioner's Rule of Practice No 26, dated December 15th, 1879, and that it favours "an Official who had no concern in the Department," and claiming the appointment for himself

2 Service Books of Mr T C Mahaswamy Pilly and Mr G Varadanah

3 Judicial Commissioner's Rule of Practice No 26, dated December 15th, 1879

4 Petition from Mr Rama Chendra Rao, dated July 7th, and covering letter from Mr F Howetson, District Superintendent of Police, dated July 8th 1885, requesting that Rama Chandra Rao may be appointed to act as Sheristadar of the Resident's Court, or that if his application for this post is too late, he may be appointed to act in the place of Mr Abdool Rahman, as Chief Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Judge's office

Order thereon—No 862 62 420, Bangalore, 9th July 1885

The Officiating Resident observes that Mr Mahaswamy Pillay entered the service on 8th July 1871 and that, after being employed in the subordinate capacities of Munshi, Reader, Gumasta, Clerk, and Record keeper, he was appointed to be Nazir in the Civil and Sessions Court of Bangalore on July 25th, 1882 The duties of Nazir are to look after the service and execution of processes, to be in charge of attached *property, and to conduct Court* sales None of these appointments involves in more than a passing way, a personal connection with, or a practical experience of, the conduct of judicial work in Court

2 The officiating Resident further observes that Mr Varadanah entered the service on March 1st, 1868, and that after passing through the subordinate grades of warrant and summons writer, Interpreter, Translator, Record Keeper and Naib Sheristadar in the Courts of Small Causes and Town Magistrate, Bangalore, he was appointed to be Head Clerk in the office of the District Magistrate of Bangalore on May 9th, 1881 Throughout his service he connection with Judicial work has been

considerable, and, for some time past, continuous

3 From a statement of his services filed by Mr Rama Chendra Rao it is understood that from October 1st, 1866, to January 23rd, 1876, he was employed in the Account Department, and that subsequently his duties have been exclusively in the Police

4 From the above it appears that Mr Varadanah, far from being "an official who had no concern in the Department," has been for more than 17 years connected more or less closely in a judicial capacity with the offices now subordinate to the Resident, whereas Mr Muthuswamy Pillay's service extends over only 11 years and has been unconnected with the conduct of judicial work in Court Mr Rama Chendra Rao's service, though extending over nearly 19 years involves no experience in Civil work

5 The officiating Resident is of opinion that in proposing Mr Varadanah for the officiating appointment in his Court, the Civil and Sessions Judge has shown due regard for the Rule of Practice No 26, dated Dec 15th 1879 An officer in the Ministerial establishment of a Court subordinate to the Resident and, therefore, within the meaning of the term "in the District,' has been found with qualification for the vacant appointment, by his antecedent employment and previous character he has been held to be deserving of promotion, and he has been preferred accordingly Under the above circumstances, Mr Girdlestone declines to interfere with the selection

6 In accepting the Rule of Practice above quoted in the present instance, the officiating Resident is not to be understood as holding that its or other rules of the kind are binding under all circumstances The change in the administration caused by the resignation may render it necessary in the future to act in modification of rules passed under very different conditions

7 The petition of Mr Mahaswamy Pillay contains statements which are not borne out by the papers before the officiating Resident but as these do not affect the main point of reference, it is not needful here to consider them at length It is also to be noticed that in addressing the officiating Resident direct, instead of through his official Superior, Mr Mahaswamy Pillay cried against the etiquette usual in such cases

8 The qualifications of Mr Rama Chendra Rao are not deemed by the officiating Resident such as would justify his appointment to a post requiring special experience of Civil as well as Criminal work

9 It is with regret that the officiating Resident has perceived in the petitions now under consideration, as also in others which have lately come under his notice the use by applicants for appointments of such terms as "claim" and "right" In the interests of the public service, due regard must always be had for the qualifications of those preferred to posts under Government

(Signed) A MACDONALD,
Asst to the Resident

News Letter

(From our Correspondent)

MADRAS JULY 1885 —The weather continues to be the same as in last week except perhaps, that the strong winds have abated.

We have had no news worth mentioning, Cholera is abating and fewer cases have been reported for the past few days

The Dewan has had another addition to his family lately He is blessed with a son four days ago

The District Judge returned from his short leave on Friday last, and resumed work the next day I hear that a somewhat heavy case has been filed before him by a rich shylock against the proprietors of the late Pallaly Iron Works Mr Meenakshya is, I am told, coming here in connection with this case

The Sessions work commences next Monday, but the idle time is not very heavy

Mr Naras mayengar is in mourning now for the death of his oldest brother Mr Shamayengar He attends the court, however, regularly

Amongst additional Munsiffs Court being established here, it is the opinion of gentlemen connected with the legal profession that it would be better to have if at all, a Sub Judge instead of an Additional Munsiff This apparently has an advantage and this is that he can not only relieve the Munsiff but afford great relief to the District Judge who, if the rumour be true, is much overworked A Sub Judge can have small cause jurisdiction up to the extent of Rs 1,000 and dispose of a good number of such cases in a much shorter time than it would take the Munsiff to dispose of the same regularly A number of appeals can also be transferred to this Court by the District Judge My lawyer friends tell me that this year the number of cases filed in the Munsiff's Court is a little more than half the number filed during the half year of 1884 While so, why there would be such a general complaint of long delays in this Court now is what people cannot understand During Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar's time such a complaint was never heard Perhaps the mistakes lies in the way of working Some people have the knack of getting them a good deal of work quietly while others create a deal of fuss and yet, do little I dare say Mr Subba Iayar also will soon learn this knack

A fine building is springing up close to the Jagan Mohan Palace This is being built by one Ganjoo Narasimhaya, a Koondhigar merchant of this city, on account of the Sanskrit School to which Institution it will be made over when completed the public spirit of this merchant is much to be applauded I hope his fellow merchants will follow the noble example set by this gentleman

I hear that a certain officer connected with the Police has ordered the guard in the Jagan Mohan Palace not to permit Dava Parthiva Raj Bahadur to get into it Every citizen when H H is not in the premises, has a right to have a look at the building, and why D P should not be allowed to spend a few minutes now and then without inconvenicing any one is best known to the officer concerned If this has been done (as it appears most probably the case), without His Highness sanction I am perfectly sure that our gracious Maha Raja will, when the matter comes to his knowledge, set matters right

There is nothing stirring in the official world

General Summary

MADRAS

MADRAS RAILWAY —The half yearly report of Directors of the Madras Railway Company shows a gross revenue of £117 664 against £1 19 881 an expenditure of £12,119, being 60 67 per cent of the earnings, against £1 2 581 and 60 02 per cent, and a net revenue of £121,215 as compared with £117,000 Including troops and police 2 91 271 passengers were carried in the half year, against 2,195,[illegible] the passenger mileage being 11 067 817 against 101 737 014 Goods and railway materials were carried to the extent of 192 809 tons, as against 1200 0 tons in the corresponding half of 1883 —*Mail*

NEW PEPLE INSTITUTIONS —The scheme for the opening of a Hospital for Caste Gosha Women in Madras is progressing favourably The question of opening a temporary Hospital has been suggested, and arrangements have been set on foot to rent a suitable building On the return of His Excellency the Governor to Madras, after visiting Simla, the foundation stone of the permanent Hospital will be laid It is believed that the Government will sanction a grant in aid to the institution The foundations of the Madras Town Hall are nearly completed and the work, under Mr Chisholm, is progressing If the public wish to see this progress continued it is time for subscribers to pay up their promised subscriptions, and for others to put down their names The work will be completed in twelve or fifteen months if funds are forthcoming —*Ibid*

SIR CHARLES TURNER C I E —Last Saturday we alluded to the treatment of Sir Charles Turner and Surgeon General Cornish by "an unappreciative Government" From last night's *Gazette* however, it seems that the Government did appreciate very highly, the valuable services' rendered by Sir Charles, but it piqued to hold the Order, dated 15th May, until reminded of its duty The following is the Order —'The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Sir Charles Turner's resignation of his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras from the 30th June, 1885 The Government desire to place on record their very high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Charles Turner on the Bench and of the assistance which he has ever been ready to give to the Governor in Council in all matters connected with the administration of justice Ordered that the above Proceedings be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*' Possibly we may yet find that a similar Order was passed in connection with Surgeon General Cornish's retirement.—*Ibid*

OUR ACTING HIGH COURT JUDGE —Dame rumour has it, in Triplicane, that the Hon ble Mr Justice Muthusawmy Iyer has applied for six months' leave and that the Government will appoint the Hon'ble T Rama Row to act for him The elevation of Mr T Rama Row to the High Court Bench will necessitate the Government to appoint some other native gentleman to the local legislature in the room of the Hon ble T Rama Row, who will vacate his seat on the 15th instant —*Standard*

BOMBAY

A COLLEGE FOR MAHOMEDAN BOYS —The Mahobut Madressa, a college for Mahomedan boys founded by the present Nawab of Jouagurh in memory of his father, and towards the building of which the Wazir Bowdin Bhai contributed 75,000 rupees, is now completed and will be opened on the 15th of the present month The principal, Mr Asraf Ali, M A, an honours man of Calcutta University, has arrived The scholars will be taught English, Persian, Arabic and Guzerati, and a boarding school will be attached, in which pupils will be kept at the expense of the State

THE COPYRIGHT BILL —Copies of the Copyright Bill have been forwarded by the local Government to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Advocate General the Solicitor to Government, the remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Registrar of the University, the Director of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, the publishers of the principal English and native papers, and to Messrs Thacker and Company, Limited, with a request that they will favour his Excellency the Governor in Council with their opinions on the Bill at the latest by the 25th proximo

HYDERABAD

A BONUS —His Highness the Nizam has generously come forward and placed Rs 500 in the hands of Mr Warden, the Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, to be distributed amongst the Traffic Staff who worked the 'specials' which conveyed H H from Hyderabad to Gulbarmund and back We learn that a similar bonus was allowed by His Highness when the Viceroy visited Hyderabad

Extracts

THE COPYRIGHT BILL

The *Englishman* —For the credit of the Indian Legislature it is to be hoped that the proposed Indian Copyright Bill—as far at least as it relates to press telegrams—will be allowed quietly to subside "It has been represented to the Government of India," we are told, "that telegraphic messages obtained at great expense from foreign countries either directly or through such agencies as that of Reuter, are copied with impunity by other newspapers and that this form of piracy materially discourages honest journalistic enterprise' Now the Government of India might have been frank in the matter, and stated by whom this was "represented, but in the absence of definite information on this point, we would caution the Government of India not to believe all that it hears Before putting before the public a foolish project of this kind, the Government would have done well to have sought the opinion of those immediately concerned No doubt it is very kind of the Government to look after our interests so keenly, but really we had no idea that 'honest journalism" was in such a bad way In all modesty we may state that the Englishman incurs a far larger expenditure for telegrams than any other newspaper in India, and the enterprise thus shown has made it a special mark for 'piracy,' as it is called in this draft Bill But we know that the so called piracy is a very harmless affair if it were stopped by the law to morrow, it would not make the difference of a rupee to any paper in the country What does infinitely more harm is the free circulation of printed copies of Reuter's telegrams at Simla and other seats of authority If Government would put a stop to this irregular practice —which it could do, at once and without any Bill—it would do an act of justice both to Reuter's Agency and to the press This is the weak spot in the present system, and while the practice is tolerated, Government puts itself in a painfully false position in bringing forward such a Bill as the present—a measure which is at once gratuitous and unworkable

LORD RIPON AT SCARBOROUGH

The *Madras Mail* —Speaking at a Liberal meeting at Scarborough on June 10, in reply to an address congratulating him on "the valuable services which he had rendered in high offices in State both at home and in our great dependency in the East," the Marquess of Ripon said he fully recognised—as well he might after the four years and a half which he had spent in the discharge of the heavy duties of the office that he held—the difficulties of the problem with which we had at this day to deal in India and which for many years to come must test the statesmanship of the rulers of India But he was convinced it could only be solved by an honest and broad recognition of the real circumstances which exist in that country at the present time by a firm adherence to those great principles of equal justice which were laid down more than half a century ago by the great English statesmen of that day for the guidance of the rulers of India and by the application of those principles in a wide and liberal spirit to the changed condition of the times in which we now live They were met that night at a very critical period The Government of Mr Gladstone had been defeated by strange combinations, and by desertions stranger still. Why it was not for him to state, but the Government had necessarily and rightly resigned office, and the foremost statesman of this generation had temporarily removed from office It had been the good fortune of Mr. Gladstone to have effected within the limits of a single life a larger number of great reforms, both official and social, than any other English Minister, and his memory would be enshrined for ever in the greatful recollection of his countrymen as one of the foremost benefactors of the English people. He (Lord Ripon) believed that the unworthy defection which produced the defeat of June 8 would be answered ere long throughout the length and breadth of the land by the most triumphant vindication that any English Government could possibly desire It was for those to whom Mr Gladstone had dedicated his life and whom he had served so faithfully and so well to mark in the most emphatic manner their appreciation of his services for the highest good of the English people, of the full fruits of his ripe experience, of his unsurpassed eloquence, of his noble heart It was for them to show in the face of the world that they were not unworthy to be served as he had served them His enemies had triumphed for a few short weeks, but the day would soon be at hand when they would be hurled again from power with overwhelming odds, and be thrust back into a colder shade of opposition even than that from which they had momentarily emerged The Liberal Government had just conferred upon the people two of the greatest benefits which any Government could give—a large and generous extension of the franchise and the securing of the permanency of peace He earnestly trusted that they might find that the Gladstone Government had placed those questions so securely that there could not be any danger now If it were not so the prospect would be dark indeed We had had recent indications of the spirit in which both these questions would be dealt with by a Tory Government Moreover judging by the action of the House of Lords a few days ago, what, he asked, would be the prospect of securing the Franchise and redistribution bills if Mr. Gladstone's Government had not made them safe? If, as he hoped, our difficulties with the Russian Government had been settled by the skill, firmness and moderation of Mr Gladstone and his colleagues, he was afraid that there yet remained plenty of opportunities for the practising of warlike policy by the new Ministry In Egypt there might be developed an international quarrel, if it fell within the desire of any Ministry to pursue a warlike policy He trusted that the new Government would now follow a course of the description, although he recommended people to watch them within the next few months and make it plain that the English people, while ever ready to maintain the honour of the country, were still the firm friends of peace Sir M Hicks Beach sneered at the Radical teetotaller, but he (Lord Ripon) suspected that when the general election came he would find this individual a very ugly customer He should not be at all surprised if, when Sir M Hicks Beach got into office next week, or the week after, the fear of the Radical teetotaller might not prevent him from applying his inclination to tax that beverage of the working classes—tea. But how were they going to get the money? They [illegible] bread however much some of them might desire to do so, and they must, therefore, be left to get out of the mess in which they had involved themselves as best they might He should like to know whether the people where willing to entrust the settlement of the great questions which would have to be considered in the new Parliament to a Tory Government? ("No no") Would they leave them to deal with the great question of local government in England, Scotland, and Ireland?—in the last named country in which reform in that respect was more needed and might be made more fruitful than even in England and Scotland As to foreign policy, was the country prepared to return to that

policy which Lord Beaconsfield once described as a policy of "gunpowder and glory," or regular annexation such as that recommended by Lord Salisbury to the people of Plymouth about a year ago? ("No") Would a Conservative Government bring us peace? Would they desire to improve the administration of the vast dependencies of the Crown and strengthen the Union? or did they intend to sow dissension? With respect to the appeal to be made to the constituencies at the end of the year, he had full confidence in the political intelligence and political morality of the English people, and he was very sure that the working classes of this country would support those who had ever fought their battles, and to whom they owed the broad franchise and not the men who had ever been the persistent opponents of the popular cause. Thank God the great issue was in the peoples' hands, and they would not forsake the Liberal party

PUBLIC SERVANTS AND COMMERCIAL SPECULATION.

The following paper has been issued by the Government of India, dated Simla, 13th May 1885 —In the course of correspondence with a local Government, it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that some misapprehension exists as to the precise scope and proper interpretation of the standing orders which regulate the connection of public servants with land-holding and commercial speculation in India The Governor General in Council accordingly considers it desirable, in continuation of Home Department Resolution, Nos 5—224,246, dated 20th February 1884, to frame, for facility of reference on the part of local Governments and Administrations and officers serving under them, a brief summary of the existing rules, and of the more important interpretations which have been placed upon certain of them by the Government of India with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State

Covenanted civil servants, military officers in civil employ, and all persons holding civil offices ordinarily held by covenanted or commissioned officers of the two classes above mentioned, are prohibited from acquiring or holding land within the province in which they are employed or with the administration of which they are concerned, whether that connection be permanent or temporary This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances Natives of India appointed under the Statutory rules are permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession thereafter by inheritance, gift or devise, provided that full information in respect of such lands is given to the local Government, which will consider in each case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are situated No fresh purchase of land is, however, allowed on the part of a Statutory civil servant without the previous sanction of the local Government under which he is serving Uncovenanted officers exercising independent judicial or revenue functions, whether of European, Eurasian or Native descent, are not debarred from acquiring or possessing landed property in British India for agricultural purposes, provided that they must not hold landed property in the districts in which they are employed Although uncovenanted officers are not precluded from holding land, it is independent that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of munsif, deputy collector, and tahsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction

Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary, of which registers should be kept by the local Governments concerned.

It is incumbent on the several local Governments to take care that no officer who may be in possession of landed property in British India or elsewhere, to whatever branch of the service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties whether civil or military to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not permitted on that account

Civil servants and military officers in the actual service of the Crown in India are prohibited from holding lands in a Native State for any purpose whatever This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances

With regard to investments other than those in land for the profits of cultivation, officers of every rank and class in the public service are expected to abstain from any investment (though of itself unobjectionable) which interests them privately in affairs or undertakings of the kind with which their public duty is connected Subject to this general proviso, there is no objection to Government servants holding shares in mining or other companies (including agricultural companies) having for their object the development of the resources of the country, provided that they must not take part in the management of any such company, and that they must not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company with which they may be connected are carried on This latter prohibition must be held to apply sometimes with less sometimes with greater force to certain officers connected with the central administration such as members of the local Government, Members of the Board of Revenue and their Secretaries, and to indicate the necessity of great circumspection on the part of such officers as to the undertakings with which they become connected in any part of the province in which they are employed

In the matter of taking part in the management of a company, it has been decided that the prohibition was not intended to apply to the participation of Government officers in the direction of those companies only which are designed to develop the resources of the country, but also to preclude such officers from taking part in the direction of such institutions as banks It has also been held that the prohibition against officers taking part in the management of a company applies to public servants on leave equally with those in active service, but that it does not extend to officers who, with the consent of the Government of India, take service under Railway Companies working under concessions from Government, nor does it apply to the management of associations which are established *bona fide* for the purpose of mutual supply and not of trade and trade profit (provided in this latter case that the interests of Government do not suffer by the double employment of the officer concerned) Although the prohibition against taking part in the "management" of a company cannot, taken literally, be held to debar an officer from taking part as a promoter or as one of the applicants for registration in the Memorandum of Association, the Governor General in Council has held that the danger against which the prohibition was aimed, namely, that of official influence being abused or official trust betrayed, is, under such circumstances, not much less than, if the officer took part in the management after the company has been started Government servants are therefore distinctly forbidden to take any part in the promotion or registration of companies It is a standing order that servants of Government are required to abstain from speculative investments, but no literal definition has been laid down as to the stage at which, or circumstances under which, the holding of land or other valuable property becomes speculative It is obviously speculative to secure a grant of land supposed to be auriferous with the object of disposing of it hereafter to companies Habitual speculation by officials has been always held to be an evil, and the Government has reserved to itself full power to deal stringently with the practice whenever it appears to prevail The general distinction which exists between permanent and speculative investments is sufficiently described in the extract given in the Home Department letter to the Government of Bengal, No 1495, dated 10th April 1873

THE CULTIVATION OF SANSKRIT LEARNING

The Indian Mirror —We are glad that the number of private oriental institutions in this country is increasing, and that some of them are in a state of such thorough efficiency as to be able to turn out in the annual results of University Examinations a much larger proportion of successful students than the Government Colleges and Schools The magnificent schools of Government Colleges and Schools in former days, has now been broken up and to our great joy that private Colleges and Schools are just as good and sometimes even much better than Government institutions The time is fast approaching when Government Colleges and Schools should be among "the things that were," and when the whole work of education should be undertaken and conducted by our countrymen alone Where is the necessity now for Government Colleges at Delhi at all? It would be better for the country and the people if they were gradually abolished to make way for private institutions, to be managed by competent Native gentlemen We hope that in every part of India, the work of education will gradually be undertaken by our own countrymen and that it will be conducted wholly independent of the aid of Government Unless we take this work in our own hands, we cannot impart to our youths such an education as will suffice to meet our national requirements With a view to make that education commensurate with the rising generation for the great work of the moral regeneration and the material progress of the people, and to remove all existing failings in our national character we should organise the system of education to be followed in our Colleges and Schools upon principles calculated to subserve those ends The mere training of boys to fit them for the passing of the examination or any other University Examination will not do It is absolutely necessary that they should have a good sound moral education such as can be derived from some of our ancient Sanskrit books Some of those books should be translated into English or the vernaculars, and put into the hands of students A good Sanskrit education, to go hand in hand with English education, should be given in our Colleges and Schools. It should be such an education as will enable our young men to read and understand Indian Philosophy in its original Sanskrit form

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Hindu —The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Madras Medical College took place on Monday evening in the theatre of the College when Surgeon General M C Farnell, M D, took the chair The Band of the Madras Volunteer Guards was in attendance and the several levels arts The hall was gaily decorated and there was a good display of bonnets There was a fair attendance of friends of the students The evening proceedings began by a Tamil address to Surgeon Farnell M D reading the report which was received and taken to meet owing to want of space After the reading of the principal's Report the Chairman distributed the prizes medals and certificates to the students and then said —

MR PRINCIPAL, PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in one worthy Principal Dr Kees for having invited me to preside on this occasion I was first long a time associated, first as a Professor and then as Principal with this College that I naturally take the very warm interest in everything which concerns it It is very kind of Dr Kees to have recalled to things I am proud to have officiated for the College One was the reopening of the Surgery Department which for some reason best known to itself had quite unpleasible to every one else, Dr George Smith when Surgeon General in Council Government to let me a feeling which Government how very friendly remained when its full meaning into the last had in a community was made plain And secondly, that I presented Brahmans to choose Medicine as our career I am very glad, indeed to find the Address I received at a Convocation in 1880 and need so many members of that most intelligent caste to choose our profession for the cause of their remarkable abilities If they can solve the problem of providing sufficient assistance and advance they will indeed confer on the profession of Medicine great boon This problem has I believe, up to the present time, quite baffled the utmost skill of European Doctors In an address I am supposed, I presume to give you, young man about to take life as your career some advice I might very well answer with the poetic fancy of very good author this address by quoting to you the last address I heard I am longer, now and I recall from the medical and I am so fully sensible that the wide stones which of me are so small few than those behind me, that perhaps you will bear with me if I let you with a few words But in first place to you who have passed out, and are about to commence the real work of life I say Having put your hand to the plough do not look back love your profession, work it with a will, go at it heart and soul and the profession will in return love you and become very dear to you I say so to the sons with all professions, whether Law Church, Soldiering Medicine or teaching, a man gives himself up to his profession he let and soul It becomes very dear to him and a source of infinite interest and pleasure Medicine has many things dear to the course to be a its practice But the Good Gods of the professions that it is not favoured by the mercenary or popular of all places Occasions they spoke well of us Hence I notice in a recent journal that Signor Minghetti, Minister of Foreign affairs for Italy uses the following memorable words in his address to the Sanitary Conference at Rome —"Far beyond the mere power or of power and the right to do of victories it is these services which are rendered to humanity and to civilisation that take the highest rank in the annals of the world They stand as the purest and most legitimate of all the titles of nobility which Europe places to the history of peoples" I am so no doubt there is not only land it is often puzzled me) nobility never favors, and honors are so seldom bestowed on the medical profession Virtue evidently seeks our reward Fame occasionally picks Medicine upon a sort of full, and we are posters for a short time with a rival historical interest in our doings Many frequently Medicine is made the scapegoat for the short comings of other departments, thus is especially the case in our war as civil papers but I also to notice that in my estimation the profession of medicine most much clean from its enemies As a rule unpopular, however of all this, you will find that the profession of Medicine presents more than any other profession, real sense of the great and most sublime, not most to its fellows and to mankind Some of you I trust medicine will be place I in independent charge of Dispensaries in country for I have no doubt it is much pleasure and interest such charge may yield you if you cultivate it properly But you must cultivate it What I mean is, don't be content just to go down and get through your work, there is quickly as you can to get away home home as some men, I am sorry to say do But make a point of spending fully the time, and more than the time, you are by regulation expected to spend at your Dispensary Take your pen ink and paper and by your work to hand, take the book you are reading and read it there sooner than come way before your time Presently, when the people hear you are always to be found at the Hospital, and moreover, when they hear you are polite kind, and attentive to them, they will flock to you in numbers and your reputation will extend from the poor to the rich, and the latter will see I for you and you will reap your reward for although as I said above the practice of your profession will, from its interesting nature, be in itself your highest reward, you are not debarred more than a Lawyer or a merchant from increasing your stores by the legitimate exercise of your skill and talent. Let me here add a little bit of advice about keeping up your professional knowledge Every day devote an hour to reading medical works and, if you take my advice don't try to read too remote books, but stick well to standard works which contain useful and practical knowledge Go carefully over your homes and regional anatomy of the body, until you know them as well as a sailor knows his mariner's compass For fractures and dislocations always carry upon you unexpectedly and then it is a time to be running to your books to look it up. You need not trouble yourself with minute anatomy of arteries and nerves, they are only puzzles put to us whilst at College to take up our time uselessly, and keep us from acquiring more useful and practical knowledge at the bedside and out patient room I raised my voice against this overcramming of students with useless knowledge—useful only to pass examinations—in an address which I delivered in this very room at the close of the Session of 1881 and now I see the *Lancet* and other medical papers in England are beginning to awaken to the fact that students are fortunate, and their time wasted by being made to acquire a deal of useless knowledge A patient who seeks for you in agony would much sooner you could afford him relief even from so apparently insignificant a trifle as tooth ache than you could tell him the cause of the nerve intercostal, or branch of the ulnar artery or that the sciatic nerve of the brain passes backwards outwards downwards and inwards What does it matter to him whether you know how the cerebellum of bone are placed if you cannot detect and remove a dislocation of his collar bone Your mission is to cure disease and of your mission to alleviate pain, to bring comfort and peace to suffering fellow creatures, and I think a man must be blind if he that by master work well and hard above the plain facts of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica than in dabbling in a special in science Turn the leaves of the enormous Index you and enquire your fellow creatures, your country and your Government if you intend yourselves in Sanitary matters Pain and suffering are particularly in India which most probably are quite preventable if only we could know their causes and cause Cholera, for instance is a terrible scourge and a fashion in that the most deadly that is that there are thousands to whose dear ones death can usually be but yet from the sudden nature of its attack the sufferers take a more terrible suffering than is seen in other diseases and its head mortality is so far the most painfully interesting with which man has been visited and in a country with all mankind are interested for its cause and cure is the person who tries to stamp out and make easier Hurry. We are only half studying each in our sphere and there is no earthly reason why on of you year, man when I am now addressing should not be the happy man who some day may be all to point out how or matter of baggest a remedy It is not late in the Nineteenth century to say in matter that it has been the search of all the ablest of all in many ages, we are to be in our inquiries and research and with our light time or at least with the amount of information certain outlines can be authentic, or to persuade people in authority to trust with their lives men who honestly set up to discover how this dread pestilence is spread This kind of conduct is worthy only of the dark ages I pray that the Hour has come that will bring it to this time to stamp out how it ought Medical in matter is so complicated tangled up in forest as Draper remarks in his name all Contest of Religion and Science which "communion darkness years and red tape and impound all knowledge was against only subscribe to the dictatorship I not I want Hurry the flickering torch of science was kept alight by Medicine" In the pursuit of this intellectual research cannot be extinguished by dungeon by outpation or by force My own opinion, as you may no doubt aware is that cholera is principally spread by the contamination of water, or in short the drinking water is spread, but I think it is the principle means of its propagation and our unwashed grievances to present some striking proofs of this The history of Gunfoot is well known all I know it was once a town quite notorious for the frequency of its cholera epidemics, and I know its drinking water has been carefully conserved it has been now for many years quite free from Cholera. This then is I believe with its use pure water supply which has almost an immunity from cholera for when even cholera does make its appearance, its ravages are confined to the outlying districts not supplied with artesian or pure water from the great reservoir But our own Madras is as good an example as any We have, during the last 3 or 4 years, as you are aware been suffering in the Presidency from a severe epidemic of cholera but Madras has, for its own population, and in the town which I mean were suffered comparatively little more, of course that we should like to see it suffer, but still I hope they best know of Government has Tank distribute entire by to its improved and supply which of late years, it has received from the Red Hills tank For in the last three years it is very to the date that the deaths were almost confined to the parts of the town where Red Hills water has not been in use And I noticed, as Sanitary Commissioner that throughout the Presidency the towns which suffered in a great degree which water supply was the worst and it stopped to one conclusion That water plays a most important factor in the spread of cholera I see, is the conclusion of the Brussels Conference by the most distinguished men, Dr Koch, whose views, I am happy to see, are daily growing more and more strength in these centuries world wide of home as it was once thought and stamped out by hurried and partial Commission Students—for even you who have passed are still students, and must, in our profession, remain as students to the last days of your life —I tell you farewell with the words of the most illustrious man our country has produced "Do your duty Do your duty to your Queen, your profession and above all, to your country Love, honour and respect the Queen Empress and your country will bring happiness to yourself and usefulness to your country

Dr Principal then, in the name of the College Council, the Ladies and Gentlemen present, and of the students thanked the Chairman for kindly presiding on the occasion and for the very excellent advice he had given to the students

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 14, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885. No. 29.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGUPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/2 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RUNGHINGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar, Madras

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACHAR,
Author of Bharata Mahila, &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with remittance to Messrs Smanya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR,
Munsiff, Tadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 ans

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humours, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Paking 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Sobhabazar Bysack's Lane Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CASTI BOLANGIRI,
13th January 1885

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the 'Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last year "Foolal oil' gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Simbulpurin C P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 11th July—Brigadier Green, with half of the 20th Hussars, has gone to Assouan,

General Brackenbury telegraphs that news has reached him from two native sources, that the Mahdi is dead

Latest advices state that Russian reinforcements continue to advance on Sarrikhs

Bombay, 14th July—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Meshed, stating that the territory between Chacha and Sarrakhs is being regularly used for the advance of Russian reinforcements

The Persians are reported to be protesting against the violation of their territory near Sarrikhs The passes opening on the Tejend plain from Khorassan are secured by the Russians. They are strategically important

The British Consul's clerk has been liberated, after being flogged with the cat-o' nine tails, and threatened with death because he refused to confess what the Russians wanted to know.

London, 14th July—The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the house of Commons, said that in regard to the statement which had appeared, that the British Government was in favour of establishing a British Cantonment at Kandahar, it must be remembered that Afghanistan is an independent State

London, 15th July—Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply ton question in the House of Commons last night, said that there had been no negotiations with the Ameer regarding a British Cantonment at Kandahar though under the pledges England had made to the Ameer it might be necessary for us to aid in the defence of Kandahar

Madrid, 13th July—Cholera is decreasing in Spain

London, 15th July—Mr Bourke, replying to a question, said that England and China had come to an agreement respecting the importation of opium, but it had not yet been ratified

Bombay 15th July—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from Calcutta, stating that on Tuesday morning a severe shock of earthquake passed over Calcutta, throwing people from their beds, and rocking the upper stories of houses The wave lasted for three minutes Portions of 25 houses fell

No loss of life has yet been reported

The son of Mr Badruddin Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, has passed sixteenth for the Indian Civil Service

London, 16th July, Evening—Advices from Central Asia state that considerable Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Pali Khisti

Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that a rumour had reached Colonel Sir J W Ridgeway, that the Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Zulfikar had been increased, but to what extent was uncertain

London 16th July—The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Afghans have requested the British Boundary Commission to direct the defences of Herat

London, 17th July Noon—The Russian Government claims the strategical positions commanding the Zulfikar Pass, on the grounds that the shortest road between Akrobat and the wells of Ec Ollan lies through the Pass

The Russian Government now wishes to transfer the delimitation enquiry from London to the frontier

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

THE MYSORE STATE AND ITS RAILWAY

FROM time to time, harrassing and disquieting rumours have been recorded in the columns of the public press, to the effect that the Mysore State Railway, as a whole, namely, the line from Bangalore to Mysore, and the line from the former place to Tumkur, had been sold to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and not only so but that all future extensions of these lines, and in whatsoever direction in the Province future lines may be constructed were all to be made over to the Southern Mahratta Company, of course, for valuable consideration These rumours, as we have said, produced in the public mind, at all events, in the minds of those who take an interest in the progress of this Province and its affairs, disquietude and anxiety, for surely, there could be no more regretful circumstance than that a young Native state like Mysore—young, that is, since the Native prince of it came to his own—should be compelled to give up one of its latest, but most important institutions to strangers, an institution in which prince and people alike took great pride and delight, and which was to be the chief sign that the infant state had made gratifying progress in the estimation of the world Well, as we have said the rumours of the coming transfer of the Mysore State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company were pretty frequent, but there was an air of an uncertainty about them, and they were so often falsified, that the public mind got easier over the matter, and the conclusion arrived at was, that the proposed transfer would never take place, and that the Mysore prince, like his *confreres* in India, would be allowed to keep intact the one most important institution of his realm, in the rise and construction of the more recent portion of which, the Bangalore-Tumkur line, the state had to borrow twenty lacs of rupees. The announcement that the lines of the Mysore State Railways have been sold has, therefore, come upon us almost as a surprise, and caused genuine regret and a sense of deprivation of some thing in the possession of which one feels a pride. If the *Madras Mail* is to be relied upon—and there seems to be no reason to doubt our contemporary's statement—then, has a measure which cannot but be considered unfair to the Maharajah of Mysore, been carried out This is what the *Mail* says—"With the approval of the Government of India, an arrangement has been concluded by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for the purchase from the Mysore Government of the Mysore State Railways, from Bangalore to Mysore, and to Tumkur, respectively, and for the connection of the two systems. The sum that the Company will pay, some 50 lacs, will be handed over by the Mysore State to the Government of India, in part payment of its debt of 80 lacs" Here, then the transfer of the Mysore State Railways, which people could hardly credit, and the occurrence of

which passed out of mind, may now, we suppose, be taken as a fact, and a few months hence, the Maharajah of Mysore will not have a yard of railway to call his own. But bad as the fact is that the Mysore State is to have no lines of railway which its ruler can call his own, an additional feature of regret, arising from the unfairness of the arrangement, arises in the fact that the whole of the money realised by the sale is to be handed over to the British Government, in part payment of that enormous debt of 80 lacs, incurred during the famine of 1877-78, so that really neither the Maharajah of Mysore, his state, nor his subjects reap the slightest benefit from the transaction, and the only party who gets any thing by it, nay, indeed, *everything* by it is the British Government of India, which has not magnanimity enough to wipe of a debt which was incurred during the minority of the Maharajah, while his state was being administered by the British Government, and out of a stroke of providence which nobody could foresee and for which no one could be blamed. It should be remembered that when the great famine of 1876-77-78 came upon the Province, there was a surplus of 50 lacs of rupees lying in the treasury. The whole of this sum was laid out on famine expenditure, and when it was gone, it was the British Government which had to borrow a further sum of 80 lacs, on behalf of its minor ward. Considering that the British Government itself was the lender of the money, that it was borrowed fully three years before the Maharajah ascended the *musnad* and that the British Government has been regularly receiving 4 lacs of rupees as interest, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the Mysore state, we think there would have been no great loss to that Government, if it had altogether waived the claim and allowed the Maharajah to "start fair," unencumbered by a debt, which was not in the least of his own making, and permitted him to keep his railways. Clearly, it seems that it is not so much the necessities of the Mysore state, as the urgency of the British Government for the payment of its claim, that the Maharajah has been obliged to consent to sell his railways, and for a sum which will only pay a portion of his debt to the British Government, and leave him incumbered, as before. No native prince in India, we think, has had to bear up under so many adverse circumstances, and has been treated with so much severity in the matter of debt, than His Highness of Mysore. On this subject we shall have somewhat more to say in our ext issue.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

When about three months ago, the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia, regarding the Afghan boundary question, which threatened to produce war between the two countries, suddenly collapsed, and Russia had all her own way, it was there predicted, by some of the public journals, both in England and India, that war would most probably break out in the month of August, when Russia would be in a better state of preparation to enforce her demands by an appeal to arms. There were few, however, who took this view, as it was said that Russia had obtained all that she desired, by the cession to her of Panjdeh and the strip of Afghan territory she so unscrupulously snatched from the Afghans, an unprovoked aggression which the British Government quietly accepted, after making a great deal of noise and bluster about it. It is clear, however, or, rather, it is becoming clearer every day, that Russia has not as yet dropped her intention of getting something more in the shape of territory out of Afghanistan. The Russian Government is certainly trying it again with the newly formed conservative Government of Great Britain, as it tried it on, and succeeded beyond expectation, with the late Liberal Government. According to the homely but expressive phrase, Russia is beginning again to show her teeth. It will now be an anxious time for the world in general and England and her possessions abroad in particular, whether there will be, after all, a tremendously disastrous and extensive war, which, when it has once broken out, will almost of necessity involve in its fate many other nations and countries. The present British Cabinet is composed of men of tempers and a policy quite opposite to those which characterise the members of the late Ministry Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby are replaced by the Earl of Salisbury, who is both Premier and Secretary for foreign affairs and he has a fiery young politician to support him, in the person of Lord Rudolph Churchill, and the rest of the Salisbury Government are more or less of hasty and fiery temperaments, and are swayed by very haughty notions as to what is due to England and her prestige, honour, dignity, and so forth; that, if the Russian Government persists its demands, we may be quite sure that the present British Government will refuse to yield them, and, unless Russia withdraws them, there will certainly be a fight between the two nations, and a war will break out which will envelope in its flames many other nations and countries, as we have said.

Let us see now what Russia wants the British Government to yield. After Panjdeh—taken by treacherously by the Russian General Komeroff and Alikhanoff—had been yielded to Russia—it was distinctly understood, and agreed to by Russia, that the Zulfikar Pass should belong to Afghanistan and Russia was not to make any claim to it. This was little more than two months and a half Now the Russian Government has put forth a *claim* to the strategical portions commanding the Zulfikar Pass, on the ground, it would seem, that the shortest road between Akrobat and Ei Orlon lies through the Pass Agina, after the Panjdeh affair, it was distinctly understood, and agreed to by Russia, that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier should be transferred to and carried on in London, and for this purpose, Sir Peter Lumsden, the chief British Commissioner, was recalled, and the Boundary Commission reduced in numbers This measure also is hardly two months old yet, and yet the Russian Government wishes now for the transfer of the delimitation of the frontier from London to the frontier, no reasons being assigned for this demand. Those the Russian demands; what the Russian troops on the frontier have done is this—they have crossed the Hari Rud river, at a place called Pul-Khatum, and occupied Persian territory; they have also taken possession of the caravansarai near the river, and occupy a position ten miles inland. We need hardly remind that all these circumstances show the aggressive temper and policy of the Russian Government; and they further show that Russia has not for one moment given up the idea of attacking the British possessions in India, by way of Herat, Cabul, and Kandahar. The present British Government, on the other hand, will not yield these demands of Russia, or stand by and see Russian troops advancing to the frontier. It will not, therefore, be surprising, if the catastrophe of a great war occurs by the middle or end of August

Occasional Notes

The King of Burmah has ordered the arrest of three Chief Priests for immorality, a proceeding which has caused great excitement.

It has been determined to erect fortifications on the Andamans. An Engineer officer goes there from Bengal at once The works will probably be commenced early next month.

As already reported, the French Resident had is first interview with King Theebaw last week, unbooted. Theebaw expressed friendly sentiments towards French men, and presented the Resident with a gold cup and the Burmese order of the Tsalway.

The *Times* understands that the Queen "graciously intimated to Mr. Gladstone her wish to offer him an earldom in recognition of his services to his Sovereign and his country, but that, while gratefully appreciating Her Majesty's gracious intention, he has asked to be allowed to forego the high honour which Her Majesty was ready to confer upon him."

Newspaper copyright is also troubling the authorities in Japan. A notification has been issued forbidding newspapers to publish leading articles from contemporary columns without consent until ten days have elapsed from the date of original publication. It is understood that this prohibition is directed against a regular system of piracy which lately came into vogue.

One of Theebaw's white elephants having died at Mandalay, it was buried last week with great ceremony. The cost of the funeral reached Rs. 35,000. The body was kept three days, and then drawn by 500 soldiers in a specially constructed chariot through the town. Most of the ministers and 200 gaily decorated elephants took part in the procession The stench was horrible.

The Postal Department have notified that from the 1st instant no insurance will be available on parcels, letters, or other articles posted at or destined for Bagdad, Busrah, Bushire, Linga, Bundar-Abas, Muscat, Bahrain Jask, and Gwadur Articles manifestly containing coin, bullion, precious stones, pearls, or articles of intrinsic value will be returned to the senders.

The State and private jewellery of the Nizamut family of Moorshedabad, recently put up to auction in Calcutta, realised a sum not far below the estimated value. The jewellery was valued at Rs. 4,85,000 and fetched about Rs. 4,82,000. Some two lakhs worth of the more valuable articles were bought in, as the prices offered were insufficient, and these are, we understand, to be disposed of by private sale if possible.

A Correspondent of the *Railway Official Gazette* communicates some interesting figures on railway accidents. From these it appears that French railway annually kill 1 passenger in every 2,000,000 carried; English railway 1 in 5,250,000, Belgian railways 1 in 21,500,000. With reference to injuries, it appears that French railways annually wound 1 passenger in every 500,000 carried, English 1 in 750,000, Belgian 1 in 1,650,000; and Prussian 1 in every 4,000,000

The Bombay Municipality invites tenders for a loan of thirty-five lakhs at 5 per cent for forty years The Government authorised the Municipality to raise forty four lakhs for Public Works some time since, but the cash balances were so favourable that it was found possible to construct some twenty lakhs worth of the works in question by advances made out of current revenue. It is now deemed advisable to raise thirty-five lakhs out of the forty-four lakhs authorised The revenue of the city is forty-five lakhs per annum.

A Quetta correspondent says that the guns presented by the Government of India to the Ameer passed through Quetta on the 8th instant. The line, including of course all the transport attendant on them, extended over three miles It is believed that these guns which have been sent up in such haste will probably not be taken over by the Ameer for some months to come. It is found to be quite impossible to collect the requisite number of bullocks at once. It is said that no great efforts have been made to find enough to carry them as yet to Kandahar.

Whether India or the United States is to be the wheat country of the future is a much debated question. The American Consul at Calcutta says that "wheat is and will be raised cheaper in India than in America. Our improved machinery cannot compete with the labourer who works for 7 to 10 cents a day, and with that sum feeds and clothes himself and family; who lives in a house that can be built for less than $ 5. and wants scarcely any clothing, no furniture, and less and cheaper food than any other civilised human being. But it is doubtful whether this cheap wheat can be got to England or Europe as cheaply, or can be sold there for any less than the wheat from America"

A Resolution has been issued by the Government of India, disposing of the balance of certain monies which were subscribed in India and England towards the relief of soldiers and their families who were sufferers by the late War in Afghanistan. These subscriptions were formed into a fund designated the Patriotic Fund, and up to the 28th February, 1885, they amounted to Rs. 8,52,214. From this sum Rs. 6, 97,106 were expended in granting relief to those who were considered entitled to it, and the balance, after deducting working expenses, amounts to Rs. 1,73,990. The Central Committee which was formed in 1880 to administer this fund has been dissolved, and the balance of the subscriptions have been made over in trust to the Government, who have directed that the amount shall be invested by the comptroller-General in Government Securities as a nucleus for a similar fund, to be distributed to the sufferers by any future war in which India may be engaged.

A sensible letter signed "S. Kumari Ghosal," and said to be "the genuine production of Hindu lady, well known as a Bengali scholar," appears in the Indian Mirror on the subject of the education of native women. The letter is a reply to a communication from another correspondent who argued that the spread of education amongst native females had induced them to neglect their proper functions and *domestic duties*. The *Hindu lady* takes exception to this statement, and remarks that "it is the want of real culture and training of our intellect, and only a semblance of such that has caused and is still causing the mischief. Have even a few hundred, nay a few dozens of our country-women attained that intellectual development which your correspondent has been kind enough to compliment them with? With the exception of those who have lately succeeded in obtaining the University degrees (whose number will, I fear not exceed half a dozen), I think it would be impossible to find a *dozen*, who, as your correspondent says, can solve mathematical problems, have studied the physical sciences and are versed in Milton and Shakespeare, and can quote at their ease Mill and Spencer on abstruse questions. If I had to choose between the two intellectual training on one side and the mental and moral on the other, and could select only one I should certainly prefer the latter. But so far as I can understand, the proper and real cultivation of the intellect rather helps than impedes our moral progress It enables us to understand properly our duties not only to ourselves, but also our duties to those who are near and dear to us as well as our duties to our neighbours. Its work is more constructive than destructive. It destroys nothing but ignorance and prejudice. The neglect of domestic and other duties shown by ourselves and our young ladies only proves the truth of the old saying 'Little learning is a dangerous thing.' No one I think would contend that the women of ancient India, who were celebrated for their intellectual culture, such as Gargi, Mytreya, Dwayabharati, Lilavati and others, were neglectful of their domestic or any other duties. We find so much to admire in the self-sacrificing spirit, the morality and the spirituality of our mothers and grand-mothers, because they used to acquire at least indirectly a pretty good knowledge of our shastras, which we, with the generality of our male relatives now care very little for. What is wanted is the adoption of some means by which we can combine the good qualities of our mothers and grandmothers with such intellectual acquirements as would enable us to be free from the prejudices of ignorance to be able to understand the precepts and the teachings of our ancient rishis and to be the fit and true companions of our fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons."

Local and Provincial.

The Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency, Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-chief of Madras, is expected to be in Bangalore, in the early part of next month.

Trigonometrical Survey.—The party of surveyors of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India, who have been here in the Mysore Province for some years are most of them going back to Bengal. A small number will be left behind to complete some little details of work remaining.

The Excise Act.—We learn that Major Maltby, Collector of Excise, has recommended to the British Resident in Mysore to invest Police officers with power under the Excise Act, to inspect arrack shops and beer taverns in the Cantonment. Some such arrangement was much needed.

The Maharajah of Mysore.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore arrived at Bangalore from Mysore, as previously not

fed, on Tuesday evening last, by special train The usual ceremonial was observed and the usual salute fired His Highness will remain here till the beginning of September

JUDICIAL —Colonel Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, yesterday passed an order that all miscellaneous applications and applications for execution of decrees should be disposed of the next day of the presentation and before the rising of the Court, instead of being kept on till Wednesday as hitherto

AN NEWER REGIMENT —It would seem that the men of the 4th Madras Pioneers, now at Khandhar, have petitioned the Commander-in Chief to send them back to Bangalore, as many of them are here in debted to sowcars, whom they honestly wish to pay up! But, of course, there is such machinery as Post Offices and Money Orders, but it does not seem to have struck the brave and honest fellows that they might make use of these means to pay up their just debts

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Mr C E R Girdlestone, the British Resident, continues to pay visits to places and institutions in Bangalore On Wednesday morning last, he visited Saint Andrew's School, accompanied by Mrs Girdlestone After staying for an hour, during which some of the classes were examined, Mr Girdlestone left, after obtaining the students a holiday for the rest of the day On Friday last, Mr Girdlestone, accompanied by Major E P Malany, President of the Station Municipality, visited the Ulsoor lake, the lands around which were examined, to see whether the feeders to the tank could not be extended

News Letter

MYSORE, 19th July 1885 —The town is extremely dull There is nothing to enliven us The Maha Raja left this with his brother and Mr Annjunda Raja Urs and suite by a special train which left this on Tuesday, at 11 45 Mr Beecher was in charge of the Special The Dewan and his Secretary and some others also went by the same train

A couple of days before leaving, Mr Seshadri Iyer appears to have sent to the office several bundles of papers which have been in arrears since 1882 The clerks had a sharp work for at least two or three days in the whole Sessions

I hear that one Seetha Ramu, a Police Inspector, has been deputed to do work in Sringeri as Deputy Amildar for a period of three years, apparently during the approaching absence of the Guru on tour This is an additional favor done by the present administration to this Mutt

Mr Standish Lee is, I hear, busily engaged in his water works scheme Just now he is inspecting all the Mohallas with the Commissioners to select suitable places for keeping the fountains

The Sessions this time occupied only two days One case which would have very likely taken up some time was adjourned to the next Sessions at the request of the Advocates for the prosecution This is one of the cases in which Chinna Raj Bahadur (a son of Mahaniyadas Puttaswamy Bahadur) has charged his ex Guru Kar Murdappa, with having committed criminal misappropriation, in respect of a lot of valuable jewels entrusted to the said Murdappa Mr Meenakshya was here to get the case adjourned In one case, the Sessions Judge transported a woman for life for having murdered her newly born child At the instance of the Court Mr Narasiya Iyengar, Advocate, appeared for the defence A forgery case ended in the acquittal of both the accused

One Miss Ped Ross of Bangalore was brought down here as a school mistress in connection with the Maha Rani's girls-school Her appointment seems to have been guaranteed for one year I hear however, that after a short while after her arrival here, misunderstanding arose between her and the members of the school committee in consequence of which she found her position rather uncomfortable She at last seems to have thought it prudent on her part, to give up her appointment. Miss Ped Ross, accordingly, left this for good for Bangalore by yesterday's train

I have nothing more to say now You must excuse this short letter as Mysore is an awfully bad place for correspondents

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE CHIEF OF SANDUR —We learn that this prince, who had been in the receipt of Rs 90,000 per annum from his estate, has lately applied to the Government, who control his property, for an increase and that the Government have sanctioned Rs 20,000 more.—*Poona Observer*

A MAHOMEDAN CIVIL SERVANT —A telegram from London announces that Mr Mohsin Burdroom Tyabjee son of the Hon Mr Budroodin Tyabjee, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has successfully passed the Indian Civil Service examination He is sixteenth on the list This is the first instance in which a Mahomedan of India has entered the Civil service We congratulate Mr Budroodin on an event which must be the more gratifying to him because it will be a great encouragement to the Mussulman community to persevere boldly in the path of educational progress which he has done so much to render easy and familiar to them —*Gazette*

CHARGES AGAINST A DEWAN —For a long time past the native papers of Guzerat have been making numerous complaints against Mr Choonilal, who has been appointed administrator of the native State of Vankaner in Kattywar during the minority of the prince Serious allegations of misadministration are being made against this native official, who, it is said, is in close terms of amity with the family of the prince The Ranee of Vankaner, the widow of the *Mahajans*, as well as the agricultural sets of the place, have sent three different petitions to H E Lord Reay, and the matter is now under his Excellency's consideration According to the *Gujrati* a weekly newspaper of Bombay, matters in the Vankaner State have come to such a pass that eleven of the Kattywar Chiefs viz those of Jamnagar, Dhrangdra Morvi Rajkot, Sala, Chhota Dhrol Limri Wadwan, Likhter and Malia have jointly forwarded a memorial to Lieutenant Colonel E W West, Political Agent of the province, requesting him to investigate the complaints made against Mr Choonilal, and to consider the advisability of removing him from the responsible post of administrator of the State The *Gujrati* gives a copy of the memorial signed by the above named eleven native chiefs which among other things, states that Mr Choonilal's conduct has been the cause of discontent among the inhabitants of the Vankaner State, and if the Political Agent considered it advisable to allow him to continue in his post, they would all be sorry for it, inasmuch as against the will of the prince and his subjects would be productive of great harm to their rights as chiefs of the different States in Kattywar

Extracts.

ALARMING EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA July 14 —Yesterday, about midnight a low rumbling noise was heard in several parts of the city accompanied with a slight tremour of the earth's surface

It continued off and on till half past six this morning when a severe shock of earthquake passed over Calcutta

Late risers were thrown from their beds, and the rocking of the second and third stories is described as awful to behold

Not a few families had to run out into the main roads with whatever clothes they could hastily throw over themselves.

Some of the houses towering above the Chowringhee road have been injured and glass and crockery ware generally came to grief

The wave was from east to west and lasted fully three minutes

A ground swell was observed in the Hooghly, and the water in numerous tanks through out the town was agitated although not a leaf moved

Alarming news comes from Serampore, a station eleven miles from Calcutta Portions of about 25 masonry houses were here badly shaken and several tumbled down

No loss of life has yet been reported The weather is threatening and there are heavy showers —*Bombay Gazette*

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR INDIA

Mr N S Gowalla writes to the *Bombay Gazette* —There are many raw materials which India exports, and which, manufactured in foreign countries are sent back to India Their use is very costly Before cotton mills had been started in Bombay, we used to consign almost all the cotton grown by us to England and Europe, where it was worked into cloth, and the cloth so woven was supplied to us at a cost much dearer than in England But now we have been able to clothe ourselves with the same kind of cloth at a very cheap rate Yet we do not make such use of our cotton as could be wished, for only one particular description of cloth is manufactured here, and no one has yet ventured to turn out cloth of different textures and kinds We are thus still dependent upon England India produces in large quantities myrabollams and other articles, which are exported to England in immense quantities, and which return thence in the form of paint Many useful articles of Indian growth are thus very profitably utilised by foreign manufacturers Thus we supply all ingredients, and to our great chagrin, we buy the same, though in a different form, at a rate very much dearer than that we have supplied it If the natives of India were to know how to make the right use of the products of their own country they would, no doubt put themselves in an enviable position in the eyes of foreign nations Possessed of the great advantage of cheap labour, they ought to enter into a formidable competition with almost all the countries of the world It is worth any body's while arguing on and drawing attention to a subject which has more or less escaped the notice of enterprising people in India

Those who have visited the fertile lands of the Punjab must have been surprised at the fat plump sheep that are found there As we get near the hills the wool is found so soft and smooth as to rival any other kind of wool in any market of Europe or that of Australia But the great pity is, that this most valuable article is thrown away, or used for like any rubbish, in a thickly populated place Kashmere shawls are famous all over the world, and the only occupation of the people of Kashmere and Amritsar is to weave shawls with their own hands No one has yet thought of working the materials by machines Perhaps the shawls made by machines would not be so strong and good in texture as those now being worked by hand Why not then open mills in the Punjab or Bombay for the manufacture of shawls, rugs, and blankets and many other articles of daily use? In weaving shawls, coarse rugs, and blankets by hand, much time is lost, and the consequent loss is much greater but if they were manufactured by means of English machinery, I venture to say that they could be made if not more, at least equally stout, durable, and far more cheaply It is true that rich Kashmere shawls of the best quality could not be manufactured by us because we can never hope to gain the practical skill a their manufacture which the artists of Kashmere can command, and supposing for the sence that we did possess their peculiar skill, there can never be a large market for any shawls other than those of Kashmere, simply because the shawls of Kashmere have been universally renowned Yet I dare say that we could make large profits by making coarse rugs and blankets by machinery We who in habit warmer climates can have no idea of the necessity there is among those who live in cold regions for coarse rugs and blankets They are greatly prized by those who have to do out door work in winter, such as the police and the military It might be asked why should there not have been a great demand for the rugs and blankets made in the Punjab for the use of the army, if they are said to be so very valuable? But invariably the demand for a certain article in the market is regulated by its cheapness and not its value in use At present all classes of people could not afford to pay for them owing to their scarcity and dearness If these articles were manufactured on a large scale their prices would necessarily fall and people from all parts would come forward to purchase them Again, by the aid of English machinery and through the exertions of intelligent English artists, we might be able to manufacture such excellent rugs and blankets from the Punjab and other wool, that we should find it difficult to meet the vast demand which would arise for them Our country-made rugs and blankets are so coarse and unsightly that their manufacture can be vastly improved by means of mechanical labour and English skill

Apart from the demand of foreign countries the want that is felt by the Indian army alone is so great that the woollen cloth turned out by the English machinery would not prove sufficient to meet it. A mill of this description, the Egerton Woollen Mills, was a short time ago opened in the Punjab Though it is only two years since it was started, it has been showing good earnings It is the opinion of one of our Commanders in chief that the out turn there would beat even the stuff manufactured in England It imports a great deal of warmth at a cheap price Men of experience say that if the Punjab wool were properly worked and utilised, excellent rugs and blankets might be made there, such as might stand against the most bitter cold of England or Kabul

This is the time for the people of India to launch into such enterprises profitable and useful to all intense and purposes This is, again, a fit opportunity for the encouragement of such enterprise, as the Viceroy is particularly interested in the developement of commerce, the encouragement of trade, and the refinement of native arts and manufactures.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF TO DAY

The Times of India —A meeting of the members of the Colonial Institute was held recently at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester when a paper upon "The British Empire of to day" was read by Mr C E Howard Vincent Mr Vincent said it was marvellous to think that the empire which had been established by the energy, courage, and devotion of the sons of Great Britain extended over more than seventy times the area of the mother country, and if to this they added territories under British protection, they arrived at the stupendous fact that the British Empire covered nearly one fifth of the surface of the world, was peopled by more than three hundred million inhabitants of various nationalities, had a trade amounting to a thousand millions a year and an annual public revenue of over two hundred and sixty millions sterling The mother-country had many proofs of Canadian devotion during the century and a quarter since it entered into the British system But the most salient act of all was in the confederation of the several provinces in 1867 Canada was an example of how readily Government might be federated for general purposes of public advantage without impairing the authority of the several local administrations, even though the latter might be formed on different bases, and the election to the Central Parliament not be established on a uniform principle In respect to recent annexations in the Pacific, while he recognised the wisdom which excluded politics from that arena, he confessed himself wholly unable to understand the policy which refused to recognize that "trade followed the flag," and quietly allowed foreign powers to appropriate what belonged to Britain by the rights of discovery, interest, and neighbourhood (cheers), Not many years would elapse before the difficulties confronting Mr de Lessops in the Isthmus of Panama would be overcome, and yet with a lack of foresight too great for condemnation in words, no coaling station had been secured for the whilom mistress of the seas between Australasia and Panama It was not too late, however, to repair in some measure this neglect as there was one group of islands left with a fine harbour and anchorage for a first class squadron Turning to the colonies of Australia and new Zealand, when it was seen that the trade between Great Britain and these colonies amounted to one hundred and twenty millions annually, and that the invested British capital exceeded five hundred millions, it would appear superfluous to urge any further argument for the maintenance and cohesion of the imperial connection In every direction a want of precaution in respect to the means of defence was to be observed, whether at Singapore on the coast of Australasia, at Hongkong, Bombay, Aden, Cape Town or a score or more of coaling stations As to India, he recommended the system of training to arms of the whole male population, though, while watchful that the sword was kept keen enough to insure the safety of our kindred and property, no friend of mankind could have other wish than that the British administration in India should continue to keep always before it the welfare of those subject to its dominion, and gradually to extend to them the natural reward of learning and industry If we were to retain the British dominion of to-day, it could only be by means of that imperial federation which —based on the common ties of kindred interest and commerce—would constitute it a real empire, whose imperial affairs were regulated by equal representation, and whose

component parts—instead of being disjointed and unconnected—were so interwoven that they one and all discharged their part of their imperial obligation. He advocated imperial federation upon its only possible lines of fair representation and absolute union—political, social, commercial, naval, military, and academical—side by side with internal independence. It was feasible, and without cost or difficulty, if men representing all parties were called to the councils of the Crown. Then the British empire of to-day would descend to our successors wealthy and powerful beyond the knowledge of man (Cheers)

A JEALOUS MOTHER IN-LAW

A BEGGAR came to the house of a Hindu, and, in a plaintive voice, asked for alms

The daughter-in-law meeting him at the door, refused, and bade him be off

The mother-in-law rushed on the scen with an angry face

She desired the daughter-in-law to run and fetch that beggar, who had already proceeded a furlong or two.

The beggar returned with a countenance cheered by the hope that the mother-in-law was going to grant what the daughter-in-law had rudely refused

The mother in law said to the beggar,—" My friend, you ought to know that I am the mistress of the house, not my daughter *in-law. This lady has* no power whatever to grant or refuse, she was quite wrong in taking it upon herself to refuse you It being *my* right to do so, I must now, in the exercise of it, tell you that I decline to give you any alms. Be off ?'

The beggar left in a sad spirit.

The mother in law retired into the house in the proud consciousness of having taken the requisite measure for maintaining the integrity of her rights and guarding the same against insidious aggression ?

HINTS ON PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Private letter-writing is an important art, because,

(1.) It counteracts or neutralizes the disadvantage of distance between one person and another.

(2) It is the means of preserving and promoting friendship, affection, and good feeling generally.

The art deserves all the greater attention at the present time, inasmuch as Railways and Steamers bring about the separation of friends and relations much oftener than ever before

Moreover, postal charges have been immensely reduced

In these circumstances a few hints on the subject may not be altogether useless

Letter-writing is obviously a substitute for special conversation rendered impossible owing to distance separating the persons concerned

It may therefore be pretty safely affirmed that the principles which apply to personal conversation, equally apply to private letter writing.

Hint No. 1.—Write to your friend now and then.

Do not long abstain from writing It would have the same effect on your friend as if you abstained from speaking to him when he is with you

Want of matter to write about cannot be a valid excuse, any more than it would be for not speaking to your friend when he is with you.

Hint No 2—Let your letters be simple and intelligible

Avoid an ambitious literary style A plain, easy, conversational style is the best

Hint No 3—Write a clear legible hand. The reader should have no difficulty in reading

Writing illegibly is like speaking inaudibly

Hint No. 4—Use fairly good paper, ink, and envelopes, and thereby show that you respect yourself and your friend.

Hint No 5—If you receive a letter from a friend, do not forget to answer it, any more than you would forget to answer him if he spoke to you what he has written

Hint No 6—Have your friend's letter before you when you reply, with a view to enable you to reply on all points requiring reply,

Hint No. 7.—Answer your friend's note or letter without delay, sending the answer by bearer, or by the next post, or by wire, according to circumstances.

Hint No. 8.—If your answer be by wire, do not be so frugal in words as to make your meaning unintelligible.

Hint No. 9—If your telegram relates to an important matter, take care and send a copy, of it by the next post

Hint No 10.—Always date your notes or letters correctly.

Hint No 11—You may use post cards liberally, but not when the matter is of a confidential nature, for post-cards are liable to be read by others.

Hint No. 12—Don't fail to cancel with your initials the postage stamp you put on your letter, lest it should be removed by servants and the letter itself destroyed

Hint No 13—Do not *understamp* your letters, for it entails delay in delivery by the Post Office to the addressee.

Hint No. 14.—Be as courteous in your letters as you would be in personal conversation

Hint No 15.—Avoid writing too long letters, just as you would avoid holding too long conversations.

HINTS FOR HINDU HUSBAND.

Many reforms of great importance in view to the improvement of the status of Hindu women are sadly delayed owing to the inveterate prejudices of the people and their irrational deference to custom and their unconquerable adherence to the Shastras. But you can have no difficulty in acting up to the hints which I will now offer; by so doing you will considerably ameliorate the condition of your wives.

Hint No 1.—If your circumstances allow of it, you and your wife should live apart from the family; in other words live separately.

Hint No 2.—If you cannot do so, have at least a separate room for yourself in the house, so that you may have therein the company of your wife without being seen by your elders

Hint No 3.—Let your wife at her pleasure go into that room and sleep during the day, or meet you there and converse with you, or represent her grievances, difficulties and troubles, or at least escape from the persecution of the mother-in-law and other elder members of the family, whether male or female.

Hint No. 4.—In short enable her to meet you often and freely, so that you may make her happy, you may comfort her, relieve her troubles and anxieties and constantly afford her your sympathy and aid She will often need your support and solace. Enable her freely to appeal to you for the same.

Hint No. 5.—Remember that a large share of the miseries of the wife is due to the restraints placed by the elders of the family on her intercourse and communication with you. Only take means to free her from such restraints, and you will greatly improve her condition and increase her happiness.

Hint No. 6—In your separate meetings, try to teach her to read and write her vernacular In due time give her interesting books to read.

Hint No. 7.—Give her a small monthly money allowance to spend as she may like without reference to the elders

Hint No. 8.—In any quarrel between the wife and the elders, do not blindly side with the latter. Your wife is as much entitled to your justice as your elders are to your respect. Moreover, by doing impartial justice you will better set matters right than by indiscriminately identifying yourself with the elders.

N. T.

WHAT IS THE STANDARD OF RIGHT AND WRONG.

SIR,—I believe that the world is made up of two classes of people, *viz*, the orthodox and the non-orthodox The orthodox hold that the standard of right and wrong is the book which they believe to contain the revelation. The other class maintains that there is nothing like revelation in this world, that the standard of right and wrong is constantly varying as the judgment of people varies If the majority of the people believed at any one time in the existence of God and his revelation they might be then justified in holding such an opinion. But if their successors at any other time believed the contrary, they were equally justified in holding the contrary belief As man is a progressive being, his judgment of right and wrong should be allowed to be progressive. If ancients believed that Kristna and Christ performed miracles, it should not necessarily follow that moderns should also hold the same belief. If some of the ancients, on the other hand held that charity should begin abroad, surely, there should be no objection to the moderns holding that it should begin at home, and may end also there. Thus it will be seen that there are these two classes of thinkers in the world I confess that I am too small a man to declare authoritatively which of these two classes is correct But, I hope, there will be no objection to my stating my belief. I, as an Aryan, agree with the orthodox party Before running counter to the views of the opposite party, I advocate the principle that so far as revelations do not militate against the views of moderns, acts prescribed in them should be advocated, practised and preached to our brethren. Such a conduct, I call reviving, and the non-orthodox, I think, call it reform.

All know that all things cannot be done at one and the same time We must begin somewhere. I would begin to revive such acts and omissions as are supported by the revelations of the orthodox and approved by the judgment of modern civilization

Exhaust such acts and omissions, and then reformers may think of introducing what might be thought as opposed to revealed books, but deemed necessary for promoting the greatest happiness of the largest number,

I fancy that to a thinking mind this scheme will not look absurd or unreasonable or imprudent.

Acting on this principle, I have hitherto been beseeching my brethren, to first revive those good acts which our Shastras countenance, and omit those which have been imported, from other than our Shastras

To do this it is necessary to know what our Shaster says. Some say that it is impossible to learn it correctly. No doubt, all cannot learn it, as *all* cannot learn any other science, say astronomy, but at the same time there are thousands from among us who can learn it.

If so, ask those thousands to give us the benefit of their studies, and thus learn what it is. When we find that Shaster is consistent with the ideas of utilitarian philosophy and materialistic or physical religion, admit what is stated in the Shaster to be right, practice it without any fear, preach the same to our brethren and demand its adoption by all

When we may have finished such revivals, if we find something more is necessary for public weal, then one may think of reforms

To hold that everything in Shaster must be incorrect, because it is found in the Shaster, is worse than vandalism It is inconsistent with civilization Yet it must be confessed that such is the view of great many civilized, educated and titled persons of our age

To be told that the Shaster holds the earth to be a globe, is really sickening to a knight. It disturbs the digestion of a companion, whenever he hears that Manu is the highest Smritic authority among the Hindus If some one says in the hearing of another companion that Hindu child widows can be allowed to re-marry in a certain case of distress, he is thrown into a fit, and he is not responsible for what he does during the continuation of that fit. The very word Sanscrit is enough to make a candidate for honors shudder and foreboda enumerable miseries to all

To many of the educated and civilized youngmen, the Shaster is an old coat stitched when he was a baby, and is therefore, useless to him now, as he has grown up in knowledge and civilization ?

He does not admit that the Shaster was a coat made when he was robust and healthy, and now, as the body has been wasted by pollutions, and thereby much reduced the coat does not suit him and he should try to improve his body

The civilized cry now, therefore, is " perish Shaster. Let me decide which is right and which is wrong " In this cry I am unable to join

What I hold is that Shaster should be *prima facie* standard of right and wrong. If the Shaster be consistent with logic, the presumption that it is right is strengthened When this strengthened presumption agrees with one's experience, reason and sentiments, it should be converted into a conviction.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE HINDUS

SIR,—In the pamphlets I have published on the question of the marriage laws of the Hindus, I have repeatedly affirmed that the Vedas are the highest authorities, the Smrities are inferior to the Vedas, all other Smrities are inferior to Manu, Itihasas and Puranas are inferior to the Smrities, and custom is an authority when not opposed to the provisions of all these works The correctness of this rule was not admitted by the Honorable T Muthusami Iyer, C I E, and by some other educated gentlemen, such as M. R. Ry. V. Bashiam Iyengar, Mr. Michell, Dr. Duncan and others. I happened to read the works of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, not only a Brahmin nobleman of education and culture, but also possessing a thorough knowledge of the Sanscrit language. I fancy his dicta will be held by the British Government and by men of education to be at least as good as those of the native gentlemen named above. I shall quote his words on the subject, for the information of the public :—

"Thus the authority of the Ved, though single, cannot be set aside by the concurrent authorities of a hundred law-givers; and in like manner the authority of Manu, which is derived immediately from the Ved, cannot be set aside by the contradicting authorities of the others either singly or collectively." p. 229 idem

"We next direct attention to the Smriths, as next in authority to the Ved. Manu, whose authority supersedes that of other law-givers." p. 262 idem

"Manu, also, the chief of Hindu law-giver," p 87 Translation of Vedant.

"Manu (the first and best of Hindu law-givers) p 141 idem

" Manu the first and chief of all Hindu law-givers " p. 160 idem.

"Manu the best of all the commentators of the Ved " p 165, 167 idem.

Therefore the laws given by Nugira (?) and the others . . . being contrary to the laws of Manu cannot be accepted, because the Ved declares ' whatever Manu has said is wholesome,' and Brihaspathy has said, ' whatever law is contrary to the law of Manu is not commendable ' " p 204 idem.

" It has been the invariable practice of ancient and modern authors, to explain all texts of law so as to make them coincide with the law of Manu, *they in no instance declare that the* authority of Manu is to be set aside, in order to admit that of any other law-giver "

" And the reason of this is expressed in the former part of the verse of Brihaspathy, that ' Manu has in his work collected the meaning of the Vedas.' " p 226 idem.

" When there is a doubt respecting the meaning of any text of the Ved, that interpretation which has been adopted by Manu is followed by both ancient and modern authors" P. 228 idem.

" The great Mahadev, then, did not venture to set aside the words of Manu." p 229 idem.

" The Bhagavat Gita, the essence of all Smrities, Puranas and Itihasas." p 208 idem.

" All agree that Manu is better acquainted than any other law giver with the spirit of the Vedas " Idem

" The Goola, the essence of all Shastras." p. 222 idem

" It is, however, evident to every one possessed of common sense that custom or fashion is quite different from divine faith; the latter proceeding from spiritual authorities and correct reasoning, and the former being merely the fruit of vulgar caprice. What can justify a man, who believes in the inspiration of his religious books, in neglecting the direct authorities of the same works, and subjecting himself entirely to custom and fashion, which are liable to perpetual changes and depend upon popular whim." p. 95 idem

" If custom might to set aside the precepts of the Shastras, the inhabitants of the forests and mountains who have been in the habit of plunder, must be considered as guiltless of sin, and it would be improper to endeavour to restrain their habits. The Shastras and the reasonings connected with them enable us to discriminate right and wrong " p 212 idem.

" The customs of a country or of a race may be followed in the matters where no particular rules are prescribed in the Shastras." From the Skanda Puran, " In those matters in which neither the Vedas nor law-givers give either direct sanction or prohibition, the customs of a country or of a race may be observed."

In my pamphlets I had quoted the writers who flourished up to the end of the last century in support of my views on the respective superiority of authorities for Hindus. In this paper, I am glad to say, I have been able to publish the approval of no less a personage than Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, who was one of *the brightest ornaments of India of the current* century. I hope this paper will go to show at least to a few of my contemporaries that my view is supported by an eminent Hindu scholar and it may therefore be correct.

10th July. R. RAGHUNATHA ROW.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885. No. 30.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, . do	„	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, . do	„	6	0 0
Per mensem .	„	0	8 0
Single copy . .	„	0	3 0
Back numbers .	„	0	4 0
Local Subscription .	„	5	0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	..	0	2 0
For the second and each following insertion	..	0	1 0
For advertisements not to be translated, per line	.	0	2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in the Monday's issue

Parties advertising for a period to be terminated by a number of times with advertisement is to be paid, as it will be discontinued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter are preferred by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 per

All business letters to be addressed to

B KANTI CHENGINGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

K SINGAYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and Dealers in English and Country wares, &c &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacles Legends.
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar, Madras.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENCATACHAR,
Author of Bhavata Mahila, &c
Price 1—8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna.*

Apply with remittance to Messrs Srinivasa and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR,
Munsiff, Yadahally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans,* 12 *ounce* 1 *Re.* *packing* 4 *ans*

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicious humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 *ounce Phial Rs* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans.*

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 *Packing* 4 *annas*

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to leave its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 *Eight ounce Phial* 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 *Do do* 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Cornwallis Rd
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BHANGIRI,
13th January 1885

Messrs
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last your "Foolal oil" gave me handsome result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGL SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpuram C. P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Madrid, 20th July—Cholera, which was reported to be decreasing last week, has reappeared with greater virulence, and is spreading through out Spain 1,900 cases were recorded and 800 deaths were registered on on July 19

London, 22 d July—Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Russia has not agreed to accept Merachak in exchange for Zulfikar and not the intention of the British Government to propose it

Twenty five Cloonshe Lace operatives at Oldham have struck against a reduction of wages

Simla 21st July—News has been received here that the rebels attacked Kassala in force on the 13th and 16th June respectively, and were repulsed with a loss of 3,000

Berlin 22nd July—General Greenfell telegraphs that messengers arrived from Gabri Wells, forty miles from Khartoum report that the Mahdi died of small pox on June 29

Cairo 22nd July—The British Government is making arrangements with the Egyptian authorities for the relief of the Kassala garrison by employing the Abyssinian Contingent in Chief, Ras Alula and his force

London 22nd July—At a Cabinet Council held yesterday the fresh proposals made by the Russian Government relative to Zulfikar were discussed

Constantinople, 22nd July—The Grand Vizier at an interview with Hobart Pasha to day, recognised the necessity of an Anglo Turkish alliance in the interests of Turkey

London, 24th July—The House of Commons last night adopted an amendment to Mr Gilling's Bill to prevent distraint by the receipt of medical relief by one hundred and eighty votes against one hundred and thirty, which was taken as a vote of the House of the Government

Sir M Hicks Beach thereupon said that it to be further considered

The marriage of Prince Henry of Battenberg with the Princess Beatrice took place yesterday, at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight. The Princess was given away by Her Majesty Great rejoicings took place in honour of the event. The Prince has been created a Knight of the Garter

Telegrams from Simla that Sir Donald Stewart leaves India shortly, having accepted a seat in the India Council

London 24th July—The House of Commons read a third time the Medical Relief Bill the Government having announced to the House that it would not oppose the passage of it

Mr Godfrey Lushington has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of the Home Department owing to Sir Henry Stewart Maine being unable to accept the appointment through ill health

Madrid 24th July—Cholera continues in Spain and is stated and is extending in other parts

Quetta 24th July—From Candahar the report has been received from good authority that the Ameer has consented to the occupation of Candahar by British troops and to the building of a railway to Peshin

The Malks have been informed that land for the railway will be required this season

Berlin, 25th July—The Berlin Gazette learns from friends of the Ameer Yusuf that the local authorities have consented to a British Contingent being stationed at Candahar The British force in question is 10,000 men.

The Ameer's presents to heavy guns are now at Quetta and will further go to Candahar instead of to Herat

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS

The more we consider the measure which has obtained the approval of the Government of India, the more unjust, namely, of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore selling and making over the whole existing and future lines of the Mysore State Railways to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the more unjust we think it to be to His Highness, his subjects, and the Province It is unjust to the Maharajah, because it forces his hand, as it were, and obliges him to do that which, under happier auspices and more considerate treatment, he would not do For it is evident that the British Government, which is the chief creditor of the Mysore State,—a creditor to the extent of 80 lacs of rupees—has made its demand for the payment of its claim, a demand not put forth in rude or peremptory terms, but in such a way as left the Maharajah no alternative but to look about him for means to meet the claim. The British Government of India, perhaps, has set forth its own straitened financial condition at the present time, in consequence of the extensive and costly expenditure on preparations for a war on the frontiers of Afghanistan which never came off. Clearly, the British Government must have made a polite request for payment, or some kind of arrangement for payment of the debt due by the Mysore State; for otherwise, if it did not make such a request, we do not see how the Maharajah was called upon to ask for sanction to sell and transfer all his existing and future lines of railway, in the Province, to an outside company. Assuming, then, that the British Government of India made a request for payment or some satisfactory settlement of the account, we should say that the Maharajah and the members of his Government including the Dewan, who were, no doubt, consulted, must have been sorely puzzled what answer to make to the British Government. In looking about them for ways and means, and reviewing the present financial position of the Mysore State, they must have found it to be as follows. The revenues of the state are pledged to the public, as security for the repayment of the public loan of twenty lacs of rupees, at an interest of 5 per cent per annum, redeemable in 25 years, and this loan was contracted for the construction of the line of railway from Bangalore to Tumkur. The state pays, out of the same mortgaged revenues, a sum every year of twenty-five lacs fifty thousand rupees, as subsidy to the British Government for the maintenance of regular troops, European and native, which force the Maharajah does not require, as his Province is amongst the most peaceable in all India Out of the same mortgaged revenues, the Civil and Military expenditure of the state, the income of the Maharajah himself, and the civil and military pension claims, are paid. Out of the same revenues, the state has been paying interest, at the rate of Four lacs of rupees per annum, to the British Government, upon the famine loan of Eighty lacs, which was incurred during the Maharajah's minority, and while his state and its revenues were being administered by the British Government itself, and this interest has been paid during the last six years, if not punctually, certainly regularly—there are no arrears of interest left. Such being the financial condition of the Mysore State—and nobody can deny the facts, and every body can look up and verify the exact figures, which are set forth in Administration Reports—what means were left to meet the gentle but firm demand of the British Government—the chief creditor—for payment of its large claim? No other means but the railway lines, eighty three miles from Bangalore to Mysore, and fifty three from Bangalore to Gubbi, and the extension, which has already been surveyed and laid out, from the latter place to Tiptur, and, of course, together with all stock and plant, tools and material, of the existing lines. The Maharajah and his advisers having come to the conclusion that there was no other way—and absolutely there is no other way—of meeting the request for payment of the Eighty lacs by the British Government of India, than by disposing of the state railways, naturally asked that Government to sanction the sale and transfer of the whole to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. A generous creditor, seeing the unhappy plight in which his debtor may be called to stand, in times of pecuniary difficulty, would grant more time, would not permit his debtor to sacrifice the

best property he had in his possession, and would say that, for the present, he will rest satisfied with the payment of reasonable interest The Mysore State Railway can hardly be said to be developed as yet, they are, in short, still in their infancy, the Bangalore Mysore line was completed on the 25th February 1882, and the Bangalore Tumkur line was opened just about a year ago, both lines have not and sufficient time to shew to what extent they are capable of development, nevertheless, the Bangalore Mysore line, in 1882 83—the first year of its completed existence—yielded a net profit of Rs 1,03, 495, the gross receipts being Rs 2,18,930 and the working expenses Rs 1,8 8,85 There is no reason to suppose that the receipts, expenditure, and net profits will be less satisfactory for the year 1883—84, the report for which does not seem to have been as yet made public At all events there is no ground for fearing that the existing lines of railway in this Province do not pay for themselves and leave a satisfactory margin of profit to the state, and, similarly, that the proposed extensions will not in like manner pay for themselves and secure a profit Certainly, as it seems to us, and as it seemed to the late first Dewan of the state, the late Mr Rangacharlu, the more a system of railways is extended in this Province and greater the efforts to unite that system lines running outside the borders but converging on them—such as the Madras Railway at Bellary—the more certain will be the hopes of additional revenues to this impoverished state It is at this particular conjuncture of substantial expectations when the existing lines of railway though young show every sign of vigorous and profitable development, when the extensions of those lines will render those expectations still more solid, that the Maharajah of Mysore and his Government are compelled to request permission of the Government of India to part with the most valuable property in the state, at the extremely low valuation of Fifty lacs, and the Government of India, being the state's chief creditor, sanctions the sacrifice in order that pot at least of its own claim may be paid Having sold its railways, the Mysore State will stand in statu quo, financially, and still remain debtor to the Government of India in the Sum of Forty lacs, and the Government of India will still remain the state's chief creditor!

ENGLAND AND TURKEY

We learn from a London telegram that an alliance is likely to be formed between England and Turkey Hobart Pasha had an interview a few days ago with the Grand Vizier of the Sultan and this minister said that such an alliance was necessary for Turkey, he might have added that it was as much a necessity for England Up to the time Mr Gladstone came to office in 1880, the two countries acted in concert they had fought side by side against the common enemy and this had cemented their friendship But the grand campaign that Mr Gladstone undertook in the autumn of 1876 showed what his opinion of Turkey was He stirred up the ill feeling of England against this unfortunate country and the war between it and Russia was the consequence That struggle brought the savage hordes of the Czar into the beautiful provinces of the Balkan peninsula and deluged them with blood The troops from the north saw with dismay that the people whom they had come to deliver were far more free than they were and the war assumed a semi religious shape If Mr Gladstone had been in office when the Russians were advancing southwards, he would have allowed them to take Constantinople, and all the other possessions of the Turkish empire Fortunately a statesman was at the head of the Government and prevented any such suicidal step But the Czar was allowed to take possession of a large slice of Turkey, and he expressed his decision that the time would come when he would take possession of the rest When Mr Gladstone came to office his first object was to humiliate Turkey by enriching the two wretched little states of Greece and Montenegro He accomplished this through what he called the concert of Europe that is, he sent a number of ships into Turkish waters and persuaded other nations to do the same, the consequence being that the Sultan was at last compelled to give way It was a clear case of the strong bullying the weak, and Turkey must have felt the insult very keenly But this was not the last indignity that the late Prime Minister heaped upon the unfortunate Turk Egypt was taken possession of and held without its suzerain having given permission, and the Sultan has not been consulted with regard to anything that has been done Mr. Gladstone's feeling against Turkey was personal He hated the people of that country with a deadly hatred, thought that no treatment was too bad for them, and did his best to work their ruin Happily the present ministry does not entertain such harsh notions with regard to this country, and before long we may expect that an alliance has been formed between two nations who ought never to have been estranged The two nations would be able to keep Russia in check, prevent her from carrying out her prescribed programme, and thus help to preserve the peace of Europe Should Russia attack India, an Anglo Turkish army might attack her flank in the Caucasus, rouse the tribes in that part of the world, and soon bring the Czar to his senses The alliance of which we have spoken would be the best thing that could happen for India, for Russia would be afraid to strike at Herat and Afghanistan, if she knew that a vital part of her possessions in Europe could be attacked while doing so It is believed that the new ministry has already come to terms with Germany and Austria, and with Turkey added to her number of friends, England might defy the world, and be easy on the score of Russian invasion of her possessions in India, through Afghanistan

Occasional Notes

The Raja of Rutlam and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar have subscribed liberally towards *Lady Dufferin's Fund in aid of the scheme* for providing medical women for India

It is stated that no fewer than seventy honorary Magistrates for the town of Calcutta have been dismissed by the Lieutenant Governor to send in their resignations for not attending to their duties

It is reported from Moscow that the Censor of the Press has issued a circular forbidding the papers to make any reference to the future action of Russia regarding the Afghan frontier The discussion of the annexation of Merutchak is specially prohibited

Official information from Kashmir states that the reports of damage by earthquakes at Gurais are incorrect The injury to life and property was entirely confined to the Jhelum valley between Srinagar and Doptita An officer of the Geological Survey is collecting data for a report

Reuter's Teheran Agent telegraphed on the 30th ultimo—"From Askabad it is announced that more than a thousand labourers, mostly Persian subjects have been sent to Merv to work on the Trans caspian Railway Russian military preparations continue, and bazaar rumours represent war as probable after the completion of the railway The Russians are building a bridge over the Murghab river Eight hundred Russian Infantry arrived at Russ in Sarakhs at the beginning of this month

A native correspondent telegraphs from Jumboo to the *Englishman* that the Maharajah of Cashmere has again been seriously indisposed 'Every alternate day since the 7th instant, he has been sorely troubled He has suffered for nearly four years from diabetes, and now he has fever and sickness He is reduced to a sad state of weakness The royal physicians are doing all in their power to relieve his sufferings The three Princes, and the Prime Minister with his brother, Dewan Amarnath, are in close attendance"

The Russian Government, according to a Vienna correspondent, has been making secret inquiries in Teheran as to whether the Shah would be inclined to permit a Russian company to build a railway from Tiflis to Teheran Russia wants the line to run through Baku and Resht, along the shores of the Caspian but the Persian Government wishes for important strategical reasons to have the railway laid down direct inland from Teheran to Tiflis A direct line, in case the Russians want to convey an army to Persia, would be under the control of Persia, while a Caspian coast line could be protected by Russian gun boats

Another American marvel of ingenuity is shortly to be given to the world It consists of a submarine boat driven by electricity, and is to be 28 feet long, and have a speed of 10 knots, and it is stated to be capable of travelling for a distance of 15 knots under water The crew will consist of two men only, the captain and an electrician The captain's position will be at the stern, where the apparatus for steering the boat is placed The ventilation will be effected by compressed air The mines are to be towed, and in case of the boat being pursued, they can be discharged by electricity so as to blow up the enemy

Social and Professional

Maharajah's Band—The band of His Highness the Maharajah came in from Mysore on Saturday last, and will continue here till the Maharajah leaves again for Mysore

An Execution—A prisoner named Vencatadasanboyen was hanged at the Central Jail, on Wednesday morning, under sentence of the Chief Court for murder committed in the village of Dimbi, in the Kolar Taluk

A Lecture—A lecture on "What is Hindu Religion" will be delivered at Mr Krishnaraja's Bungalow near the Sidlaghatta Lines, by 6 30 this evening, by Dewan Bahadoor R Raghunath Rao The public are invited to attend

Cock Fighting—On Tuesday last, before the Amildar of the Town of Bangalore, twenty seven men were put up and charged with cruelty to animals under the Cruelty to Animals Act, by setting cocks to fight with each other in certain spots, on which those who indulge in it gamble for money On conviction, 8 of the accused were fined Rs 5 each, on default 10 days' rigorous imprisonment, one (a lad) had six cuts given him and eight others ten were acquitted, and the remaining eight, being sepoys were handed over to the military authorities, to be dealt with by the latter

The British Resident—The British Resident, Mr C L R Gridlestone has as usual been about the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the past week accompanied by Mrs Gridlestone On Monday evening, Mr Gridlestone presided at the opening of the newly erected Wesleyan Mission Girls' school, in Murphy Pillay Street, and on Thursday morning he presided at the distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the London Mission Institution hall in the School hill, Yellahanka Gate, Pettah On Friday evening last, Mr and Mrs Gridlestone gave the boys and girls of the Government Orphanage a treat in the grounds of the Residency, consisting of sports and pastimes concluding with a substantial tea On Saturday, the Resident, Mrs Gridlestone, and a small party, went down to Oossoor, and will remain there for a couple of days

The Bangalore Branch of the Virgin Widow Marriage Association—A meeting was held yesterday in the premises of Mr B Krishnaraja to discuss the burning question of the day—the remarriage of widows Mr S Venkatavarda Iyengar presided on the occasion The meeting was largely attended Among the supporters were Messrs V P Mallaya Rao, B G Krishna Iengar, Annaji Rao, and Subraya Iyer Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao explained our marriage laws to the audience The exposition being over, an association was formed to promote the cause of the remarriage of virgin widows Over a hundred members enlisted themselves as members, on the spot, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao being elected president of the association, and Messrs P N Krishna Murti, Venkataroringan and Rama Chandra Iyer to represent the respective sects to which they belong

A Tragedy in the 12th N I—A very rare tragedy, as rare as it was quite unexpected occurred in the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, now forming part of the Bangalore garrison On Monday morning last, a private of the regiment, named Ram Krishna who had just been relieved of guard duty, took his rifle and loading it with ball cartridge (as had a number of the same about his person) proceeded deliberately to shoot Ram Singh, a drill havildar of the Corps who fell dead on the spot having been shot through the right side, the ball coming out at the left side The man then reloaded his rifle and went towards the lines, where he met the Jemadar Adjutant Ramaswamy and shot him dead through the head He next attempted to shoot Lieutenant Grenegy, who was on horse back at the time, but that officer fortunately escaped death The man was then seized and taken away It is not clear what was the moving cause of this horrible tragedy The murderer only says that he had had dreams, in which some person or persons were urging him to the Commission of the deed It was known, however that he was in the habit of consuming bhang He is an intelligent and fairly educated man All the circumstances of the melancholy occurrence were at once telegraphed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at Ootacamund, and by his Excellency's orders a court martial, consisting all of native commissioned officers of the native regiment in garrison, with the Deputy Judge Advocate, Major H W, Hallett, Colonel Lillard as Interpreter and Lieutenant Wilson as prosecutor, was assembled on Wednesday last, the prisoner being undefended The trial lasted from 9 A M, to 1 P M, the prisoner admitting his guilt, and alleging grievances which he could not substantiate and he also said he was driven to do the deed by evil spirits which came to him in dreams The man has been condemned to death by the court Martial, a sentence which has received the confirmation of the Commander in Chief and will be promulgated to the troops in garrison this morning

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday, July 25, 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 21st July 1885—No 82—Mr R. Vijayindra Rao, Secretary to the Dewan in the Revenue and General Departments, is granted privilege leave for 14 days in extension of the leave sanctioned to him by Notification No 582, dated 30th June 1885

The 22nd July 1885—No 76—From 1st August 1885, the Court of the Addition al Munsiff of Bangalore is abolished, and the jurisdiction vested in that Court is transferred to the Court of the Munsiff of Bangalore

No 77—From 1st August 1885, a Court of Additional Munsiff shall be established at Mysore with local jurisdiction over the Town and taluk of Mysore

From the date aforesaid, the Munsiff of Mysore shall exercise local original jurisdiction within the taluks of Tirumakudalu Narsipur and Hunsur

No 78—The Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes in suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value, arising within the limits of the Bangalore District

No 79—The Munsiff of Mysore is invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes in suits not exceeding Rs 50 in value, arising within the Taluks of Mysore, Tirumakudalu Narsipur and Hunsur

No 80—Mr C R Subbaraya, B A, is appointed additional Munsiff of Mysore

No 81—Mr C R Subbaraya, B A, Additional Munsiff of Mysore, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Mysore District He is further invested with the additional powers referred to in Clause (a) of Section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The 24th July—No 84—With reference to Notification No 32, dated 1st May 1885, A Subba Iyer will be treated as having acted as 3rd Grade Amildar, Tumkur Taluk, during the entire period of Ramachandra Rao's absence on privilege leave

No 85—C V Anantachalaiya, Amildar of the Sira Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 10 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 86—Hema Hanumanthaiya, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

A Subba Iyer, Revenue Shiristadar Tumkur District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gubbi during the absence of Hema Hanumanthaiya or until further orders

No 87—Rama Ramaiya, Amildar of the Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk Tumkur District is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr Nizam Jan Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chikkanayakanahalli during the absence of Rama swamaiya or until further orders

General Summary

BOMBAY

The Weather—Yesterday was another very wet day in Bombay Rain fell in torrents throughout the day almost until it ceased at night and it is very evident from the appearance of the sky that the monsoon is upon us in earnest at last—*Times of India*

The Weather in Gujerat—Ahmedabad July 17—Heavy rain has fallen here and all over Gujerat. It has allayed the anxiety of the people Sowing operations will recommence to-morrow The public health continues to fall heavily

The Rainfall and the Railways—Owing to a very heavy fall the rails one mile beyond Calicut on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the mails from Calcutta arrived here yesterday several hours and a half behind time It appears that it is unusually heavy rain which fell all this today and yesterday lying many feet deep Calicut and its neighbourhood the water being several feet deep About sixty feet of rail was washed away a mile beyond Calicut on the north east line that is to say, thirty five miles from Bombay The traffic was completely stopped for a time, and special arrangements had to be

made by Mr H H Swain acting passenger superintendent, and Mr W Wright district traffic superintendent The Jubbulpore mail was late and for nearly seven hours at Wessind we did not arrive at 7 A M (Madras time) as no further progress was allowed the annoyance and nature of the damage not being properly ascertained When the train proceeded slowly to Dhinalla, and onto wards the break where it was brought to a standstill The passengers, mails and luggage were then transhipped across the breaks into trains run from Calliana for the break on the side In the same way a train occurred on the south east line two or three miles from Collin The washaway however was not so serious and the Madras mails were delayed about two hours The Calcutta mails arrived at Bhusawal under at 4 55 P M (Madras time) though due at 9 15 A M —*Gazette*

Extracts.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA *July 15* The terrible crisis Calcutta passed through yesterday at only between 11 and 11 30 A M nearly twenty seven seconds long earthquake, it is by well have to be recorded by those survivors

Never since the great calamity of 1737 in which the steeple of the first St John's Church sank into the ground lives has a similar visitation the city

All the old houses have suffered in much more dilapidated have cracked walls The Town Hall is badly cracked in the

Large portions of Mirzapore lane, where crowd for prayers into every mosque on account of the bed festival frantically rushed out into the street and for a few minutes there was a scene of confusion

Alarm was soon intense post in from the mofussil At Serampore the Court House, and many houses have cracked walls and fissures in the walls

At Kooree the roof has fallen in, but no injury to life or property has been reported

At Howrah the Railway station on the Howrah Railway Company's line was completely destroyed, and many other buildings

attached to hospitals, and I suppose English lady doctors will be invited from home as soon as ever the movement has been taken up in the enthusiastic way necessary for its success, and Lady Dufferin is most energetic about it, and deserves the assistance of the press and the public A movement which appeals to all humanity, and which is purely unsectarian in its origin and objects, may and should readily gain the sympathy and funds necessary for ensuring success Perhaps no scheme has been set on foot before which is so likely to help to raise the women of India as this In Bombay a good start has already been made, and with the encouragement and energetic support of Lady Dufferin we may hope to see other Presidency towns, and large towns all over India, become training schools for midwives and nurses Mrs Hurt has been giving lessons to a class here and Lady Dufferin, with Miss Blackwood and Miss Thyane joined it, and worked at their notes and tried their hands at making beds and poultices, and energetically as any Lady Dufferin's influence will be great in India She sets such a good example in these and other matters, that she will certainly succeed in establishing more intimate and friendly relations between English women and the women of the country than have been generally as yet practicable, though with you in Bombay much has been done in that direction already"

PARTH QUAKES

The *Indian Mirror* —Modern science boasts its discoveries, and laughs at the Eastern Philosophy But what has modern science done to discover the cause of earthquakes, and prevent their occurrence in future? Modern science cannot predict earthquakes, as the ancient science of the Aryans can do That there will be frequent earthquakes this year was foretold by our Hindu Astrologers long ago, and every Hindu almanac for this year contains a forecast to that effect Modern science is still very much in its infancy, and has yet to make much greater progress to enable it to even approach one tenth part of the ancient Philosophy of the East Our modern scientists are not at to hold a candle to some of the learned men of our country, who are well versed in the scientific teachings of the Last Darwin's theory of Evolution excited much wonder in the Western world at the time it was published But the ancient books of the Hindus show that the theory of Evolution in its perfection was discovered by the Hindus many long ages ago It is their pride, the pride of race, and the pride of knowledge, that makes Englishmen look down upon the Hindus and the Hindu Philosophy And yet when a great calamity like a destructive earthquake visits us, neither the Western people nor their science can help us at all in averting it or its disastrous consequences.

The recent shocks of earthquake both in Cashmere and Bengal are not at all a matter of surprise to us So long ago as November 1883, an eminent scientific writer, not of the West but of the East, wrote the following important words which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers —

We are at the end of a cycle, geological and other, and at the beginning of another, cataclysm is to follow cataclysm The pent up forces are bursting out in many quarters, and not only will men be swallowed up or slain by thousands, "new" lands appear and "old" subside, volcanic eruptions and tidal waves appal, but the secrets of an unsuspected Past will be uncovered to the dismay of Western theorists, and the humiliation of imperious science, * * * * * We are not emulous of the prophet's honors, but still let this stand as a prophecy

This prophecy, as to some parts of it, seems to be coming to a fulfilment Let us wait and see whether the rest of it is verified or not

A WAR IMMINENT

The *Indian Mirror* —It is evident that the situation is really growing serious and even alarming The rupture, which we had always regarded as almost inevitable, but which had simply been staved off the night Mr Gladstone's personal influence at the Court of St Petersburg, perhaps even through his excessive phlegm under Russian pressure has now again become imminent Whatever other causes may be assigned for any probable rupture, it is certain that the present change in the feelings, attitude, and proceedings of the Russian Government is due in no secondary degree to the accession of the Conservative party to the head of affairs in England. We shall be heartily rejoiced if we prove hereafter to be false prophets But if we may be allowed to judge from what has gone before from what is now transpiring and from the signs of the times generally we must say that we feel that our steps are on an overcharged mine—that we are actually on the threshold of a serious war The Conservative Government which, during its last tenure of power, exhibited its stupendous folly by undertaking an absurd search for a scientific frontier, is making a similar exhibition of itself by allowing the Boundary Commission, or any members of it, to proceed to Herat, as if their escort, large though it be, would be any check to any Russian aggression In the whole party we do not recognise one man, who can be said to be fit to tie the strings of Eldred Pottinger's shoes, and it should be remembered that Pottinger held Herat against the Persians, who were overmatched by the more stalwart Afghans If it is true that Lord Salisbury's Government has been so astonishingly unwise as to consent to the movement of British troops to Herat, even at the express and urgent invitation of the Amir himself, we shall not be surprised, if Herat should be held in strength by a Russian garrison, long before an Army Corps or a strong detachment of it can be marched from India in support of the Boundary Commission or for the relief of the key of India, which will then be in the hands of Russia

THE INDIAN VILLAGE IN REGENT STREET

The Times of India —The agent of the promoters of the Indian village in Regent Street has arrived in Bombay, and is busily occupied in engaging the native artizans and others who are to figure in the proposed exhibition The village" is to be erected in a covered space situated in the vicinity of Regent Street, and will open on the 1st November The intention of the promoters is to afford the British public a good idea as possible of the manner in which Indian artisans ply their avocations, and of the amusements with which the inhabitants of this country beguile their leisure hours The name "Indian village" is to a certain extent a misnomer, and, if interpreted in its literal sense, would give the English public a very erroneous impression of the character of a true Indian *gaon* in all its native rightness The object of the promoters is to attract and not to repel, and they, therefore, propose to transplant a few of the most attractive characteristics of Indian life to English soil, in order to give such a moving and living semblance of the industry of India work in this so very laudable design and to attract point I to give an impetus to indigenous arts and manufactures, and excite a lively interest in the concerns of this country, the strict accuracy of the representations will not probably be seriously called in question The trades represented will include in the silver worker's, the potter's, the miniature painter's, the silk weaver's, the wood carver's, and, in fact, nearly every branch of native industry which is likely to prove of interest to the British public The artisans will carry on their respective trades in shops fitted up, as far as circumstances will permit, to resemble the corresponding establishments in India, and excellent opportunity will be afforded to visitors of the patience and skill which the Indian workman brings to bear upon his labour Indian artisans in England, it is to be feared, often suffers from the inability of the home public to appreciate the immense amount of labour which is expended upon its production With practical proof of this fact before them the good opinion entertained of Indian art work on account of its admitted beauty will be heightened and an additional incentive will be given to those who have the means to purchase this description of goods for the adornment of their dwellings The village," however, will not be confined to a representation of Indian trades It is intended to be amusing as well as instructive With this end in view, a number of experienced nautch girls with attendant musicians, have been engaged, who will charm the ears of the unsophisticated Britons with the strains of "*Pawn bataoon nun ba wun*, and delight their eyes with the dance peculiar to this country It is popularly believed in England that the Indian nautch has a aspect of naughtiness about it, and we have no doubt that practical equitableness with it will serve in great measure, to dispel this illusion, and to show that, so far at least as its outward characteristics go, the nautch girl claims many points in the matter of decency and respectability over the ballet as practised at the Alhambra, not far from where the Indian village will be located Besides the nautch-party, there will be snake-charmers, jugglers, wrestlers, and other itinerant caterers of amusement familiar to residents in this country Care is being taken to select representatives of trades and callings, who shall do honour to their country, and, with the exception of one or two branches of industry, which are prosecuted by high caste Hindus, who have a dread of the *kala pani*, little difficulty is being experienced in securing the representation of all the callings which it is desired to have carried on in the village This is not an passing when we remember what an excellent opportunity will be afforded to Indian artizans of seeing England under favorable circumstances, and of acquiring a knowledge of the manner in which British manufactures are carried on The money paid has some salaries during the time they are absent from India, the cost of their passage to and from is disbursed by the promoters, who through their agent enter into a bond to send them back to India at the close of the exhibition, and whilst in England every step will be taken to ensure their comfort They will be provided with warm clothing, and the "village" itself will be kept at a high temperature by means of hot water pipes In fact, they will enjoy a capital holiday, not only without expense but with the sure prospect of returning to their native land with a full purse Sir George Birdwood has expressed approval of the scheme, and, although not personally connected with it, he is rendering all the assistance in his power to those who have the matter in hand

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The *Times of India* —An important resolution has just been published by the Government of India regarding the education of the Mahomedan community in India and their employment in the public service It is observed that the Viceroy feels a special interest in the well being and advancement of the Mahomedan subjects of the Crown in India His Excellency thinks however it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Mahomedan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education From the time of Warren Hastings to the present this has been a matter of regret to the Government, and it is pointed out that repeated efforts have been made to investigate the causes of the failure and to remove these so far as Government action could deal with them at all The resolution then passes in review the measures taken during the Viceroyalties of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook to improve the position of the Mahomedan community and points out that the review indicates that considerable improvement has taken place within the past ten or fifteen years in the relations of that community to the educational system of the country, and that many of the drawbacks of which complaints might justly have been made in 1870 have now been removed His Excellency desires, however, to emphasize the fact that it is only by frankly placing themselves in line with Hindus, and taking full advantage of the Government system of high, and especially of English, education, that, Mahomedans can hope fairly to hold their own in respect of the better description of State appointments The reports of local Governments show that in most provinces a real advance has been made in this respect

Referring to the various points in the memorial addressed to the late Viceroy by the National Mahomedan Association on the disabilities of their community, the resolution observes that the Education Commission dealt so completely with the whole question of Mahomedan education, that the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the subject, as suggested by the memorialists, is no longer necessary His Excellency thinks the evidence indicates that undue importance has been attached by the memorialists to the supposed ill-effects on the welfare of the Mahomedan community by the resumption of proceedings between 1823 and 1849 His Excellency is, however, disposed to think it would be satisfactory to the leaders of that community that the question of the management and appropriation of Mahomedan educational endowments should be more fully examined He would be glad therefore, if the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider and report upon the subject Each committee might consist of an experienced revenue officer, one or two influential Mahomedan gentlemen, one at least being a learned Mahomedan lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of Government In the Presidency towns it would be very desirable that the advocate General should be invited to serve upon the committee

With regard to the complaint, that Hindus ousted Mahomedans from State employ, Government would remark that admission to superior departments of the public service is now regulated either by competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or caste of the candidate If, therefore, Mahomedans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other communities in India the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government, be attributed, in any sensible degree, to the action of the state In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, Mahomedans have had more than their proportionate share of consideration, ten out of thirty-six nominations having been given to Mussulmans His Excellency does not consider it desirable, or for the advantage of the Mahomedans themselves, that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service, nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description It is only by rising their open educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that Mahomedans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as a result of examination, but there are a large number of appointments, the gift of which lies in the hands of the local Governments, the High Court, or local officers The Governor General desires that in those provinces where Mahomedans do not receive their full share of state employment, the local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality, as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to The subject of the extent to which Mahomedans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the annual reports of the provincial administrations

The Government of India does not think any evidence forthcoming to support the statements of the memorialists that justice has miscarried from want of the requaintance of judges with the Mahomedan law. The Government of India endorses the view of the Bengal Government that the outcry against the substitution of Hindi for Urdu as the court language in Behar is rather a matter of factitious sentiment than of practical inconvenience On the whole the Governor-General is satisfied that the attention which once more has been drawn to the subject of Mahomedan education will have the best results. His Excellency attaches special importance to the recommendation of the Commission's report, that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section should be devoted to Mahomedan education These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Mahomedan community, not merely as a whole but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community For attracting Mahomedans to higher education a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the forming of any general scheme of scholarships for any province in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission Probably the appointment of special Mahomedan inspecting officers, to inspect not merely primary Mahomedan schools, but to inquire into Mahomedan education generally, would have a good effect in Bengal and other places where Mahomedans are very backward Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co religionists more thoroughly to notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different faith The action taken in these and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports His Excellency will continue to take a lively interest in the well being of the Mahomedan community, and has little doubt that within the next ten years much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885. No. 31

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English do, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese do do	"	6	0 0
Per number	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	3 0
Back numbers	"	0	4 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the subsequent insertion, per line	0	1	0
For advertisements between lines, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday if appear in Monday's issue

Particulars on receipt of the number of lines to be advertised will be given, as to the direct charge to this effect the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters address to the Editor should be prepaid Postage stamps received by me O Line insertion Rs half annually, the Letter accepting only a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARCUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 1/2 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTURI RANGACHAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and Sellers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Peoria China Stoneware, and pictures of any description can be had from us

Stationary Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work we have our constant to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar, Madras

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE,
BY
B VENGAIACHAR,
Author of Bharata Mahila, &c
Price 1—8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna*

Apply with remittance to Messrs Sunaya and Co, Bangalore or the author,

B VENGAIACHAR,
Munsiff Yedakally
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen and for malarious fever, intermittent fever fever and all forms, and all sorts of chronic fevers &c, &

8 *ounce Phial* 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re packing* 4 *ans*

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous sinker Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all viscid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the blood

24 *ounce Phial Re* 2, *Packing* 4 *ans*

Gonorrhoea Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhoea and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Re 2 *Packing* 4 *annas*

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to loose its sweet flavour and rose gorating scent after bathing

No 2 Bottle ounce Phial 1 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 Do do 1 *Re do*

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9, *Sobhabazar Bypass Lane Calcutta*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOTANCHERI,
12th January 1885

MESSRS

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the 'Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last your 'Foolal oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Pr cel

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpuri C. P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 27th July—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Lord Salisbury recently proposed to the Russian Government that his Kabul and Cheroo expedition advanced positions at Pul-i-Khumri should be withdrawn and that the Russian Government have agreed favorably, stipulating that the Afghans should not occupy the positions evacuated by them

Wady Halfa 27th July—A messenger has arrived from Khartoum, and reports to General Graham to the effect that the Khalifa Abdullah has assumed the control of the Government owing to the decease of the Mahdi

Vienna 27th July—The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a telegram that Mr Gladstone having stated that no settlement would be arrived at regarding the Pussa Afghan frontier question before the general election in England, has taken leave of absence for two months

Paris 27th July—President Grevy gave audience to the Annamite and Chinese Ambassadors to-day when they were received with great ceremony, friendly assurances were exchanged

London 28th July—In the House of Commons last night the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question said that the Government is taking steps for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kassala

London 29th July Morning—In the House of Commons last night Mr Smith the Secretary of State for War made a statement concerning the Army estimates He said Her Majesty's Government proposed to complete the fortifications of Aden Port Chang Singapore Trincomalee and other principal coaling stations before those of small importance

London 30th July—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Fredrick Roberts has been appointed Commander in Chief of India, and that Sir Donald Stewart has been made a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India

At a banquet given at the Mansion House last night Lord Salisbury made a speech which he expressed a desire to maintain cordiality between England and the Foreign powers

He said he hoped that before long England and Russia would more peacefully settle by arbitration

Lord Wolseley who was also present expressed the hope that he should see promotion in the Army for ability substituted for preferment in seniority

Bombay 31st July—Yesterday morning a sepoy of the 9th Bombay Infantry attempted at Deesa to kill his fellow sepoy then retired to his room and the whole line was in confusion collected till he had surrendered, and remained there for six hours during which every one visited it but nobody He fired 24 times finally killed his wife and then shot himself The authorities finally forcing at the door shot and killed every other man attempted to escape Both local papers protest against half articles being only available

Both papers say the Sir Donald Stewart has resigned and that Sir Frederick Roberts succeeds him in Nov

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1885

THE LATE MILITARY TRAGEDY

On Wednesday morning last, within the premises of the Bangalore Central Jail, Ram Krishna, the sepoy of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, was hanged, for the murder of Drill Havildar Nara Singh and Jamadar Adjutant Ramaswamy, of the same regiment, both of whom were shot by the man, on Monday previous the 20th July The details of this tragedy, as rife in the Indian army, both European and Native, as it was terrible have be already given in the columns of our local English contemporaries and in our own paper of Monday the 27th Ultimo It only remains to add that there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the man had in his possession, when taken, ten rounds of ball ammunition He had been on guard duty during the previous night, and on that duty sepoys and soldiers are always supplied with a certain number of rounds of ball cartridge, which are returned into store the next morning

If the murder of his comrades by Ram Krishnah was sudden, unexpected, and fatally successful, there can be no cause of complaint on the score of the rapidity with which Justice, as represented by the Indian Articles of War, overtook him with her full measure of punishment Indeed, when we come to consider the facts and circumstances subsequent to the perpetrator of the deed, we are inclined to think that in all events we have the courage of our convictions to think that the principle of "hastening gently," in a matter of so profoundly sad and so grave an importance, might have been well applied, as it is frequently applied, in matters of far less moment to the persons concerned. Let us now briefly see how the case stood in the few short days before the execution of the man He killed his comrades on Monday the 20th July he was brought to trial, before a Court Martial, on Wednesday the 22nd, he was, probably, condemned to death on the same day, the sentence does not appear to have been confirmed by the Commander-in Chief, before Monday, the 27th Idem, by which date General Rowlands had returned to Bangalore from his short leave, and on Wednesday the 29th, at 6 o'clock A M, Ram Krishna was hanged. Viewed in connection with the more deliberate proceedings of the civil law in such cases and the considerate provisions made for the trial of persons charged with a capital offence under that law, the proceedings in this case of Ram Krishna may not unreasonably be characterised as savouring of undue haste We are aware, and it has been alleged in connection with this case, that military discipline requires prompt and immediate steps to be taken for the trial and punishment of heinous of discipline, from the most trifling to the most serious, but we opine that, when the punishment which is almost certain to follow the act of the accused is his own virtually death, the proceedings before the final conclusion is arrived at should be marked by a larger portion of time and greater expenditure of consideration on the case against the accused, than when the accusation is far less grave in its nature and results There could be no objection whatever to the constitution of the Court which tried the man It was composed of native officers of the several native regiments in Bangalore, all countrymen of the accused and, therefore the accused was tried by his peers, but while there was a public prosecutor (a European officer) to conduct the case against the prisoner, the prisoner himself was undefended There was, of course, the Deputy Judge Advocate, and the strange theory of the present military law is, that this functionary, at a court martial, holds the scales of justice with an even balance, that they swerve neither for nor against the prosecutor. It is, in fact, in theory, and only a theory, of an impossible human perfectability, and a calm ignoring of the true Christian maxim —true also in other religions—that no man can serve two masters Had Ram Krishna been made over to and tried by the Civil power, he should have had a preliminary trial before the committing Magistrate, and a final trial before a Court of Sessions with a jury or assessors, and in the latter Court, the public prosecutor would have done his duty in trying to obtain a conviction, and a specially appointed counsel (if the man could not afford to pay for one) would have conducted the defence We leave it to the reader to judge which of the two systems should be preferred in a case like that Krishna's, and the man might have been handed over to the Civil power, without in any way infringing military law, and our contention is not without precedent Some years ago, when certain Hussar privates, quartered in Bangalore, were charged with causing the death of some dhobies, amongst them an old woman, the men were tried by the Cantonment Magistrate and committed to High Court of Madras, where they were ably defended by solicitor and counsel, and were finally—

CONFERENCE OF PUNDITS ON WIDOW RE MARRIAGE QUESTION

Referring to the announcement, in our last issue, of the formation of a strong Association consisting of many of the leading gentlemen of the Province to prohibit Infant Marriages and encourage Re marriages of Virgin Widows, we give below the result of a discussion held with the Pundits of Bangalore by Dewan Bahadur R Raghoo nath Row on the subject

On the first day, i e the 20th ultimo, Pundits Gopalasastri and Venkatram Sastri *the only two* present out of 9 Pundits invited for the occasion said that they were not prepared to enter into discussion as they had not met Dewan Bahadur R Raghoonath Rao's pamphlet on the subject, but would discuss the following day Mr Raghoonath Row told the Pundits that as large body of Brahmins in the principal towns of the Province had discussion and agreed with the opinions of authorities where the shastras happen to be in conflict with each other, at the same time Mr S Venkatarow had given to that Arbitor and Judge

On the evening of next day the 27th, discussion was opened by the Pundits who insisted from noon till 4 till about 9 30 p m The discussion to which the Pundits consented was that re marriage of widows was never in vogue in Virgin and the texts quoted by Raghoonath Row in support were not applicable to Kali Yug Inspite of it was noticed by Mr Raghoonath Rao and was received for consideration the following day (28th) when the Pundits were provided but the authorities Dowt Pandit in support of their contention said well known texts prohibiting the remarriage of widows was prohibited by their ancestors and the latter in their authority The Pundits then requested Mr Raghoonath Rao to state of the Kali Yug in this Yuga and it was quite in accordance of Kali Yug and Mr Raghoonath Rao replied by quoting Kali Yug but the Pundits said that the texts quoted were not applicable to Kali Yug of the Pundits showed that Vyasa that the Kali Yug is unimportant able

The meeting was closed (at 10 p m) amid applause—the Pundits leaving the hall upon their discomfiture

News Letter

AN EVIL TYRANNY

Sir Lewis M Sullivan Kt took charge of the Mysore Government in Mysore in July last and he has since of now to the gallows of the process questions in his mind I will deal with only two questions Sir Sullivan is to day in a helpless state being in October A case of this kind the plaintiff said that the suit was a fraud After application had after the trial Lyle Jones summarily rejected, and this is the case tried from the Court right from the time before the day following and in the result Munsiff is only to grant to dismiss the suit the Judge ruling on the ground that the case is not in the Court It is not clear It is impossible that because in the Lists of the pendency such thing was in existence It is illegal because under the Civil Procedure Code Mysore is bound to use summary process for as a matter of course and it is to be an unreasonable delay on the part of the party, and it becomes little impossible for serve the process upon witnesses The Munsiff may as well study the following decisions and scoop out of his head the cooked view —

5 W R III	22 W R 299
3 C L R 509	3 W R 71
9 W R 530	14 W R 193
I L R	Bombay IX P 308

In one or two cases the Munsiff decline to issue summonses to witnesses on the ground that the application was made after the time fixed by him and dismissed the suit for want of evidence In appeal, his decision was upset and he was directed to summon the witnesses and try the suit On the face of this decision of the appellate court the Munsiff still clings to such procedure to the detriment of parties The Advocates of this place are, I am told, going to memorialize the Chief Court through the District Court on the point

Mysore, *31st July* 1885 —Last week I did not write to you as usual as I had nothing whatever worth communicating This week it is equally so but for one or two events

The departure of Her Highness the Maharanee with the Princess and Princesses first Monday is the principal event The Dewan arrived here by the ordinary train on Saturday evening, and it was then surmised that his visit had to do something with the Maharanee's *trip to Bangalore*

On Monday by 11 0 Clock the road to Railway Station was crowded with people anxious to have a glimpse of the Royal children At 11 30 precisely the booming of guns announced Her Highness, leaving for the Fort and with a about 10 to 15 minutes the cortege was in the Railway station where a guard of honor, consisting of Sikhs, a company of Bar Sepoys, and a batch of Policemen, was present The principal entrance to the station, viz, the 1st and 2nd Class Passenger's usual way, was, on both sides, closed so that Her Highness may get into the saloon unobserved Just came an open carriage containing the Hon ipparent, and the two Princesses Mr Langrap performing charge of them Master Kanteerava also drove in the same carriage The Dewan, District Judge and other officials and gentlemen were there to their obeisance to the Royal children who were taken inside the station The special state carriage was next unhorsed and the carriage, and on its *dais apparte* in about 5 minutes the seats were removed and the special (containing 3 saloon carriages and 3 First class carriages and also some 3rd class carriages and goods waggons) steamed out at 12

From tomorrow an Alladi and Munsiff's Court will come into existence, presided over by Mr Subbaiya the court will be held, I hear, in the upstairs building opposite the Dewan's Quarters, at a distance of about 2 or 3 furlongs from where the Chief Court is to be held The gentleman of the Bar Rajapuri and very rightly do I feel of it, that this distance will scarcely induce them I believe but the Lawyers are thinking of memorialising the Chief Judge on this subject

The other day there was a "little scene" in the Munsiff's Court A Petition signed by all the Advocates and Pleaders was presented to the Munsiff bringing to his notice the illegality, &c &c, of his procedure, in fixing certain time, within which applications for processes for summoning witnesses should be filed in the court, and in the event of the parties or pleaders failing to apply within that time, of striking off cases on the date of hearing for want of evidence although the cases *warrant time for summoning* witnesses to the *time processes were applied for* What reply the Munsiff gave, I cannot learn, the Advocates seem to have quoted from authorities in support of their contention While the District Judge is working smoothly, and while there was not the *least* complaint whatever in Mr Sreenivasaiyengar's days, why the present Munsiff and the Lawyers should get into hot waters, I cannot really say I sincerely hope that in future there may be no friction and the Munsiff will go on working smoothly

Some a days ago the son of the agent of the Canara Bank here died at Yellavarahal travelling from Madras The boy was married on the Tirupathi hill at the age of a month ago, to a girl of *seventeen* old After the marriage the father took the boy to Madras, and after spending a few days there was returning to Mysore with his family when this calamity befell him The infant into the girl is doomed to life long misery and widowhood I wish the parents of the girl avail themselves of the service of the new association formed at Bangalore and try to marry her again

This last is very fitting advice to us We earnestly hope that these and correspondent will advise to bring their marriage, that and circulated them, both of the same communication the Secretary of the Association —Ed K P]

General Summary

BOMBAY

Justice High Court —Sir P Ananda Charlu at the High Court Vakil is lately lost a pair of diamond earrings valued at Rs 800, in one of the local Courts He had them in a purse which contained some money This purse was given to him and he has been given to the police —*W I*

The Cumbaconam Jagan Mohana Chitra Velasa Sabha —A very pleasant evening of social gathering of respectable people and the Hindu gentlemen at the pavilion in Wall Tax Road The musical performances comprising some that were quite new to Madras Of the many excellent female actors, Mr Kalyan Ramayyer, was appointed as the heroine, was received with many cheers and greatest applause Mr Subramania Iyer acted the Hindu student play very excellently in his best dress with his usual success —*Ibid*

The Hindu Royal Theatrical Company —A correspondent writes—"This company gave an exceptional entertainment and it leaves *a* on the Arcot Nagiah Pillai rendered not on Saturday last and there was a large audience Mr Gopalaswamy Row was the Sutradhara and played and Mr Sundaram represented Rama enacted the part in a most admirable manner The latter is very well suited to represent a fond character because of his handsome form his well formed eyebrow and power of expression combined with his fond like facility of speech The billions crowded and lords of laughter almost every minute The play was a success the scenes were heard full and the actors well sustained throughout The company will give another performance to morrow evening" —*Ibid*

Sir Frederick Roberts The Madras army will be sorry to learn Sir Frederick Roberts, if it should deserve consolation from the knowledge that his name will a little watchtower and is a great friend and admirer of his Majesty He has endeared himself to crowds of friends and admirers by his own upright example and most thorough performance of duty a good one to all ranks He has made the acquaintance of every corps forming the Coast Army, and visited every station garrisoned by that Army He has was general rule he happy in his selection of officers for responsible posts He has shown vigilant himself in the position of the commander-in-chief and he has been enabled to do this mainly to the comfort and contentment of the rank and file He has succeeded in putting the army in a very sensible uniform that does far more justice than the old costume, He has an snap shot to Hindu gentleman and he will now carry back with him to Bengal a feeling of good will towards the Madras Army that is cordially reciprocated He arrived here with a great reputation and not a leaf of his laurels has faded during his peaceful four years in Madras —*Ibid*

Extracts.

CAUSATION OF DISEASE IN INDIA

The *Indian Daily News* —there are upwards of 1½ million deaths registered annually in India and it is well known that the registration returns only very inadequately represent the mortality in rural districts With respect to the causes of death, the returns show that fevers of various kinds are for the most destructive of human life, and next in order come bowel complaints cholera and small pox The official figures for 1881 are as follows —

(1) Fevers	2,870,109
(2) Bowel complaints	261,624
(3) Cholera	244,176
(4) Small pox	232,363
(5) Injuries	76,600
(6) Other causes	889,243
Total	4,574,323

What proportion of the disease the effects of which are here shown may be preventible, it is not easy to say, but there can be no doubt that a very considerable proportion of it is preventible in the present state of our knowledge of hygiene, and a still larger amount would become preventible if we took the trouble to increase that knowledge Unfortunately the Government is slow to see its duty in this matter The great error lies in this, that no systematic and continued effort on the part of Government is made to throw further light on the subject of disease causation and the influence of sanitation upon disease The good work of research which was commenced in India some few years ago into the origin of cholera was discontinued in order to effect a petty economy of some thing between Rs 2,000 and Rs 3 000 a month Yet the registered deaths from that disease alone in any two years have amounted to 3 0,1 213 If the necessity or desirability of undertaking a systematic study of the causes of and remedies for cholera was deliberately determined upon by Government and specialists of high attainments were engaged to carry out the work why were they not left to prosecute it? Nothing has occurred to render such a course less desirable or necessary On the contrary the mortality from cholera shows no diminution, and every fresh year's experience shows more and more plainly how hopeless it is to combat the disease while its genesis remains unknown. Some excuse might be urged on behalf of Government for its present apathy if any adequate and sustained effort had been made to throw light on the subject, but this has not been done The Sanitary Department, there can be little doubt, is in urgent need of reconstruction It requires to be given a status independent *of any other Department*, and above all it must be directed by the best special talent Government can command The new appointment created for Dr D D Cunningham is a beginning, but a beginning only of a more enlightened policy on the part of Government We hope to see this initiatory step followed by other measures which shall provide for earnest and continuous attention being devoted, by an efficient and sufficient staff of qualified men, to research in this most important matter of establishing the causation of destructive diseases

AN ENGLISH PAPER ON COPYRIGHT

The *Englishman* —An English paper has some remarks on the proposed Copyright Bill, which shows at once how little is known of the subject at home, and how strange project sounds to English ears 'Many English people have read, no doubt with amazement, that the Anglo Indian Press is striving to get an act passed by which any matter appearing in an Indian newspaper will be secured copyright for twenty four hours In this country such a restriction would be fought against by three quarters of the daily papers, and especially by evening journals What would the latter Press do if it were forbidden to appropriate telegrams appearing in London papers until twenty four hours had elapsed from the time of original publication?" This is the English view of the matter, but the writer is ready to do violence to his opinion because of something he has either read or heard In India he says, matters stand on a very different basis "The great Anglo Indian papers, such as the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, pay large sums for special telegrams from England, the overland rates being exceptionally high The inland rates for Press messages are on the contrary, very low' With regard to the latter statement, it may be remarked that the inland rates are about three times as high as those of England. The writer proceeds to say that no sooner does one of the papers named publish a telegram "which has cost several hundred pounds" than it is immediately appropriated. "In India, it is a system of organised piracy, chiefly urged by natives, and so detrimental in its effect in forestalling those who pay for the telegrams, that they are seriously thinking of giving up special messages" This is delightful Which are the papers that are thinking of indulging in the Irish revenge of giving up special telegrams? And where, oh where, is the message that over cost several hundred pounds? In it, we would ask, on representations such as these that Government have been brought to commit themselves to this ridiculous scheme? As a matter of fact the cost of the longest special message that ever appeared in an Indian paper comes well within hold of one hundred pounds It is to be feared that by betoning to hide and corner representations on this subject the Government has been sadly misled as to the importance of the interests at stake Half the papers that have supported the Bill have done so under the impression that it is intended to protect, not special messages, but Reuters service This is undoubtedly the case in Madras, where the idea of incurring the expense of special telegrams, either inland or foreign, has not yet penetrated To show how utterly hopeless is the prospect of ever applying this random scheme, we may mention that there are some three papers in Calcutta, English and vernacular, which are in the regular habit of repeating our telegrams to keep up a constant watch over those papers *would supply occupation for a special detective* staff, and to dispose of the cases which would result from so much misdirected energy the Government would require to supplement the present number of Judges And as most of the offending papers are impecunious, the task of supporting such a censorship would hardly be profitable The simple truth is that the Government have plunged into the matter in total ignorance of the facts of the case, and if they proceed further with the Bill they will be sorry for it Surely the miserable failure of the attempt to set up a Press Commissioner ought to deter the Government from experimental legislation in this particular field of private enterprise

SELF HELP AMONG NATIVES

The *Times of India* —"God helps those who help themselves" is a proverb common to the worshippers of gods however strange and different, and the natives of India are beginning to realize its importance In their papers and their debating societies they have for decades asked in lugubrious tones, why the natives of India should not be given a larger share in the administration of their own country. But it is only within the last few months apparently that they have discovered the real secret of the British rule in India, that none of the natives of India place the same confidence in each other that they place in Europeans A native company build a spinning and weaving mill, and send forth with to Lancashire for an engineer to manage the machinery A native firm buy or build a steamer, and at once engage an English skipper and a Scotch engineer A native traveller goes from one end of India to the other astonished at the ease of railway travelling, but quite oblivious to the fact that almost every penny of the capital has been contributed by English shareholders, that every bridge has been built, every cutting made, every rail been laid under the superintendence of English engineers, and that, as a matter of course, almost every engine driver and almost every station master has still to be imported for from England. Then he returns to his debating society and his newspaper and continues that interminable theme about the injustice of denying the natives of India a larger share in the administration of their country. Out of her untold millions India sends half a dozen able lads to England every year to compete with English boys for the Indian Civil Service But the appointments and opportunities lying at her very threshold are altogether neglected. Look at the way in which the great modern industries of India were introduced, such as tea and coffee and jute and indigo and cinchona. Not a native would invest a rupee in them, not a native even now is fit to take sole charge of a tea garden or a cinchona plantation The country, as we have shown, has been covered with a network of railways, but as far as the capital and the staff is concerned,

that is all still a foreign concern The amount of G. I. P. stock held in this country amounts, we are told, to the fabulous sum of six lakhs of rupees! The whole coast has been encircled with lines of steamers, which nearly rival the railways in their development of trade But these like the railways are almost entirely English. There is an enormous banking business done in India. But not one of the existing banks has been started with Indian capital, not one of them possesses an Indian manager. Indian princes are fond of building palaces, they all turn naturally to English architects There was, however, a chance during the American war of transferring to Bombay an enterprize hitherto confined to Lancashire. And here the Bombay capitalists, men of more "grit" than is common in India, undoubtedly stopped in And it is by these men—these exceptions who prove the rule—that the novel discovery has been made that people before they are fit to govern should be able to serve A native prince, a native merchant, a native speculator, each and all of these men prefer to be served by Europeans The fact is one that Indian reformers should lay to heart, for the moral is very obvious As long as natives who are blessed at once with capital and common sense will employ Europeans to do their most difficult work so long will the Government prefer to place European officers in positions where promptness, determination and self reliance are essential to the well being of the country For generations the natives have ignored this side of the question They are now beginning to see that so long as they do not employ each other in offices of high trust or in appointments where self-reliance is needed they are leading an almost unanswerable argument to those who maintain that the natives of India are not yet fit to take a very active share in the administrative work of the country

PREMATURE DEATH OF WOMEN IN INDIA

The subject of the condition of women in India is attracting a daily-increasing attention Educated natives are fast beginning to feel the inconveniences of themselves running the race for intellectual culture, and letting their wives stand by. Of course, it is not to be understood that women in India are quite without culture, or that they are used merely as so many dolls. But certain evils undoubtedly exist which call for remedy. Many of the evils are of ancient standing, and consequently deep-rooted, but quite as many are of comparatively recent origin Most of these are not difficult of treatment, and the educated natives have only to thank themselves for their existence, and as attention is being drawn to them, there is every hope that they will soon disappear. Of late it has been a common complaint that women in India meet with a premature death, and that their children are weak and sickly. The book noted below* has, therefore, appeared not an hour too soon; it appears very opportunely Dr. Bhalchandra, who is well known as the Head of the Medical Department of the Baroda State, is well qualified to discuss the subject, from the knowledge he possesses both of Hindu medical science as treated in Sanscrit work and practised by native physicians in India—whose race, it is to be very much regretted, is fast disappearing—and of European medical science, for proficiency in which he won First class Honours in the Bombay University. He has put together in a systematic form the causes of the diseases of women and their remedies I will not encroach on professional opinion by referring to matters which are purely so; but I will attempt to glean from the book ideas and suggestions which serve to throw light on the social and domestic habits of Indian women. The book is written in the Marathi language in an easy style, so that it may be read by girls of from ten years of age upwards

It is significant that to early marriages is assigned the first rank among the causes which bring the lives of women in India to an early end. This medical testimony ought to strengthen the hands of those of the educated natives who are trying to put matters right by means, short Governmental interference in social matters. I skip over the other causes, which are dealt with from a professional point of view; but they are hardly stated, so that anybody who can read the description of them can understand and follow the author

In the concluding portion of the book Dr Bhalchandra dilates upon some evils which have crept into modern Indian society, as, the neglect, on the part of women, of physical exercise, the want of cheerfulness, the ignorant treatment that they receive when ill, &c

The change of habits among the women of the upper classes of Indian society has of late been noticeable Scarcely a generation ago, when the traditions of the old family life were intact and were adhered to with a rigidity which a sense of their beneficial influence imparts, the ladies of the Hindu Household vied with one another in doing their household duties Nearly all the domestic work was done by them with an exemplary neatness. To get up early in the morning was the rule Well on the cleaning, the washing, the watering of the house was attended to Bathing was followed by certain religious devotions, such as going round the sacred peepal or tulsi tree. Cooking was done by them and it was an object of legitimate pride for a lady to be known as a good cook, and so on a hundred other duties of the household were allotted to ladies All this gave them enough physical exercise and kept them healthy But of late a lamentable change has come over the habits of Hindu ladies For a great part of this change their so called educated young husbands are responsible The young school taught Indian of the present day commences life as a man decidedly inferior in many respects to another bred up in the conservative influence of a well-managed Hindu household He sees that European ladies in India do not cook (and I see very few ladies in England are good cooks) and almost the whole work of the house is done by native servants. The mem sahb drives about or rides out, read newspapers, and discuss politics with their husbands Our educated young native, therefore, taking the mem sahb as his model, tries to mould his girl wife to her ways. Of course, his private and social circumstances prevent him carrying out the whole programme of changes which his wife would have to undergo before she becomes a native mem sahb—a spectacle which I am afraid will not be very pleasing to behold But he takes up the virtuous resolution of attempting as much as he can under the circumstances. The only success that he is able to achieve is, I fear, that he teaches his wife to forget her old fashioned ways, as he calls them, of being able to cook his meals and to manage his household affairs. Poor man, he does not know that he deprives her of her only opportunities of physical exercise, without giving her anything better instead Accordingly, with but a few exceptions, the wives of the educated natives I have known are lazy, and they hate work They lie late in bed, they contract irregular habits, and they have indifferent health How pleasant such a state of things must be, is better for me to leave unsaid Dr. Bhalchandra, therefore, recommends that women should continue to do their domestic work. Of course, he would not like them to be overworked, but he says: "If you follow the Europeans in one respect, you must follow them in another In that case there is some probability of good being done European ladies go out for fresh air in the evening, play lawn tennis, &c This gives them ample exercise, which conduces to their health In the same manner, if we sent our ladies to visit temples in the evening, or if we made them go their rounds (at the peepal, or tulsi plant), this will give a fair amount of exercise to their delicate bodies and will doubtless keep them healthy" Dr Bhalchandra thinks gymnastics too violent an exercise for ladies

Among other matters, the author refers to the movement of Medical Women for India which has reached a certain stage in Bombay He approves of it but he thinks the object would be best attained by encouraging native ladies to study medicine in Colleges

Dr Bhalchandra is to be congratulated for having brought out a book which ought to give a quietus to many an evil practice of which Indian society in common with other similar societies, is full I think his object in writing the book would be very well served if the book were translated into the principal Indian vernaculars It ought to be read in the head forms of every girl's school in India.

Hist Coe V M Samuth B A, M R A S, F R, Oxford.

GENERAL GORDON ON INDIA

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—There was not a man more respected by the English nation, or, for the matter of that, by the whole world perhaps, than the late General Gordon. England might well be proud of such a man, who was not merely an unselfish and practical philanthropist, but a shrewd, intelligent, and far-seeing politician, endowed with the singular power of deciding some of the most difficult problems with almost a prophetic certainty. The views of such an extraordinary man on questions relating to the administration of India are thus entitled to the greatest respect of our rulers Our readers will remember that General Gordon, then a Colonel, came out as Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, and his sudden resignation of that post on arrested sensation at the time. He then wrote a pamphlet, under the title of "Expenditure of India" A glance at this brochure will explain, why his honest heart staggered at the idea of accepting a responsible post in India.

In that pamphlet General Gordon remarks, that British India, in 1840, consisted of 621,000 square miles, population 118 millions, in 1879, it consisted of 865,000 square miles, population 191 millions It cost £225 millions to administer in 1840, and £675 millions to administer in 1879, irrespective of the Afghan war. The increase in sixty 40 years, has be in thus 43 millions, each of these extra millions having caused an increased burden of one million sterling upon the people And India was not quieter in 1840 than in 1879!

He then compares the cost of the administration of India with that of the administration of the following table —

The administration of India with the Agencies costs	£18 millions
The administration of Great Britain Ireland and Colonies including War Department costs	£21 millions
The Imperial forces of Great Britain Ireland and Colonies numbering 518,966 troops costs	£11 millions
The 65,000 Imperial and 125,000 Native troops in India in all 190,000 troops costs	£13·4 millions
The Medical Department in India costs	£668,650
The Medical Department in Great Britain Ireland costs	£300,000
Printing and Stationery in Great Britain and Ireland and the two Houses of Parliament costs	£400,000
Printing and Stationery in India costs	£171,470

One need only look at the above analysis and feel that, no dependency of England is more unjustly treated than India. What can be more scandalous than the fact that the administration of India, the poorest dependency of England, costs more than half of what the administration of the whole British Empire does? We are a proverbially poor nation, and yet we are required to pay for army two millions more than what the richest nation in the world spends for the same purpose

With respect to the pay of the army, General Gordon asks, how is it that at Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, &c, &c the higher ranks of officers are paid half as much as they are in India and that these in India are paid nearly four times as much as those in England? The sea transport service to and from India for the relief of the 65,000 Imperial troops who are there costs £395,777 Would it not be cheaper, asks General Gordon, to employ the merchant marine to take these relieffs to and fro? There is but one reply to this query During the Company's time the European troops used to be brought from England by private vessels at a moderate cost. But now we have got a regular fleet of ships constructed at an expense of 12 millions for that purpose, and, according to General Gordon, we have to pay nearly £400,000 annually for the transport service of the troops

In the administration, we have the Governor-General and his Council, and the Secretaries of the Government of India, costing, with their staffs £119,079, then the Lieut Governor of Bengal, with his staff, Council and his departmental Secretaries, costing £70,891; the Governor of Madras with his staff, council and his departmental Secretaries, costing £70,891, the Governor of Bombay and his Council and departmental Secretaries, costing £87,810.

What is the use of all these subordinate Councils, remarks the General, if the Supreme is to control them in the most minute particulars? There are but very few questions, in the Government of Bombay &c, that the Council of Bombay &c., and their departmental Secretaries, could not deal with; then, why should the Supreme Council be paid at the rate of £15,621 a year, to decide on matters, which the Bombay Council or Madras Council know a great deal more about than the Supreme Council can possibly know? To some degree says the General, the present system of monopolizing all the work of the Administration of India by the Supreme Council, accounts for the enormous amount for stationery and printing —nearly half a million sterling annually.

According to General Gordon, concentration of all power with the Governor-General is a great mistake He justly observes —

"If the Governor-General was free of the immense amount of work now thrown on him, he would be able to move rapidly about and to see and judge for himself I see no reason for the tedious delays and the expense, some £66,000 a year—caused by moving about as now, like a sovereign prince, in fact no sovereign prince would trouble himself to such an extent. It may be said that this personal necessity in the eyes of the people in my opinion they do not care anything about it They would infinitely rather see a Governor-General who went into and examined things for himself than they would see any amount of pomp!

The General is strongly of opinion that the tenure of the English in India depends far more on enlisting the sympathies of the people in their success or failure, than on their armed forces, and, therefore in all the Councils in India, he would largely increase the native element. He says —

"We have now held India for some 120 years, and we may have justly thought that we had a quiet and solid footing in the country by our administration so as to remain quite at rest, both with the people and with respect to foreign foes Is this the case? And what is the reason of our continual fears respecting India? The result of the Afghan war has simply been to add Russia to the improbable event of an invasion We have, by our roads and forts, shown for General the strategical points of the country. Our tenure of India depends more upon our rule being acceptable to the people than on armed forces or on scientific frontiers"

In the above, General Gordon does not speak any new truth, but yet he embodied his views in a characteristic way to which we hope the attention of the English public will be particularly directed If the statesmen who rule India depended only upon brute force to retain the possession of the Indian empire, they would have lost it long ago. They depend, no doubt, partly upon the good will of the people How has this good will been secured? We enjoy a great many blessings under British rule, but unalloyed blessings very few. Of these great many blessings, the majority were not meant for us, but yet we could not be deprived of a share in them. The British Government has secured to us the inestimable blessings of peace, but peace has weakened as a nation and made us effeminate It has secured to us the blessings of education, but the spread of education has developed the resources of the empire, and enabled England to exercise her influence even up in the villages of India. We have good roads, telegraphic wires, and railways, but without these no empire now-a-days could be safe from foreign aggression and no alien Government is safe from internal rebellion We do not mean to underrate the importance of these blessings, but blessings which carry along with them evils and blessings, which are secured to us by mere accidents, are not those which can give rise to that sort of gratitude which would induce a man to forget his nationality and surrender himself at the foot of an alien master.

Let our rulers confer on us blessings which are absolutely pure and which are solely intended for our benefits, and the nation will do as much for the maintenance of the Indian Empire as Coote, Wellesley, Lake, and Clive did to conquer it. These blessings will impress upon the people of India that British nation, in spite of its many defects, is inherently just Let representatives from the people be taken in the Indian Councils, let the Indians be entrusted with posts of responsibility and emoluments, let them have a fair share in the administration of their own country, let them enter the army and win military glory for themselves, let them learn self Government and the art of protecting themselves, and the golden link of sympathy, on which, according to General Gordon, depends the tenure of the English in India, will be firmly established between the rulers and the ruled The opinions of General Gordon, as we have already said, are entitled to great weight, and it behoves the British public to seriously ponder on them without further loss of time As the General says.—"*It is impossible to go on as we have done hitherto in India; there will come a time when there will be a deadlock, and it is better to prevent that by our House of Commons looking into this question now.*"

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885. No. 32.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0 0
Per mensem	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	1 0
Back numbers	"	0	1 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion of every line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements inserted from date per	0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent to reach us 2 days before Saturday, the day of publication in Monday's issue

Parties desiring to have copies of their advertisements forwarded to their residences, should remit the postage thereof, in addition to the above rates. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Letters on business should be addressed to the Proprietor. Notice of stoppage should be sent in half an hour before the time of publication. Payment of accounts should be made in advance. Sums of higher value should be remitted by Money Order.

TO ADVERTISERS

MESSRS. S. R. RAMASWAMICHAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 to 12 per cent.

All business relations to be addressed to
B. RAMA DOLI CHUNGI NAGAR
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,
BANGALORE

N. SINGARAYA AND CO.

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, &c. &c.

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their clients.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shalu Rice, and parties from any quarter need not be afraid to deal with them.

Stationary Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our customers to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectacular Agents to
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H. P. BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA NANDINI,
AN HISTORICAL NOVEL
IN KANARESE
BY
B. VENKATACHAR,
Author of Bhanata Mahila &c.
Price 1—8—0 *Postage* 1 *anna*

Apply with remittance to Messrs. Suryanarayana & Co., Bangalore, or to the author,

B. VENKATACHAR,
Munsiff Yadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and really cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and abdomen and all sort of malarious fevers, &c. &c.

8 ounce Phial 10 *ans*, 12 *ounce* 1 *Re packing* 4 *ans*

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsaparilla combined with some other useful medicines. It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury Scrofulous ulcer Rheumatism also diseases of the stomach and Bowels of all sorts Humour removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood.

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any severity and of any duration.—

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBSHIO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobsiro Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headaches and all sorts of head complaints. It brings a sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strength and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off and never fails to leave the sweet flavour and long growing scent after bathing.

No 2 Phial ounce Phial 12 *ans Packing* 4 *ans*
No 1 D. D. 1 Re D.

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9, *Sherebaya Bysack Lane Colootola,*
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRE,
14th January 1885

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO.,

DEAR SIRS

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobsiro Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last year. "Foolal oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable parcel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALGANGEL SINGH DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpur C. P.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

The Indian Budget will be presented to Parliament on the 6th inst.

Madrid 1st Aug.—The cholera epidemic in Spain continues abated.

Bombay 3rd Aug.—The Times of India learns from Kurrachee under date July 2 that the movements of the Russian and Afghan armies near the Persian plateau at Sarakhs are Pulkatun.

It is rumoured that either Russia or an engagement between the Russians and Mr. Zelaya are Merchant on the frontier.

Afghan refugees have expelled from Asaabad. The Russians are tampering with the water supply in Herat and rumours and great uneasiness is caused thereby.

Berlin 3rd August.—The *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which it asserts that France is actually assuming favourable opportunity to attack Germany on two standing the peaceful intentions of the latter Power.

Cairo 3rd August.—Colonel Stewart telegraphs that the Arabs are in the desert of Osman Digma.

Marseilles 3rd.—Cholera has again broken out here and twenty deaths are occurring daily.

London 5th Aug.—According to latest telegrams received from Pekin the Russians are advancing their posts towards Pekin while the Afghans are hurrying forward troops at Cabul.

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Salisbury in reply to a question said that the 2 Russian posts are names in dispute and Russian Government agrees to the contention of the British Government that England has a right from date of the Zulfikar Pass to the Amu of Afghanistan but Her Majesty's Government have called the Russian Government to their promise. The Government will make such inquiries as the Russian authorities to obtain further information on the subject.

Answering to a question his Lordship said that in such case at the agreement called by Lord Dufferin towards Abdu Rahman at Rawal Pindi were intended as a British hope would not employ Russian great power against Afghanistan or Russia.

The Royal Family of Her Majesty's Government and Lord Salisbury was in a position to assure the House that Russia would not do this on a matter of such nature without the power.

Simla 4th Aug.—General Chesney's control of the Frontier telegraphically Colonel Grahame of the death of General Lumsden.

London 6th Aug.—Mass public meeting held on the subject of the recent Russian protest against the recent killing of Russian Cause particularly in Dublin Hall on Sunday.

London 6th Aug.—In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Budget. He said that it would be not with the Income and part of Income Tax. But there would be no change in the Income Tax and also in the Income Tax.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff said he was not satisfied with the assurance with the Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury said there was no change.

The mortality from cholera is increasing at Marseilles.

Madrid 5th Aug.—Cholera of 1000 cases and 1300 deaths are occurring daily from cholera in the infected districts.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1885.

HIGH HANDED INSOLENCE

In our issue of the 22nd June last, we had a leading article with the title—"High handed Insolence," in which we brought to public notice a complaint upon the conduct of Mr Namkal Rao Assistant Commissioner and Sub Division Officer of Chitaldroog, striking the potail of a village in the Chellakere taluk with a slipper, and we also commented in severe terms on the fact of the subsequent prosecution against Mr Namkal Rao, before the District Magistrate of Tumkur, who was ordered by the Dewan to enquire into the complaint, having been withdrawn and Mr Namkal Rao having been allowed to go scot free, just at a stage of the case in which he should have been put upon his defence, especially as an air of spontaneity, which it did not really possess, was given to the action of the potail, in withdrawing the case. The fact also was pointed out that, before the withdrawal of the complaint, there did not seem to have been any apology, or any manner of reparation to the injured man, and we looked upon the whole proceedings, subsequent to the close of the prosecution in the Tumkur Magistrate's Court, as dictated rather by the defence than as voluntary acts of the prosecution. It would now seem that the calendar of criminal cases of the Tumkur Magistrate having gone up for revision, in the usual course of business, the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore demanded to the withdrawal of the case, disallowed it, and directed that a new trial, if none, should be held of the case, by Mr L. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district. The order was directed to the latter officer by the Chief Judge himself, and the trial was accordingly held by Mr. L. Ricketts, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, and on Thursday, Judgment was delivered, the Assistant Commissioner being convicted of the charges and sentenced to pay an aggregate sum of Rs. 70 as a fine, on which we shall have something to say presently. We are glad that this retrial of the erring Police Assistant Commissioner has taken place, not only in the interests of the poor, oppressed, and injured people concerned and in the interests of public justice, but also because the real and actual facts of the Assistant Commissioner's conduct has transpired in the public court, and the public are thus enabled to judge of the extent of the high-handed official insolence of which the Assistant Commissioner has been guilty. The facts were certainly very much understated by us, in our issue of the 22nd June last, than overstated and exaggerated, (as was alleged, at the time, in the columns of the *Bangalore Spectator*, by a correspondent, a friend indeed, doubtless, of Mr Namkal Rao.) It would be best for us to report here the facts as they transpired at the trial before Mr Ricketts. The Assistant Commissioner was charged, under sections 355, and 342 of the Indian Penal Code, that is to say, with the offences, respectively, of criminal force, with intent to dishonour, namely, beating with a slipper, and with wrongful confinement. It would now appear that the victim of Mr Namkal Rao's unseemly wrath was not only the potail of the village, but also two inferior ryots of the same village, so that there were three complainants, whose cases against the accused were all tried together to save time, under section 405 of the old Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872). It would seem that Mr. Namkal Rao arrived one day, in the latter end of May, at the village of Coordahally, in the Chellakere Taluk, Chitaldroog Sub-division, and on alighting from his carriage under a tree, ordered his attendants to tell the potail of the village to bring him without delay a pair of bullocks for the prosecution of his journey. The potail had not received any previous verbal or written notice of the requirement, and it being about one o'clock in the day, the bullocks were all out at work in the fields. There was, therefore, some delay, and when a pair of bullocks was brought and yoked to the carriage, one of them, proved fresh and restive. Thereupon Mr Namkal Rao came out of the carriage, took off a shoe from one of his feet and gave the potail two or three blows with it. Two of the by standers, owners of the bullocks sympathised with the potail and remonstrated with the great man, who, incensed at such a liberty, gave the two ryots two or three blows with the selfsame slipper. Mr Namkal Rao then wrote a letter to the Amildar of Chellakere, directing the latter officer to fine the three men three rupees each. This message was sent away by one of Mr. Namkal Rao's

peons, who took the three men into custody under orders, and in united them on to Chullokero, where the men managed to pay up and were released by dusk, having left Coordally at about 2 P M, in custody of the peon The fines were subsequently refunded, as being illegal, by order of the Dewan The accused, in defence, admitted the assault on the potail and the other two men, but denied that it was with a shoe, he also denied that he wrongfully confined the men, that is, he said he did not give them in custody of the peon, but sent them on with the letter, directing him to take it to the Amildar A number of witnesses were called for the complainants and the defendant, the hearing of the case lasted three days and judgment was delivered on the fourth day, so that Mr Nankal Rao and his friends cannot say that he has not had a fair trial The conclusion at which the Magistrate arrived was inevitable on the evidence, though he gave the defendant the benefit of a slight doubt as to his having the complainants with a shoe Mr Ricketts found the defendant guilty of criminal force to all three complainants, under Sec 352 of the Penal Code, and guilty of wrongful confinement, under Section 342 of the same Code He fined the defendant Rs 20 for the assault on the potail, and Rs 15 each for that on the other two men, he fined him Rs 10 for the wrongful confinement of the potail and Rs 5 for each of the other two men—in all a fine of Rs 70, which was, of course, promptly paid Rs 20 to the potail and Rs 15 each to the other two men were ordered to be given as compensation

It will thus be seen that, so far from overstating and exaggerating the case against Mr Nankal Rao our previous account was rather meagre and confined only to the story of the potail His successful prosecution in the town of Bangalore, before an independent and impartial judge, has shewn Mr Nankal Rao in a new light, not, as at he was known to be the champion of the unprotected ryot, the poor man and the oppressed outcast a stricker of people of this class, who have no other protectors, in far away country places, but the members of the police themselves, who, surely, have been placed as masters over such people by the irony of a too remorseless Fate That a man of Mr Nankal Rao's age and experience, and his high and distinguished position in the service of the Mysore State, should be in haste to chastise the errors and omissions of a very, very subordinate servant in that service, and to inoffensive peasants whose only fault was their sympathy for their friend, after a little adopted only by the poor, the illiterate and the uncultivated, shows the degeneracy of the times and the decadence of official dignity and decorum The injured men had a greater right to strike back when they were struck in the exercise of the right of private defence than Mr Nankal Rao had a right—he had none whatever—to take the law into his own hands, under the notion, as it seems to us from the facts of the case, that he could have done so with impunity, being, as he is, a great man in the police department, and thinking, as, perhaps, he did, that he was far off over the ryots of the far off Chullokere Taluk But dearly to his cost, he has found his mistake out, and it is to be hoped in future, will never forget the moral of his self inflicted lesson, by doing his delegates to remember always to respect the lowest hut or peasant in his path as he would have others to respect him, and as he would respect himself

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

On Tuesday last, the 4th Instant, at 6 30 P M death snatched away from amongst us one of the most enlightened, learned, accomplished, and most amiable of the native princes of India, of whom it can justly and most truthfully be said, he was a good, a wise, and a great man, whose death is sincerely regretted not only amongst his own immediate relatives and friends and subjects, but also amongst those in the wider outer world who know the man and his worth though it was only by hearsay, through his own noble public life, actions, and opinions We allude to His Highness Rajah Rama Varmah, the Maharajah of Travancore, who died at Trivandrum, as stated above, on Tuesday last

His Highness was born on the 19th May 1837, and had, therefore, just completed his Forty eighth year by a few months, too short a time, according to all human calculations, for the accomplishment of the noble work which he undertook for Travancore and India, and which he continued to do with unabated vigour, with so much forethought and judgment, and in so unselfish and devoted a spirit, till within a very few days of his lamented demise Nevertheless from 1859, being then past twenty two years of age, when he began his great and noble mission of advancing the material interests and social prosperity of Travancore (to the throne of which he was then but heir apparent) to the date of his demise, a period of twenty six years, no philanthropic friend of the human race accomplished more for his country and countrymen, in advancing the material prosperity of the former, and promoting the educational and social progress of the latter, as we shall, to make Travancore justly proud of and more entitled to the designation of the "model state" in India For himself, personally, the deceased Maharajah acquired distinctions, within quarter of a century, which other men reap only in their old age Besides the high honor and distinction of Grand Cross of the Star of India, which was conferred upon by Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India and with which he was invested, by His Excellency the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff, at Madras, on the 1st February 1883, the deceased Maharajah during the period of twenty five years, was made a Fellow of the University of Madras a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Fellow of the Society of Arts and an Officer of the Department of Public Instruction of France, and acquired many other distinctions for at our foreign learned societies In all this intellectual advancement and acquirement of fame, he never failed to affectionately associate his tutor and best friend, Rajah Sir T Madava Rao, Dewan to his brother

We would refer the reader to a highly appreciative biographic sketch of the deceased prince given in the *Times of India* about three years ago, and extracted into the *Madras Standard* of Wednesday last, the 5th instant

A perfect and complete biography of Maharajah Rama Varmah of Travancore has yet to be written Nothing remains to us now but to lament, in common with all India, the early snatching away from amongst us of so good great, and noble a prince If his state richly merited the title of "the model state" much more did the ruler of it deserve the title of the model prince—a model and example, indeed to all other native princes and chiefs, and well would it be, indeed, for both Native and British India if those of his royal brethren, in other states would follow in his footsteps and strive to imitate his great and glorious and enduring example The path of the just, it is said, is as a shining light, which shineth more and more into the opening day and it is only when such men of light and leading are taken away, that the world feels their loss most, a sing that it is so difficult to replace them Such, in truth, will be the death of the Maharajah Rama Varmah, to his country and state first and to all India. Of the deceased prince it may be emphatically said, in the words of the poet —

Fame with spirit stands closer and dearer than
(That last inferior life small)
Beyond life's light, and love lasting as days
But to life's end run whose hope is and
And life has a value not still will
Lose the kind fury with the abhorred shears
And slit the thin spun life?

Occasional Notes

It is practically settled that the Duke of Connaught will not return to India, so that the command of the Meerut Division becomes vacant permanently

PRINCE Bismarck is again a martyr to congestion or gout, and his organ has again discovered hostile intentions on the part of France by way of relief to his feelings

VARIOUS important despatches dealing with the large questions of army reorganisation are, says the *Pioneer*, now under the consideration of the Government, and will be shortly sent home

A SPECIAL London telegram to the *Pioneer* says that the English newspapers warmly approve Sir Frederick Robert's promotion, and Sir Donald Stewart's nomination to the India Council

THE date of Sir Donald Stewart's departure from India is fixed for November 6th It is necessary that he should arrive in England before the end of that month in order to take up his duties in the Indian Council

THE Bank of Bengal has taken up the whole of the unallotted balance of the Calcutta Municipal 5 per cent loan of 25 lakhs, the Municipality undertaking not to borrow any more for eighteen months The rate has not transpired

A London correspondent writes to a Bombay paper, that in the India office, and at the War office, the opinion prevails that an early war in Asia must be counted on, and provided for, if not certain, it is to all appearance possible, and something more

IN the Soudan war six out of about twenty representatives of the London and Provincial Press who were engaged in the field lost their lives, viz O Donovan, Vizetelly, Power, Cameron, Herbert, and Roberts To these it is proposed to erect a memorial

THE Government has resolved not to grant any compensation to the members of the Afghan Boundary Commission for the losses they sustained during the march across the Paropamisus after the defeat of the Afghans at Penjdeh The losses in some cases were very heavy

ENQUIRIES are being made by the home authorities as to what accomodation is available in the Madras Presidency for British troops in the event of its being considered necessary to strengthen the garrison from [illegible] Cooloply and Madras are the stations likely to be augmented

A LARGE cotton crop is expected in America, the average condition having increased by the beginning of July to 96 The average of condition in the various States are as follows —Virginia 98 North Carolina 93, South Carolina 96, Georgia 94, Florida 95, Alabama 92 Mississippi 91 Louisiana 100, Texas 92, Arkansas 96 and Tennessee 97

RECENTLY a petition was received by the Punjab Government from a man in Gujranwallah District, who prayed that he might be sent to Russia to dissuade that power from encroaching any further on the Afghan territory An other petition was received from a man declaring that God had revealed to him that Russia will outbreat British Government to make peace

THE important question of increasing the numerical strength of the native army is now in active consideration by the Government No definite decision on the subject has yet been arrived at, but the scheme which is understood to meet the approval of the Government in this country is the addition of two companies to each battalion of native infantry and another squadron to each regiment of native cavalry Whether, however, this or any other plan will be actually adopted now rests with the Secretary of State

THE great "shoe question" appears to have taken a new development the other day in the court of an Assistant Magistrate, in the N W Province, a Mahomedan prisoner had been tried for housebreaking convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months and the court was just stooping over its desk to record its decision, when a missile flew past the bench, and struck with force the wall beyond This was one of the prisoner's shoes and when the company had recovered from their amazement, he was seen to be belabouring the sheristadar with the other For this exploit, the housebreaker has received an extra two years

Local and Provincial

HORTICULTURAL SHOW —The bi annual horticultural show of Bangalore will be held at the Lal Bagh, on Friday next, being open to the public at 3 P M

ESCAPE —A convicted prisoner named Narsingh is reported to have effected his escape from the Central Jail Gardens in the afternoon of Saturday the 8th instant—He is said to have been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment of which he had undergone about 20 days

THE RACES —The annual Bangalore races began on Thursday last the 6th Instant, in the afternoon, were continued on Saturday, and will continue to be held tomorrow, Thursday, and Saturday next, which will be the final day The meeting is very crowded and enthusiastic this year, and the weather is all that could be desired

NATIVE PRINCES —Two native princes of South India are amongst us, attracted by the races and the inducement of the fine and healthy weather we are having There is the Rajah of Pittapore and his brother chief of Venkatagiri, both of whom are reputedly lovers of horse racing, and nominate horses on their own account, but generally, they are losers, we regret to say.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE —A Lecture on the above subject will be delivered by the Rev P E Slater, in the Lecture Hall of the London Mission, Pettah next Saturday evening the 15th instant, at 6 30

K Seshadri Iyer, Esquire B A, B L, has kindly be consented to preside the attendance of all Native Gentlemen is invited.

Legal

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE BANGALORE

Dated, 6th August 1885

PRESENT L RICKETTS, Esqr,

District Magistrate

Criminal Case No 23 of 1885

Complainants	Vs	Accused
1 Hanumaih		Mr Nankal Rao.
2 Chinappa		
3 Sankappa		

JUDGMENT

I The complaint was that accused slipped them and then sent them in custody of a peon to the Chullokere Amildar to be there fined 3 Rs each

II The three complainants Roodraiah, Pampaiah, Hanumaiah and Dodda Sidda were examined on behalf of the prosecution

III The charges framed were for assault with intent to dishonor section 355 of I P C and wrongful confinement, section 342 of I P C

IV The accused pleaded not guilty and stated he wanted to travel in haste and had at previous work to have bullocks ready, that they were not ready, and that he had to wait some two hours before they came, that one bullock was shy and dragged the coach near the side drain which was deep, that he jumped out of the coach and questioned complainants why they had brought such bullocks that in impertinent terms they replied they had not better ones, and peon Sinthappa told him there were better bullocks in the village, whereupon he lost his temper and gave each of the complainants slips with his bare hand, but did not slipper them, that his slippers were in the coach below the seat, that he then fined the three complainants 3 Rs each and wrote a chit to that effect to the Amildar and gave it to the Potail, 1st Complainant, and told him to go to the Amildar and pay the fines, that he did not send a peon with the complainants, that said peon went on with him to the next stage, that he inflicted the fines in accordance with Chittadroog practice and Sir Mark Cubbon's old circular order

V Seshagiri Rao, Bheema Soya Rao, Venkatarayah, Hanumaiah Bhoyee, Bheema Bhoyee, Sinthappa, and Rangah, were the witnesses examined for the defence

VI One Exhibit was filed on behalf of accused (No 1) being complainant's petition in this matter addressed to the Chief Court and dated 12th May 1885

VII There are certain discrepancies as regards the slippering and as to where accused came from, when he proceeded to slipper the complainants, that I am inclined to give accused the benefit of the doubt that arises in my mind on the subject These discrepancies are with reference to the complainants statements and of their witnesses, and have no reference to the evidence for the defence which in my opinion is not so creditable as that for prosecution These defence witnesses would make out that complainants were in fact most impertinent to accused the sub division officer which I don't believe at all, also these witnesses for accused would make out that he simply gave each of them a slip, while accused himself admits that he lost his temper and gave each of them slips with his bare hand

VIII Save as regards the addition of slippering and even on this point I cannot say positively that the case for prosecution is not true, I regard as proved facts by the prosecution that on one of the bulls shying the coachman of accused struck Rungi, who remonstrated with him, whereupon the accused struck him, whereupon the Potail interposed and accused struck him also Then the 3rd complainant seeing the Potail struck, ran away and was caught and brought back by a peon or peons and then he too was beaten by accused

IX All this is high handed and extremely inexcusable, especially tolerating in peons the molesting and assaulting ryots The accused, it is to be noted, does not seem to have been aroused to anger by delay in procuring the bullocks, but be-

cause one of the bulls was now and fresh Such frisky bulls are often to be met with in bullock travelling Besides if accused was so fastidious as regards the bullocks supplied to him, he should have given due and proper notice by means of the regulated Rahadarees and not have merely sent on a peon in advance for an hour with orders to have bullocks ready Bullocks in a small village like Koondahally, fit to put into a travelling coach, are not generally procurable in an hour's notice, and the accused should have known this and made allowance accordingly It is true the peon Sunthojee told him that better bullocks were in the village, but peon's suggestions in such matters should not be attended to, as being of very doubtful veracity Unfortunately this suggestion of better bullocks being in the village added to the anger of accused and he thereupon assaults not only the bullock man but also the Potail of the village and an old man

X After the heat was over one might almost expect that accused would have settled down and even offered a solatium to the complainants, but no, he goes to his coach and then and there writes a chit to the Chellekere Amildar to the effect that he had fined each complainant in the sum of 3 rupees and tells the Potail (according to statement of accused) to take this chit to the Amildar and pay the fines According to the prosecution, this chit was given to the peon Sunthojee with directions to take it and the complainants to the Amildar and which was done accordingly by the peon

XI I regret that I cannot get myself to credit accused's version of this affair, viz, that no peon was sent with the Potail and the 2nd and 3rd complainants and that the said Potail himself took the chit of fine as directed by the accused, and taking the 2nd and 3rd complainants with him The statement that the complainants were not sent in her court of the peon Sunthojee, (the peon who volunteered the information that there were better bullocks in the village) is corroborated by the peon himself and by Seshagiri Row and Bheem Sayn Row 1st and 2nd witnesses for the defence Seshagiri Row says I think Sub Registrar of Chellekere, was still locally Head Munsheem the time of accused and Bheem Sayn Row is the present Head Munsheem of the Sub-Registrar's office I may depose that they were present in the Court of the Amildar when the Potail and the other two complainants presented themselves before the Amildar with the chit giving instructions as to their being fined 3 Rs each Seshagiri Row, to my mind, does not give a satisfactory explanation for being at the time with the Amildar The hour was about 5 p.m when most probably he was at work in the Cutcherry He accounts for being at the Amildar's house because he was speaking to him about the preparation of Inam accounts Such instructions are usually asked in the Block Cutcherry

XII Bheem Sayn Row is admitted by the prosecution to have been present with the Amildar at the time and doubtless he gives a correct version of the affair barring the denial that a peon accompanied the complainants

XIII Complainant's version of the affair is that they were taken by the peon Sunthojee to the house of the Amildar of Chellekere who on reading the chit told them to pay the fines which they asked to be excused, that the Amildar said he could not excuse the fine payment and that the peon then gave them with another peon to get money and when they actually had raised from one Yoongappa and then paid up the fine

XIV It is not usual when fining a person to send him to the Amildar carrying the order for his fine If the Potail had been so direct he to carry the fine he would if there was no guarantee that he would deliver it and he might have found it difficult to get the other two complainants to accompany him or if he made them go with him was not this wrongful confinement as far as they were concerned It is further to be noted that the accused only arrived at the village of Koondahally about 1, and bullocks were likely to be brought for 1½ hours or more and then there was the trouble of yoking them to a bullock and then the altercation and assault Altogether it may be fairly assumed that accused did not start on his journey again till about 3 p.m Chellekere was about 6 miles off, and yet the three complainants reach that place at about 5 p.m If left to themselves I do not think that they would have used such expedition and they might have even followed the family of accused to ask to be excused the fine I think the sole reason why they arrived at Chellekere with such promptness was because they were escorted by a peon, viz, Sunthojee

XV According to the defence evidence accused does not seem to have been angered by the delay in bringing the bullocks, for he remained, according to such evidence, in his coach all the time, and if the bullocks had started fairly it is to be presumed that this case would not have arisen But one of the bulls was restive whereupon accused jumps out of the coach, questions complainants about the bringing of such animals, assaults them and then writes the chit to the Amildar fining them But has a Civil officer any right to fine a bullock man because his bull becomes restive in being yoked and why not have tried the animal again Then again the other complainant is apparently fined because his bullock was old, and lastly the Potail is fined because he did not bring a better pair while there was no proof that the village possessed a better pair, and all this, too, after having assaulted the men previously This was a sort of arbitrary high handedness of which the sequel was the giving the chit to the peon with directions to take it and the three complainants to the Chellekere Amildar

Finding and Sentence

The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence of assaulting the 1st complainant, Hanumaiah, punishable under section 352 of I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 20 Rs

The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence of assaulting the 2nd complainant, Chennappa, punishable under section 352 of I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 15 Rs The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence of assaulting the 3rd complainant, Sunkoor appa punishable under section 352 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 15 Rupees

The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence specified in the 2nd count of the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of wrongful confinement punishable under section 342 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 10 Rupees

The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence specified in the 4th count of the charge, viz, that he has committed the offence of wrongful confinement punishable under section 342 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 5 Rupees

The Court finds the accused D Nankul Rao is guilty of the offence specified in the 6th count of the charge, viz, that he has committed the offence of wrongful confinement punishable under section 342 of the I P C and the Court directs that the said accused be fined 5 Rupees

The sums of 20 Rupees, 15 Rupees and 15 Rupees to be paid respectively to 1st 2nd and 3rd complainants as compensation under section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code

(Signed) L RICKETTS,
District Magistrate

6th August 1885

Letters to the Editor

SIR,—During the discussion I had with the Pundits of Bangalore, when I was there about the end of last month, I had occasion to state that Sri Krishna, whom the Hindus believe to be the creator, the preserver, and the destroyer of the universe, had through his wife, (the Avatar of Sri Lakshmi) Rukmani Devi, a son by name Pradyumna This son of Sri Krishna married a woman who had been the wife of Sambara At the time of this marriage the legality of such a marriage having been questioned by Rukmani Devi, Sri Krishna and Narada decided that it was legal according to the Arian law as she was, though married, yet a virgin and the marriage was celebrated This fruit of this marriage was Aniruddha Pramabhava son who, I said, was Brahma This statement was doubted by some, and I had out then with me the authority whereunto I could prove to the Pundits the truth of this statement I now give herein below the authority* which I beg, you will in kind enough to publish in your paper for the information of the general public

R RAGOONATH ROW,

Aug ist 3rd 1885

* ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಕೈವರ್ತ-ಪುರಾಣೆ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಜನ್ಮಖಂಡೆ, ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧೆ, ಅ. ೬೦ ಶ್ಲೋ ೧೦. ಕೃಷ್ಣಸುತಶ್ಚ ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನೋ ಮಹಾಪರಾಕ್ರಮಃ ॥ ಶಮ್ಬರಸ್ಯಾಸುರಸ್ಯಾಪಿ ಪತ್ನೀ ಮಾತಾ ಬಭೂವಸಾ ॥

ಶ್ಲೋ ೧೧೭. ಶ್ಲೋ ೧೨೦.

ಅನಿರುದ್ಧಸ್ತಯೋಃಪುತ್ರಾ ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ಕಾಮಪಾಪಕಃ ॥ ಬಭೂವಾಸ್ಯಯಂಕಾಸ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ಚ ಪ್ರಕೃತೇಪರಃ ॥

General Summary.

MADRAS

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—We learn that Major Sidney Smith, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways has proceeded to Bangalore to inspect the Mysore State Railway prior to its being made over to the Southern Mahratta Railway by whom it has been purchased —*Mail*

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MADRAS AFFAIRS —We hear from a correspondent from London that attention at Home is being drawn to Madras affairs and that serious notice may shortly be taken of the state of things existing in this Presidency during the past few years Rumour has it that the present Secretary of State "wants to know you know" Some radical reforms may be effected under Lord Randolph Churchill's rules at the India Office As the new Government does not feel yet thoroughly conversant with affairs, it would be premature for them to act yet awhile in a root and branch manner —*Hindu*

BOMBAY

THE GIRL AND WIDOW MARRIAGE QUESTION —Mr Malabari writes in the *Indian Spectator* —" It is true that we 'outsiders' cannot do much practical good, but we might do perhaps more than the sufferers themselves in the way of rousing them It is undoubtedly under this conviction that the Dewan Bahadur, Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, and other veterans attended Mr Sinton's lecture and spoke to it evidently with great earnestness We are particularly pleased to see Sir Madhava Row coming forward What a glorious field he has here for the exercise of his mature and vigorous manhood ? The widow marriage, which took place at Bangalore last week may be taken as one of the most promising occurrences for friends of reform The parties seem to be well connected, and some of them have to put up with fierce criticism It is this opposition which to my mind, lends most of its importance to the ceremony It is to be sincerely hoped that with generous interest of Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row the parties will have down the hostile demonstration'

Extracts.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO THE ARIAN OR HINDU LAW

Dewan Bahadur Ragoonadha Row writes

The late Raja Ram Mohun Roy observed more than fifty years ago, that, " it was at last resolved that the legislative authority should be confined to the first class (Brahmins) who could have no share in the actual Government of the state, or in managing the revenue of the country under any pretence, while the second tribe should exercise the executive authority The consequence was, that India enjoyed peace and harmony for a great many centuries The Brahmins, having no expectation of holding an office or of partaking of any kind of political promotion, devoted their time to scientific pursuits and religious austerity, and lived in poverty " " The first class, having been subsequently induced to accept employments in Political Departments, became entirely dependent on the second tribe and so unimportant in themselves that they were obliged to explain away the law enacted by their forefathers and to institute new rules according to the dictates of their contemporary princes

' With a view to enable the public to form an idea of the state of civilization throughout the greater part of the empire of Hindustan in ancient days, and of the subsequent gradual degradation introduced into its social and political constitution by arbitrary authorities, I am induced to give, as an instance, the interest and care which our ancient legislators took in the promotion of the comfort of the female part of the community, and to compare the laws of female inheritance which they enacted, and which afforded that sex the opportunity of enjoyment of life, with that which moderns, and our contemporaries have gradually introduced and established, their complete privation directly or indirectly of most of those objects that render life agreeable "

' All the ancient lawgivers unanimously award to a mother an equal share with her son in the property left by her deceased husband in order that she may spend her remaining days independently of her children " The Rajah names as his authority the following Rishis — 1 Yagnavalki, 2 Catyayana, 3 Narada, 4 Vishnu, 5 Brihaspati, 6 Vyasa He goes on thus —" We come to the moderns The author of the Dayabaga and Dayabatwa, the modern expounders of Hindu Law, (whose opinions are considered by the natives of Bengal as the standard authority in the division of property among heirs) have thus limited the rights allowed to widows by the above ancient legislators " ' In the opinions of these expounders even a mother of a single son should not be entitled to any share The whole property in that case devolves on the son, and in case that son should die after his succession to the property his son or wife should inherit it The mother in that case should be left totally dependent on her son or on her son's wife " Some of our contemporaries (whose opinion is received as a verdict by judicial courts) have still further reduced the right of a mother to almost nothing In short a widow according to the exposition of the law, can receive nothing when her husband has no issue by her " " The consequence is that a woman who is looked up to as the sole mistress of the rest of the family one day, on the next becomes dependent on her sons and subject to the slights of her daughters in law " To these women there are left only three modes of conduct to pursue after the death of their husbands first, to live a miserable life as entire slaves to others, without including any hope of support from another husband, secondly, to walk in the path of unrighteousness for their maintenance and independence, thirdly, to die on the funeral pile of their husband ' " According to the following ancient authorities a daughter is entitled to one fourth part of the portion which a son can inherit' Brihaspati Vishnu, Manu, Yagnavalkya, Katyayana ' But the commentator on the Dayabhaga says to the right of the daughter ' ' In the practice of our contemporaries a daughter or a sister is often a source of emolument to the Brahmins of less respectable caste," " These receive frequently considerable sums generally bestow them in marriage on those who can pay most " They not only deprived themselves by such conduct and manly conduct but violate entirely the express authorities of Manu and all other ancient lawgivers " Both common sense and the law of the land designate such a practice as an actual sale of females and if humane and liberal among Hindus, lament its existence as well as the annihilation of female rights in respect of inheritance introduced by modern expounders They, however, trust that the humane attention of Government will be directed to these evils which are the chief sources of vice and misery, as well as of suicide among women " " In general, however, consideration of difficulties attending a law-suit which a native woman, particularly a widow, is hardly capable of surmounting, induces her to forego her right, and she continues virtuous, she is doomed to live in a miserable state of independence destitute of all the comforts of life It too often happens, however, that she is driven by constant unhappiness to seek refuge in vice "

In so remarks of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy were seen by me only the other day since I wrote upon the subject in my several pamphlets, or I would have quoted them in support of my views with great pleasure I hold that the pure Hindu Law can be learnt from the Smriti writers, such as Manu, Vishnu, Yagnavalkya, Narada, &c, and that Brahmins who lived some hundred years ago were so degenerate that they introduced rules prejudicial to the happiness of the people that the people have become so ignorant of their law and the language in which it is written that they know nothing of it, and that even in the nineteenth century the educated class of our countrymen are prone to fall in with the ignorant masses rather than inquire and ascertain what our Shastras really say and try to follow it It is strange that these very views were held by the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy some seventy years ago So what he says " All the ancient lawgivers took interest in the promotion of the comforts of our females and enacted law which afforded that sex the opportunity of enjoyment of life while " moderns' and " our contemporaries" have introduced rules to the " complete privation of most of those objects that rendered life agreeable "

Thus he bears me out in the statement that the ancient Smriti writers were benefactors ; the Brahmin text-writers and their admirers of them that we with us have been the worst enemies of our sisters and of our sacred law

It will be seen that the Rajah was of my opinion *in another point too viz, without* Government intervention the mischief done *cannot* be cured He says that the humane and liberal among Hindus " trust that the humane attention of Government will be di-

rected to those evils which are the chief sources of vice and misery"

Hence I have been emboldened to say that, (1) Our Shastras place our women in a position not inferior to men, in the enjoyment of their civil rights, (2) The text writers misunderstood this position from sinister motives, (3) Their contemporaries too are not willing to restore them to their position which the Shastras secured for them, and (4) The remedy therefore is to revive our Shastras and discard the rulings of the text writers to the contrary

WHAT IS THE HINDU RELIGION

The following is the speech of Dewan Bahadur R Ragoonath Row, delivered at a meeting to the educated public of Bangalore, held at Mr B Krishna Iyengar's new bungalow, opposite the Silladar stables, on the 29th July 1885, at 6 P M —

GENTLEMEN,—I have once before declared to you who, I am—an orthodox Hindu As such, I wish to say a few words about the Aryan system of the creation of this world

I believe that almost all know that the world was created by God He vivified matters and developed its qualities He encased his subjects—spirits in material bodies, and distributed and placed them in different strata of the Universe Man—one of these encased spirits—was consigned to this terrestrial globe

The first created being was Brahmah His lifetime is one of the cycles or Sessions of the Almighty His life extends over a hundred of *his* years In one of *His* days, fourteen Empires rise and fall The period of the continuance of each Empire, is called *manvantara* At the end of each *manvantara* annihilation of the world takes place but, one warrior, seven rishis, and the seeds are saved from destruction In this warrior and the seven rishis, God communicates the statute law or the vedas and the customary law or the Smrities As soon as a *manvantara* commences these laws are promulgated by the Sovereign in Council These become binding upon his subjects during his reign, (*i e*) to the end of that *manvantara* These eight persons are called *Sishtas*, or remnants because, they alone remain after the destruction of all the others Their acts and precepts are, therefore, known as *Sishtachar* They are also designated '*Satchar*' because such acts and precepts are only what always existed These that believe in the Vedas and the Smrits are bound to admit the above version as correct The Vedas form the statute Law of the Aryans, and the Smrits then customary Law The customary Law is declared subordinate to the statute law, or the Vedas, any custom or Law opposed to the Vedas being declared heterodox

This version of the aryan Law and Religion is, I am sorry to say, often forgotten by my brethren They erroneously believe that custom and conduct other than those of the King in Council above referred to, are not only customary Law, but are superior to the Vedas and Smrits Perhaps to a thinking mind of the present era, it may appear reasonable and proper to discard the Vedas and the Smrits But to one who is a follower of the Hindu Religion, it cannot but appear unreasonable and improper I have no doubt that, among my brethren here most there are many who may know Sanskrit better than I do For the information of such, I would read the following quotations

* * * * * *

If you are satisfied that I have not misrepresented the aryan law, but if you are *not* satisfied that it should be invariably followed, because, under the altered circumstances of the present day, which the old aryans could not possibly have anticipated, but which you now clearly understand, that law is not conducive to the greatest happiness of the largest number, and should therefore be modified,—to such of you also I wish to say a few words From the very argument used by you, it follows that you should give up what has been handed down to you, if in your superior judgment, it will not conduce to the happiness of the people, you should therefore give up such customs as have come down to you, which, you are convinced, lead to the misery of a large number of us If this point also is conceded to me, then it is not different from the course which you, educated gentlemen, yourselves propose to adopt I am sure you will say "Abolish that custom which produces misery and introduce that reform which promotes happiness and as such meets with our approval" Should your proposals be exactly in harmony with the dicta of the heavy sages of the heavy age of the aryans, why should you not adopt them as the aryan Law, rather than as the production or out come of the wisdom of the current age?

You will admit that it is only a small section of the whole population that is as educated as you are the mass is yet in ignorance If history is evidence of experience the *mass* will continue ignorant to the end of time They have more of faith than of the learning and civilisation which you possess If therefore you quote their ancestors rather yourselves as the authority for what you say they would take your proposals with greater ease and pleasure

The aryan Religion Law, and Literature are embodied in the Sanskrit language, without a knowledge of this language it is, I must explicitly say, impossible to get a correct idea of any of them The truth of this may have come home to you from the discussions that have been going on for these four days in this beautiful and spacious Hall of our brother M R Ry Krishna Iyengar It is a language the idiom of which is closely interwoven with the languages which we every day speak or hear Its study and acquirement are therefore easier than any other Vernacular language If you are orthodox you have something to do with that language in almost every one of the daily avocations of your life If you are educated and enlightened and a B A and B L to boot, you are often compelled to refer to facts and sentiments which are embodied in that language, which you must know, and for a knowledge of which if you do not know Sanscrit you must depend upon translations To those who have had some practical experience of the world I need not say that such knowledge of things must be only second hand even to the highest scholar Mr Mayne, for instance, a great Jurist laments that he could not write upon Hindu Law as perfectly as he would wish, simply because he is ignorant of Sanscrit

Again—No nation, recorded, to any of the historical extent, has ever risen in the scale of nations, which did not have, and respect as national religion If this impression of mine is correct, then it must be admitted that this rule is applicable to the Hindus as well, we at present unfortunately are either without any religion at all, or are believers in the customary religion of the Jew which is Hindu Religion 'vitiated corrupted and degraded to the very core by that monster who is only too well known to the English Bench and Bar and our civilised young men as custom and customary Law The present religion may be compared to a wheat field, from which it was intended to raise wheat, but which contains now only one or two diseased stalks of wheat the rest being overgrown or overrun with numberless rank weeds to eradicate these weeds a knowledge of the writings of our forefathers is absolutely necessary But as I have said above they are enshrined in the Sanscrit language On this account, too I beg that you will direct your attention to the study of Sanscrit

Unless you Gentlemen, form yourselves into an association to eradicate these existing evils in the practice of your people and unitedly carry out what you desire to do no amount of speaking, how eloquent soever it be, no amount of writing like those of Vidyasagar, no attempts like those, which your humble brother has been making for the last 30 years, will tend to regenerate India The future is in your hands You are the rising generation It is you that can do either immense good or immense harm to India Devotion to God, loyalty to your Sovereign, reverence for your religion, respect for your national law, patriotic love for your country,—your ancient greatness, I, therefore, beseech you to be pious, loyal, patriotic, active, persevering and diligent, and thus once more make your country as famous as it was once before

Now as regards our religion, I shall not say anything about it in my own words For I am no patriarch I am not inspired I am no Pundit I will however lay before you a description of your religion in the words of the late Rajah Ram Mohan Roy one who is respected by the Hindus, is respected and admired by the learned foreigners of the west, respected admired and elevated to the position of a Guru by the Brahmins This great Sanscrit scholar and nobleman observes —

"The whole body of the Hindu theology law and literature, is contained in the Vedas The Great Vias wrote an abstract of the whole and termed it, 'The Vedant' there can be no doubt whatever, and it is my design to prove that every rite has its derivation from the allegorical adoration of the five Deity, but at the present day all this is forgotten and, among many, it is even heresy to mention it' "If correct reasoning and the dictates of common sense, in face the belief in a vast, uncreated being, who is the supreme and Ruler of the boundless Universe, we should also consider him the most powerful and Supreme existence far surpassing our powers of comprehension or description" The Vedas say "The Supreme Being is not comprehensible by vision, or by any other of the organs of sense nor can he be conceived by means of devotion, or virtuous practices —Mundack Oopanishad 'He sees everything though never seen, hears every thing though never directly heard of He is neither short, nor is he long inaccessible to the reasoning faculty not to be compassed by description beyond the limits of the explanation of the Veda, or human conception '—Brihadaranyaka Kathavally "He by whom the birth existence annihilation of the world is regulated, is the Supreme Being —Vedas "He from whom the Universal world proceeds who is the Lord of the Universe, and whose work is the Universe is the supreme Being —Ditto ' The Vedas affirm that no being is a peer or equal to God ' "He soul being given to the resplendent Being enjoys by itself "God and the soul enter the small void space of the heart God resides in the soul as its Ruler" "The soul being joined to the gracious Being enjoys happiness' "All the Vedas prove nothing but the unity of the Supreme Being God is indeed one and has no Second ' "There is none but the Supreme Being possessed of universal knowledge' "He who is without any figure and beyond the limits of description is the Supreme Being according to Veda that true Being was before all ' The Supreme being has no feet, but extends every where, has no hands yet holds every thing, has no eyes, yet sees all that is, has no ears yet hears every thing that passes His existence had no cause' "He is the smallest of the small and the greatest of the great and yet is in fact neither small nor great' Vyasa says' God is all powerful' "It is by his supremacy that he is in possession of all power so what may be impossible in us, is not impossible for God who is the Almighty and the sole Regulator of the Universe' The Vedas affirms that God is the sole object of worship

Adore God alone, Know God alone' give up all other discourse' That none but the Supreme Being is to be worshipped nothing excepting himself should be adored by a wise man ' The Vedas shows that moral principle is a part of the adoration of God viz Command over our passions and over the external senses of our body and good acts are declared by the Veda to be impossible in the minds approximation to God they should therefore be strictly taken care of and attended to both proximate and subsequently to such approximation to the Supreme Being' The Vedas declares "In any place which renders the mind easy man should adore God" "It is evidently from these authorities (the Vedas) that the sole Regulator of the Universe is but one who is Omnipotent far surpassing our powers of comprehension above external sense, and whose worship is the chief duty of mankind and the sole cause of eternal beatitude ' Rajah Ram Mohan Roy further says ' I have urged in every work that I have hitherto published, that the doctrines of the unity of God are real Hindusim, as that religion was practised by our ancestors and as it is well known even at the present age to many learned Brahmins' According to the authority of Manu (text 105 chapter 2nd), respect and distinction are due to a Brahmin merely in proportion to his knowledge For wherever respectability is confined to birth only, acquisition of knowledge and the practice of morality in that country must rapidly decline As men have various dispositions, those whose minds are enveloped in desire, passion and cupidity, have no inclination for the disinterested worship of the Supreme Being If they had no shastras of rewards, they would at once throw aside all shastras and would follow their several inclinations like elephants angured by the hook In order to restrain such persons from being led only by their inclinations, the Shastra prescribes various ceremonies, as Shanying for one desirous for the destruction of the enemy, Pootreshti, for one desiring a son, and Jotishtoomam for one desiring qualifications in heaven &c, but again reprobates such as are actuated by those desires and at the same time expresses contempt for such gratifications Had the Shastra not repeatedly reprobated such these actuated by desire and the fruits desired by them, all those facts might be considered as lawful In proof of what I have advanced I cite the following text the Upanishad-knowledge and rites together offer themselves to every man The wise man considers which of these two is the better and which the worse By reflection he becomes convinced of the superiority of the former, despises rites and takes refuge in knowledge And the unlearned for the sake of bodily gratification has recourse to the performance of rites The Bhagavatgita —The Vedas that treat of rites are for the sake of those who are possessed of desire therefore, O Urjoon! do thou abstain from desires—Hear also the texts of the Vedas reprobating the fruits of rites "As in this world the fruits obtained from cultivation and labor perish, so in the next world fruits derived from rites are perishable Also the Bhagavat Gita " All those who observe the rites prescribed by the three Vedas, are through those ceremonies worshipped and seek for Heaven, having become sinless from eating the remains of offerings, ascending to Heaven, and enjoying the pleasures of the Gods, after the completion of their rewards, again return to earth Therefore the observers of rites for the sake of rewards repeatedly ascend to Heaven, and return to the world and cannot obtain absorption The Rajah in one place remarks, — If custom ought to set aside the precepts of the Shastras, the inhabitants of the forests and mountains who have been in the habit of plunder must be considered as guiltless of sin, and it would be impropor to endeavour to restrain their habits The Shasters and the reasons to accord with them enable us to discriminate right and wrong'

After a perusal of the aforesaid words of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy I hope that my Hindu brethren will admit that the Aryan religion on its basis the existence and unity of God the practice of virtues, that souls are Holy, is a subjects, that he is beyond the limit of any description that anybody can give, that what may be impossible for us is not impossible to God, that He is the sole object of our worship that moral principle is part of the adoration of God, that he should be worshipped in places which render the mind easy that the doctrines of the unity of God is real Hindusim that respect and distinction are due to a Brahmin in proportion to his knowledge that in that country where respectability is confined to birth only acquisition of knowledge and the practice of morality must rapidly decline, and with them the country also in its decline that Reason ought to set aside Shaster, there will be no standard of right and wrong, and that the Shastras and the reasonings accorded with them enable us to discriminate right and wrong I hope also that my Hindu brethren will see that the Rajah looked upon the Hindu Shaster, as the standard for right and wrong, and that non Hindu brethren will observe that true Hindusim is not what is now practised

In these circumstances I earnestly beseech you seriously to consider whether it is not to the advantage of yourselves and your country to form yourselves into an association, having the object of instituting enquiries into the correctness or otherwise of the faith of your country as held and propounded by your countrymen at a time when the whole world looked upon them as the greatest sages on the face of this globe On such an inquiry, logically made, if you arrive at the conclusion that their writings are consistent with material laws, with your experience, with logic and with your satisfied conscience, I beg of you to adhere to it and thus facilitate and accelerate the regeneration of your country To enable you to do this, I propose for your consideration and decision that a religious association be formed by you, if possible, at once and if you do form such an association, to admit me as a member of the same

The gentlemen present on the occasion agreed to form the proposed Association, and at once put down their names as members, and resolved that each member shall pay the subscription of not less than one anna a month to contribute towards the formation of a religious library, and in course of time to secure a public building for the Association They requested Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row to frame Rules and submit them for their consideration

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885. No. 33.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs.	10	0 0
English alone, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, " do	"	6	0 0
Per mensem	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	3 0
Back numbers	"	0	1 0
Local subscription	"	5	0 0

N B —Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	.0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	.0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 A 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,
Business Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and portraits of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary. Watches Teas Cutlery. &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constant patrons to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Specimens Agenda.
Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY
H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office,* Adyar, Madras.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE.
BY
B VENCATACHAR,
Author of Bhavana Mahima &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna.

Apply with the returns to Messrs Sriniya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENCATACHAR,
Munsiff, Yadahally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L. MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever, fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c &

8 ounce Phial 10 ans, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 1 ans.

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier.

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicid humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 1 ans.

Gonorrhœa Mixture.

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2, Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 1 Eight-ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Sukharam Bysack's Lane, Colootollah.
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BHAVAGHPUR,
13th January 1885

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your 'Foolal oil' gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGEL SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sambalpuram C P.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 10th August—The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that conciliatory despatches have been received from M De Giers respecting the Afghan frontier dispute, and that an immediate amicable settlement is probable

The House of Commons has finally passed the Bill for the protection of Young Girls.

Mr C Smith, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, is appointed Colonial Secretary, Ceylon

A German squadron of five men of war has arrived at Zanzibar

London, 10th August—Last accounts show that the mortality from cholera is diminishing at Marseilles, but is daily increasing in Spain

London, 10th August—Mr Macomb the Assistant Collector Ahmedabad has had his promotion stopped for two years for resistance to Hindu to leave a first class carriage to go to second, whilst Mr Macomb has had a trial breakfasted The Governor of Bombay Mr Malabari's conduct as exceedingly indecent and improper, and commending the station master for siding with Europeans

The *Standard* states that Sir John Strachey has been appointed member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India

Hongkong 10th Aug—A massacre of Chinese in Tonquin has begun, and 8,000 have taken refuge at Quinhon

Cholera has broken out in Hongkong

In the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for War replying to a question said that marine members of the naval force who had been killed out would be relieved immediately and unmarried members shortly Herat at Cabul garrison had taken steps to keep our force prepared and efficient.

The prospectus has been issued of the Indian Midland Railway, for the extension of Great Indian Peninsular Railway system from Bangalore to Salem, Arcot and Cuddapah The capital is Rs 4 millions, with a guaranteed rate of interest 4 per cent

London 10th Aug—The appointment of Sir John Strachey to Indian Council is confirmed,

The Houses of Parliament last night passed a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy for services rendered in Egypt, without a division

Lord Carnarvon and the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Hartington, warmly supported the motion Lord Salisbury said it was no fault of Lord Wolseley's having failed to accomplish the chief object of the expedition

Major Charmside will leave shortly for Massowah in order to meet with Abyssinia for the relief of the garrison at Kassala

London 10th Aug—The Duke of Richmond has been appointed Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet

It is positively stated that Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus

London 11th Aug—On the 16th instant the Admiral of the German Squadron which recently arrived here, proceeded to Mitamba from his Government to the Sultan, Zanzibar, a reply within twenty four hours Bismarck's reply the German Squadron at once took up position in front of the Sultan's palace Hopes are nevertheless entertained that, notwithstanding these strong measures an amicable arrangement will be arrived at

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1885

POLITICAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

Amongst the many true friends of India, who are springing up on all sides in England, there can be no doubt that, amongst the truest and staunchest is Mr. W. Digby, C I E, once the well known and highly respected editor of the *Madras Times*, who was also Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee of Southern India, during the disastrous period from 1876 to 1878, and the author of that exhaustive work on the great famine—"The Famine Campaign," for which services Mr Digby was made a Companion of the Indian Empire by Her Majesty the Queen Some years ago, Mr. Digby retired to his native land, and there, while editing a leading English journal, in the great city of Manchester, devoted himself to the cause of the Liberals, of which party he is a devoted member. But Mr. Digby has chiefly and deservedly won his high reputation, by his steady and unflinching advocacy of the cause of India and of the natives of India. At all times and under all circumstances in his public career, in England, Mr Digby never forgets the cause he has so much at heart, and never fails to bring it prominently to the notice of the British public and the British House of Commons, though, in the latter, he is at present obliged to content himself with inspiring friendly and intelligent members of the House with facts and figures regarding India and the wants and grievances of the people of India, as he himself has not seat as yet in the House. Mr. Digby however, is one of the candidates, on the Liberal side, for an English constituency, that of North Paddington, and hopes to be elected, in November next, when the General Election takes place. In the meanwhile, he has issued his appeal to the Liberal electors of North Paddington, and, with regard to India, makes the following, straightforward, true, and liberal declaration "Indians are capable of largely (in some cases of wholly) conducting their own affairs If you honour me by sending me to Parliament, I shall, by all the means which the forms of the House will permit, advocate the following, among other changes in the administration of India, viz :—1. Reform in the Civil Service, whereby the way shall be made easy for natives of capacity, without needing to cost to England for education, to enter that service; 2. The establishment, in the various presidencies and provinces, of legislative assemblies, partly nominated and partly elective, in which large powers of control over finance shall be given: 3. Army reform, whereby the imperial and native armies shall be amalgamated, to the increased advantage of the State from an offensive and defensive point of view, and great saving in expenditure ensured; the central Asian advance of Russia makes this an imperative reform; and 4. Improved relations established between, and juster policy exhibited towards, the Native-Indian States by the Paramount Power." With regard to the first of the reforms above indicated, there can be no doubt it will be the most difficult of all to effect, because it will interefere with the "vested interests" of those in England and in India who look upon the Covenanted Indian Civil Service as peculiarly their own and who would resist and resist such interference —especially of so radical a kind as that proposed—to the utmost of their means and power In this resistance, they will be heartily and strongly supported by the members of the Council of India, the Secretary of State for India himself, and by the Civil Service Commissioners in England, all of whom look upon the Indian Covenanted Civil Service as belonging specially to young Englishmen—by which we mean those born and bred exclusively within the United Kingdom—who are educated in the land of their birth and cannot find suitable employment in their own country, where the liberal and well paid walks and callings in life are so overcrowd-

completed, and the submarine defences of the town and the armament of steam launches at Moulmein have been carried out. Hatmad has been selected as the site for the formation of a battery, the land being rented from the Bombay-Burma Trading Company. The Volunteers have come forward at Moulmein to form an Artillery Company All arrangements for arming that port have accordingly been put in order. Captain Shone and Lieutenant Randolph, both Royal Engineer officers, have been commissioned to inspect and report on the defences of Port Blair

A London correspondent says—"If only half is true that is whispered in the precincts of the India Office, the 'new broom' is being vigorously wielded I have already mentioned that the clearing out of the rubbish known as the Indian Council is one trifle which is to be undertaken by Lord Randolph Churchill, and he has a few more projects in contemplation for thoroughly revolutionising the whole system of Anglo Indian Government. It will be remembered that the late Secretary of State for India refused the petition of native memorialists that the maximum age at which candidates may enter the competitions in England for the Covenanted Indian Civil Service might be raised Lord Randolph Churchill, however, has other views on the question, and he has ordered the Indian Council to reconsider the whole subject"

Local and Provincial

GYMKHANA —There will be sports held by the Gymkhana Club, this day at 4 30 P M, on the grounds of the Club, South Parade, C and M Station.

A FREAK OF NATURE —A Waldar woman at Malur gave birth, on Saturday the 8th instant, to a female child which has neither of its ears nor even a trace of them The child is however doing well

SILLEDAR HORSE —The regiment of Silledar Horse, quartered in Bangalore, has been ordered to join in the exercises and manœuvres of the British Cavalry Brigade, which are to begin on the 1st Proximo, on Agram plains

THE MAHARANEE —Her Highness the Maharanee and the members of her suite and attendants witnessed the races, on Thursday evening last, from the terrace of the three storied house, known as "Sydney Hall," near the race course

ESCAPED CONVICTS —The *Mysore Gazette* contains an advertisement offering rewards for the capture of no less than 12 Baroness convicts, who escaped from Port Blair in March last Here is a chance for any energetic and speculative man

HANGED —A man named Muddiah was hanged at the Central Jail on the morning of Saturday the 15th August 1885, under sentence of the Chief Court of Mysore for murder, committed by him in the village of Kouchanpura Bangalore Taluk

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—On Saturday last, at 6 P M, there was a lecture on the English Bible, with special reference to the Revised Version, delivered by the Revd T E Slater of the London Mission, in the lecture hall, Pettah Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, presided

TOWN MUNICIPALITY —There was no meeting of the Town Municipality, on Friday last, as was repeatedly announced for a fortnight previously, to take into *special* consideration the question of the water supply from Miller's tank and other important questions The President, Mr. L Ricketts, was looking after the tents and lower pots in the Dal Bagh, for the flower show, which was to take place that evening These shows seem to be of more importance in Bangalore than substantialities

THE C-IN C —Sir Frederick Roberts has resigned his command of the Madras Army, and proceeds, via Bombay, to England, tomorrow (Tuesday) on leave till November, when he returns to India, proceeds to Simla, and takes up the appointment of Commander-in Chief in India, in succession to Sir Donald Stewart, who retires and becomes a member of the Council of the Secretary of state for India. Major General H. Rowlands commanding the Bangalore Division, proceeds to Ootacamund as Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, till the arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts, successor General Rowlands left on Saturday, and Colonel H Andrews, R H. A, the senior officer of the Station, took charge of the Bangalore Division

RUMOURED OFFICIAL CHANGES —We hear that Mr L Ricketts will be appointed Revenue Commissioner, Mr Abdul Khadar succeeding him, Mr. Vijyonda Rau will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, the post he is now holding taken up by Mr V P Madhava Rau It is also given out that Mr Venkatrevarda Iyengar will be made Educational Secretary in place of Mr L Rice who intends to go on furlough, and that Capt Meantine will revert to his appointment as Police Secretary, also, that Mr Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Kadur will shortly take furlough to Europe and Mr. Mahomed Ali, B A, will be appointed to act for him

General Summary

A GENEROUS GRANT —The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of 2,000 acres of land, in a Bagh in the Lahore District, to Pandit Rikhi Kesh, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore

PENSIONS —The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of pensions, aggregating to Rs 2,400 per annum, to various members of the family and dependants of the late Rani Mahtab, one of the widows of the Maharajah Ranjit Singh

A TERRIBLE THUNDER and hailstorm broke over Lucknow on Thursday evening last, and a Commissioned officer of the 17th Lancers was struck dead at the moment the most blinding flash of lightning and heaviest peal of thunder occurred

A RARE FIND for antiquaries has been unearthed by a native at a Buddhist Tope near Rawal, twelve miles from Rawalpindi It consists of a necklet of gold coins of Agrippa and Antonius dating some centuries before Christ Its value, as an art gem, is said to be over Rs 5,000. The gold alone is worth Rs 250

AN THIR INDIAN M P —A number of influential native gentlemen in Calcutta have issued a circular appealing to the public spirit and patriotism of their countrymen to subscribe towards the payment of a portion of Sir John Bald Phear's expenses in standing as a Liberal candidate for the constituency of Hoxton, as he is anxious to enter Parliament for the good of this country

A HUSBAND JOKING WITH HIS WIFE —Sivapalan Dargee was yesterday placed before the second class City Magistrate charged with having bitten his wife somewhat severely on the cheek The accused in his defence stated that he was only joking with his wife, and that he had bitten her through affection The Magistrate not seeing the affectionate point of this peculiar proceeding ordered the man to pay a fine of Rs 50, and advised him to give up practical jokes

DEATH OF A RANI —We regret to learn that a gloom has been cast over the State of Gondal by the death on the 3rd August of Rani Bai Saheba, wife of H H the Thakore Saheb of Gondal The deceased was a clever and accomplished lady, and her amiable disposition had won for her the golden opinions of all who had the pleasure of coming in contact with her All the shops and public offices in Gondal were closed as a mark of respect for the deceased, and the flag of the Court have gone into mourning for a month on account of the event

H H THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM —With reference to the offer of the Maharajah of Vizianagram to place the resources of his estate at the disposal of the British Government in the event of war, and to proceed to the front himself with a force of 1,200 men and 300 horses, His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed that his thanks be conveyed to the Maharajah for the loyal offer of service, The Agent and Collector Vizagapatam, will convey to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, in suitable terms, the thanks of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

THE NIZAM'S COUNCIL OF STATE —With reference to the Letters Patent conferring legislative functions on H. H the Nizam's Council of State, our readers may like to know that the Council consists of nine members of whom the Nizam is the President The members are the Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister, the Nawab Shamsul Oomrah, Ameer Kabeer, Khorshed Jah, Maharajah Narraindar Pershad, Bahadur, Peshkar, the Nawab Asmuh Jah (Bashoomal Dowlah), the Nawab Vicar ool Oomrah, the Nawab Lukhnu ul-Mulk the Nawab Shumsher Jung, and the Secretary Mohtamed Jung (Syed Hossain)

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NATIVE ARMY —The important question of increasing the numerical strength of the native army is now in active consideration by the Government No definite decision upon the subject has yet been arrived at, but the scheme which is understood to meet the approval of the Government in this country is the addition of two Companies to each battalion of native infantry and another squadron to each regiment of native cavalry Whether, however, this or any other plan will be actually adopted now rests with the Secretary of State There is no reason to suppose that the discussion of the subject at the present juncture has any direct connection with the state of the Russian negotiations. The question was sure to have come up for consideration sooner or later in the ordinary course, and it has been taken in hand now as the moment is opportune

THE NIZAM AT THE CITY HIGH COURT —His Highness the Nizam accompanied by the following gentlemen paid a visit to the Adalat Mujlis Aliya on Wednesday the 5th instant His Highness and party were met at the main entrance by the Chief Justice Moluie Mahi Hussain and by Moulvie Mahomed Sadeer, Khan Bahadur, Judicial Secretary, and the Puisne Judges, and were conducted to the Court Room presided over by the Chief Justice and Moluie Sharaf ool Hussain one of the Puisne Judges Mr Batchelor, Pleader, addressed His Highness in Urdu After this the Chief Justice in an eloquent and able address explained to His Highness the working of the Courts under his charge, giving concisely the past and present history of the Judicial administration of His Highness' Government, and the great strides that had been made in this direction under the able administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung At the conclusion of this address the business of the day was proceeded with and the case Crown versus Syed Ali Hossain was called

THE CUDDAPAH MUNICIPAL FRAUDS —Our readers will remember that in our issues of the 10th and 11th ultimo, we reported some particulars of alleged frauds by some Municipal employes in connection with the Municipality of Cuddapah The Municipality has now succeeded in bringing the charge home to the culprits The preliminary enquiry into the case against Raghava Murthy (the manager), and Gundu Chetty, the cash keeper was conducted by the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr Bradley, who being of opinion that there was *prima facie* case made out against the prisoners, committed them to take their trial at the District Sessions, on charges of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, criminal misappropriation and falsifying in respect of several sums of money amounting in the aggregate to about Rs 2 700 the property of the Cuddapah Municipality The prisoners were accordingly placed on their trial last week, before Mr Grahame, C S, the District and Sessions Judge The Court was crowded Two native vakils conducted the prisoners' defence. The case being closed, the assessors found both prisoners guilty of the offences charged, and the learned Judge, concurring in the verdict, sentenced the first prisoner to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 2,000, and the second prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs 1,000

DEPARTURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS FROM MADRAS —The following General Order by Government was issued at Ootacamund to day, 11th August —His Excellency Lieut General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart V C K C B having tendered his resignation of the command of the Madras Army the Right Honorable the Governor in Council cannot permit His Excellency to relinquish office without placing on record the high sense entertained by the Government of Fort St George of the value of his services while in command of the Forces in this Presidency

2 The officers and men of the Madras Army will ever remember with pride their association with so distinguished a soldier, and feel indebted to him alike for his earnest advocacy of their claims, his anxious regard for their comfort in time of peace, his untiring energy in maintaining their discipline and efficiency, and his desire that they should take a share in military operations commensurate with their historic renown

3 The Government, in bidding His Excellency farewell, and cordially thanking him for his services as Commander in Chief, desire to assure him of their high appreciation of the valuable counsel and support they have at all times received from him as a member of the Supreme Government.

4 The command of the Army will devolve upon Major General Hugh Rowlands, V C C B, the next senior officer of the Divisional Staff, as Provisional Commander-in-Chief from the date of the resignation of His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts

(By order) A Kenney-Herbert, Lieutenant Colonel, Officiating Secretary to Government

Extracts.

THE ABUSE OF TYPE AND INK

The *Madras Standard* —The death of the distinguished Raj of Pamarcotta Maharajah Rama Varma seems to have given, contrary to all journalistic traditions and social practice, an opportunity to our native contemporary, the *Hindu* to abuse His Highness and his administration to what was published in its issue last week as an unfitting notice But passing the order of the article in which it refers to be the chief organ of native opinion was annoyed by no unworthy motives in showering a series of vituperative epithets on the memory of the Maharajah and in short lived rulers well as his Dewan of so small repute than was right to above a Prince before his remains were well deposited in the grave" But we are sorry that Maharajah Rama Varma's rule was one of tyranny and oppression, nor have we heard of any instance when the *Hindu* deserves to see soon ended Considering the general sorrow and profound sense of the loss of such an enlightened Prince expressed in all other journals and the prevailing sympathy with the several measures of reform which His Highness with the aid of able and honest Dewan was able to introduce with due regard to the lawful traditions of his subjects and looking to the time of the order of Government announcing the death of the Prince and regretting the premature end of his useful career we must observe that the *Hindu* has done wrong in publishing such a revolting article regarding the late Maharajah—we say revolting to ordinary feeling and social practice and revolting to journalistic etiquette on such occasions Native Society, we understand, has been alarmed at the attitude taken up by the *Hindu* in respect to a Prince who all highest to honor, and we are glad to hear that at the annual meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club held last Saturday evening a chorus of disapproval of the article was heard in the club rooms and a Resolution was passed and recorded expressive of the deep sorrow of the assembly for the premature death of the Maharajah, the Patron of the Club and of the heavy loss sustained by the Native community This prompt and sincere expression of feeling and sympathy on the part of the native gentlemen assembled at the Club, does them credit and vindicates the clear tone of the notices out here in Madras The writer in the *Hindu* has taken the wrong road and chosen a wrong time to point out what he considers to be the evils of the late Maharajah's administration.

HOW INDIA IS TO BE GOVERNED.

The *Hindoostan* —"To pass from foreign policy in connection with India, to her domestic affairs, there is nothing in the change of Government which should induce Indians to abandon those claims which they have from time to time advanced Rationally speaking, whatever party be at the head of the administration in England should be a matter of little concern to India That country should never be mixed up with English party differences The welfare of India is equally the consideration of Conservatives and Liberals We have seen it advanced or retarded by both There are many questions which have been agitated by Indians which have certainly not received their lasting *quietus* Indians will not be satisfied till these questions are solved in a manner consistent with justice They claim and naturally claim, to have a voice—an efficacious voice—in the management of their own affairs. Local self-governments should be extended throughout India, and not only so, but on a basis which will give room to greater elasticity in the introduction of measures which are favourable to the political progress of India We look upon such local self governments as schools in which Indians can acquire that preparatory education requisite for their participating in the procedure of legislative assemblies for different centres in India—such assemblies as are established in the British Colonies In regard to the question of age for candidates for Government appointments, Indians should never cease their exertions till it has been settled to their satisfaction Time, patience, and energy will bring about desirable changes in the recognition of Indian eligibility for offices of trust—an eligibility whose practical value will not be nullified by hampering or restrictive regulations In working for these results, Indians should use equal energy whether Liberals or Conservatives conduct the affairs of the British Empire"

CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

The *Indian Spectator* —We have it on excellent authority that the Civil Service Age question was to be again taken up by the India Council about the time the last English mail left The fact will doubtless encourage a revival of the demand by Indian politicians to raise the age This is not as we have so often observed, the best nor the only reform that the present system stands in need of. If India is to have full justice, the Civil Service examinations ought to be held in the country,

sor, that failing, there ought to be simultaneous examinations in London and in Calcutta on equal terms But such Radical change will take time Meanwhile, it is very useful to insist upon the age of the native candidate at any rate being restored to the limit from which it was lowered in the face of strong authoritative remonstrances Should English parents urge that it is more difficult to provide for their sons if the latter fail at 21 than if they fail at 19, by all means let them continue to enjoy the benefit of the present arrangement But with the Indians the case is very different It would be tedious to recount all the difficulties in their way of success, being taken away from home at a tender age, living at a heavy outlay, among strangers in a strange, to many unsuitable climate, mastering foreign languages—all this for a mere chance A candidate may be plucked by accident or a sudden change in the programme, and the limit of age for him being abnormally low, he is denied a second trial. This one failure under trying circumstances, shuts him out of the advantage of a most expensive education In fact, it spoils his whole life Thus viewed, the question of age becomes very important to us, and we trust it will not be dropped before a fair settlement is arrived at The issue is very clear, it is really the *crux* of the whole question of *honestly* carrying out the promises of opening all offices under Government to Natives of character and talent The open competition in London gives entrance to the Government Service, and to *any* position in it, *by right*.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

His Great and Good Qualities, as being worthy of attention or imitation by native princes in general.

(1) The good of his subjects was the dominant object of his life

(2) He was conscientiously faithful to the cardinal principles of good Government

(3) He was sensible of the importance of having a good Minister, and a staff of good subordinates

(4) He abstained from needless or mischievous interference with the administration of his country

(5) He respected and valued ability, but hated corruption

(6) He banished dishonest influence and intrigues from the Palace

(7) He avoided extravagance in personal enjoyments

(8) The civil list, or Palace expenditure, was well limited and seldom exceeded,

(9) He fostered judicial purity and independence.

(10) He was an earnest promoter of public education.

(11) He was a strong advocate of moderation in public taxation

(12) He was liberal in advancing useful public works

(13) He was attentive to the wants and wishes of his subjects

(14) He allowed his reforming zeal to be restrained by his knowledge of the conservative disposition of his people, whose contentment he valued especially.

(15) He was cautious and sparing in changing old and long established institutions and usages

(16) He preferred the solid to the showy

(17) He was not capricious or vacillating, but deliberate and decisive, firm and courageous

(18) He was above the reach of flattery

(19) He kept himself well informed of the past and of the present

(20) He was sincerely loyal to the British Government.

(21) He was courteous and gentlemanly to all.

(22) He was scrupulously veracious

(23) He was sparing in his promises, but sure in performance.

(24) His word was as good as his bond

(25) His ways were straight, a short and simple, never crooked or underground

Madras Times N T

HINDUS GOING TO ENGLAND

The *Bangalee*—"The question is—whether it is desirable or not, on the part of the leaders of the orthodox community, to welcome back into Hindu society the men who have visited Europe for purposes of education? Should society ostracise these men for ever and look upon them as so many strangers in their own native land? No doubt the question is one of great delicacy. To many a member of Hindu society, it has a direct bearing upon what they have hitherto regarded as the religion of their ancestors, while to others it appears in a light which is not quite in harmony with their own ideas and notions regarding the foundations of their social institutions Nevertheless we venture to say that the time has arrived when the leaders of the native community must come forward to face this most important and interesting question of social reform The number of Indian youths who have been to Europe, is already by no means inconsiderable, and the prospect is clear that ere long, in the course of another decade, the number will assume a significant proportion in relation to the numerical strength of the whole community Some of these young men, again, have risen to a position in life, which enables them to render important service to Hindu society It is a notorious fact though it would illbecome us to say so, that if during the past few years a new life has been infused into the nation, or if the Indian people have been roused from their slumber of ages to a just sense of their political responsibilities, this result has been chiefly due to the disinterested and patriotic exertions of some of our England-returned countrymen And further, some of these gentlemen are the scions of ancient and respected families, which it would be anything but desirable to dislodge from their natural place in the economy of society It is, we say, impossible to shut one's eyes to these considerations, they are forcing themselves upon us, and we have no hesitation in reporting that the time has come when native society must take these considerations into account, with a view to such a wisdom as pals those who had gone to Europe for purposes of education"

The *Times of India*—A serious effort is apparently being made on the other side of India to induce educated natives who have been to England to return to their caste The question, the *Bengalee* says is one of 'great delicacy,' having a direct bearing on what many have hitherto regarded as the religion of their ancestors On the other hand the number of natives who go to England *annually is increasing. They are naturally* young men of unusual determination and energy, and as such a journey requires money, they must of necessity belong to families of position and wealth The castes are beginning to discover that the social ostracism hitherto inflicted on their most promising members cuts both ways, and that if they persevere in it, they are likely to lose more than they can afford The question has been lately carefully considered by the *Kayastha* community of Bhowanipur, a set of people known for the activity of their political life It was resolved at a meeting of their elders that they shall 'receive in their own community any Englaud returned member of their caste, who may be willing to obtain his admission, provided that he should make a *prayashitta* or a penance' And the penance now required is simple ablution, and a few supplementary observances, all the degrading and disgusting ceremonies hitherto enforced being dispensed with This is a distinct step in advance, and shows very forcibly that caste is gradually losing its power For a time doubtless many of the men who return from England will avail themselves of the modified rule But there will always be some, and those the best fortified by an English education, who will ask why they should go through any form of humiliation, however slight, for the performance of an act acknowledged to be meritorious And this number will increase year by year The *Bangalee*, we are glad to see, speaks very plainly on the subject Those who have travelled across the seas in search of learning have in reality won the respect of their countrymen for their zeal and enterprise —"Are those peaceful traits of character to be sternly repressed by the bar of social ostracism? Is society to punish them for their too faithful devotion to her interests? Are they to be outcasted, because they have brought honour upon their countrymen and have displayed qualities which, if they were more universal, would be a real panacea for the countless evils from which we suffer?" These are all very pertinent questions, and we trust that the reformers who have abolished all the ceremonies peculiarly degrading to men educated in European ways of thinking will in a short time go a little further and do away with the more form of penance The idea of the reform originated, we are told, with Babus Suresh Chandra Mitter, Syma Charn Mitter and Radhanath Bose, who represent the oldest and most respected families of Bhowanipur We join the *Bangalee* in wishing them well in their healthy endeavours, and we hope that a similar movement will soon be started by men of similar calibre on this side of India

The *Mahratta*—The *Times of India* supports our contemporary the *Bengalee* in its appeal to the educated community to do away with those religious tests which exclude a man to atone for his sins in travelling to foreign countries We are sorry we cannot agree with our enlightened contemporaries, not because we believe in the justice of the Smritikaras, not because we think that the movement advocated is fraught with mischief, not because we think Bengalis unfit to suggest reforms to the Dharma Our reason for differing from the writers is that the doing away with the Prayashchitta gives us less in return than what it takes away It may give satisfaction to those enlightened few who for their western education are prone to believe that we have nothing to do with the orthodox community But it takes away from our national movements the sympathies of the older generation and widens the breach between the older and the younger members of our society Circumstances have so altered that even the old folks have begun to look upon Hindu travellers to England with sympathy and even some respect and the result of this change in their feelings is that they would not like to dine with a gentleman returned from England proud If he has taken prayashchitta, while in other times they would not even see his face or shake hands with him Under these circumstances we find any attempt on our part to kill what is only slowly dying a slow death revives sympathy for the victimized custom and the older generation then tries to stick to its superstition with double love

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

The *Hindu*—The news of the death of the Maharajah of Travancore will be received with surprise by the public Though he never enjoyed the blessing of a robust and healthy constitution and was from his early years of such *poor health that astrologers had predicted* that he would not live to ascend the throne, yet the public were not prepared for the news of the premature termination to which death has brought His Highness's career in his forty ninth year As the reigning prince of Travancore he has had but a comparatively short career, having succeeded his elder brother to the throne of that ancient and renowned land in May 1880 We cannot say that the change thus caused in the government of that State will be accepted with universal regret Having won, while he was yet the heir apparent, very general applause from the native and Anglo Indian communities of India as well as from other well-wishers of the Indian royal houses for his personal virtues and high intellectual attainments he succeeded to the throne amidst most sanguine expectations as to the beneficial and progressive results of his new career These expectations had been based partly on the literary eminence that his contributions to periodical literature had enabled him to possess, and partly on the exaggerated estimate of his personal character which was naturally thrown into relief from its contrast with that of his regnant brother The sentiments which he gave expression to at the time of his accession to the musnud were liberal and high sounding, and strengthened the bias of the public mind in favour of the new ruler He then said that he would adopt the motto of the new Viceroy, preferring that he should be judged by the merit of his acts as a ruler rather than by any professions or promises he might make at the time of his first assuming *his new, responsible and exalted office. He* promised that he would "conscientiously endeavour, to the best of his powers, to secure good government and progressive happiness to his subjects" The value of these sentiments, so commendable in themselves, was enhanced by the choice he made of his Minister in Mr. V, Ramiengar, who had achieved high distinction in responsible offices in the service of the British Government and who was quite a match, in intellectual attainments to the two statesmen that had preceded him from Madras and had conducted the administration of Travancore to such good and eminent results In prince Rama Varma a well-known and valued contributor to the periodical press, an esteemed Fellow of the Madras University, an able lecturer and a fluent speaker, Travancore had secured a ruler the idea of whom no other Asiatic country could boast of either in their past or in their contemporaneous history, and in the Honorable V Ramiengar, C S I, an efficient administrative officer, an independent legislator, and one whom the Queen had chosen for titular distinction, that fortunate State had a Minister who was most fitted to build upon the foundation laid by Sir T Madhava Row, and strengthened by Mr A Seshia Sastry. A happy combination of such political forces as the character and attainments of both the Sovereign and his Minister presented in the absence of a *contrary experience, was a good* fortune which few Eastern governments had enjoyed in the past or were likely to enjoy in future years The administration during the first two years of the new *regime*, perhaps, contained nothing that was calculated to shake the hopes with which the public mind had thus been inspired The relation between the Maharajah and the Minister was supposed to be characterised by mutual cordiality and esteem, and if any flaw marred the general prospect of hope and promise, it was one on the right side, a disposition to introduce reforms in too liberal and warm a spirit But alas! how soon these hopes and promises were dashed to the ground, and how the new *regime* came to be marked by a spirit which reproduced, in of course, a much smaller scale and in a humbler sphere, the memory of the days of Mahmud Toglak in India and the Tudors in England Those that cared to watch the progress of events under the new Government soon learnt how unsafe was mere learning as a guide more for sound and patriotic statesmanship and how illusory it was to value personal character *from mere contrast* without previous opportunities to have tested it. We are extremely reluctant to write any thing of the dead sovereign which will soil the memory of his name or subject him to a judgement of prejudice and inaccuracy. But as journalists we ought not to undertake to notice the career of a public man a man that has been in the most responsible and exalted position ever accessible to his race, unless we mean to speak the truth, though not, indeed, out of consideration for the feeling of weaker *contemporaries*, the whole truth. Within these five years we have not heard of a single instance in which the Maharajah acted from a feeling of sympathy for his subjects or of unalloyed regard for the sovereign obligations of truth and justice There was too cordial an understanding between the ruler and his Minister and under the crushing influence of such powerful combination the country groaned and groaned bitterly in a suppressed and inaudible murmur The administration he directly countenanced was one of bigotted intolerance, espionage and persecution. The fountain of administrative good was far from being pure and what flowed from it carried corruption and dismay throughout the basin of its channels The subjects of the State of Travancore enjoyed during the last five years neither good government nor progressive happiness. Nor did the ruler, who sought public applause in high sounding commonplaces and commendable professions, who promised to the Indian public through the communities of Bombay and Poona that he would bring about social and material improvement in his State and "it would be his best care to foster some of their industries in his own territories," and who spoke so frequently of the necessity for encouraging higher education, adopt a single measure that we can bring to our mind, calculated to realize any one of these objects The reforms introduced were most of them unnecessary, and were servile and mischievous imitations of the laws and institutions of British India, and the financial result of five years of this so called enlightened administration has been, as we recently showed, a conspicuous failure *The spirit of the administration* bore the most striking and painful contrast to that of Lord Ripon's for whom Prince Rama Varma professed unfeigned admiration and esteem It was unstatesmanlike, illiberal, and guided by no feeling of devotion to the interests of the people The Maharajah himself developed after his accession to the throne a most cruel and vindictive disposition, and *professing as he did to be* a Hindu of Hindus set an example of personal morality and conduct of which neither the modern English educated Hindu nor his orthodox fellow-countrymen will speak in terms of pride. We can write more of this eccentric and rare specimen of a learned ruler, but here we should let the curtain fall.

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885. No. 34

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers		0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

A B—*Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second & third following insertion	0	1	0
For all subsequent insertion per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should reach us not later than 2 p m on Saturday by noon on Monday's issue

Parties desiring an extension of the number of insertions of advertisements at a fixed rate, as in Business Announcements, will be entitled to contract and charge for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into accordingly, terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Proprietor should be prepaid Remittances may be made by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half annas value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 X 1 12 p c

All business letters should be addressed to

B KASTOORI RANGINGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pottah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYA AND CO

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and Jewellers English and country wares &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Pearl Chain Shell Pens and pictures of many eminent men can be had from them

Stationary. Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectator Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

New Book !! New Book !!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
By
B VENGATACHAR,
Author of Bhavana Malika &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with remittance to Messrs Singaya and Co, Bangalore or to the author,

B VENGATACHAR,
Mursaff, Yadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO'S
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers, &c, &

8 ounce Phial 10 anas, 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 ans

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vitiated humour *removes all sorts of chronic and long standing* diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 anas Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane, Calcutta
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAVE-BOLANGIRI,
13th January 1885

Messrs MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & Co,

DEAR SIRS,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the 'Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Moharajah of Patna & Feudatory State.
Via Sinbulpuria C. P

Lost or Stolen.

A half hunter Silver Lever Watch No 67,217 was lost during my transit to Mysore State Railway and back to my Bungalow a Pettah Bangalore Any one apprehending the thief or restoring me the watch will be adequately rewarded

C KRISHNAM NAIDU,

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 16th Aug—Mr Stanhope has been appointed President of the Board of Trade

Before Parliament was prorogued Lord Randolph Churchill replying to a question said that the Government had no intention of withdrawing the Boundary Commission as the whole work was not yet complete

Cairo 16th Aug—It is reported that Khalifa Abdulla the Mahdi's successor was killed in a riot at Khartoum on the 3rd July

English harvest operations are rapidly progressing. The wheat crop is expected to be an average one

The Stock Markets are improving, and apprehensions of war are subsiding.

New York 17th Aug—There are signs of a revival of trade throughout the United States

The *Herald* Cable hears from Suakim that the delay in filling up the Madras and Bombay commands is supposed to arise from the probability of the contribution of four Army Corps and Field Marshal Generals under one Chief

It is reported that the Queen's Officers are not likely to have any of these appointments

London 19th Aug—The *St James's* publishes a paragraph stating that the Russian Government has obtained further information respecting the topography of Zulficar Pass and has modified the proposals made to the British Government in such a manner as to justify hopes of a peaceful settlement of the question

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885

THE SETTIES AND YEJAMANS.

In the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 17th instant (last Monday) is published a paper forming part of recent proceedings of the Pettah or Town Municipality, regarding the request of the Setties and Yejamans of the town to be exempted from Municipal taxation, both on their houses and shops The paper is succinctly and lucidly drawn up and gives at a glance the whole history *of exemption from taxation* (a kind of privilege which has become obsolete among all civilised communities and ought not to be allowed here), claim by the Setties and Yejamans of the native town of Bangalore This freedom from taxation was enjoyed by the people concerned up to October 1867, since which they have uninterruptedly paid the assessment on their houses and shops This exemption had its uses in the old days, before the establishment of municipalities and local fund boards, when it was the Government which managed the municipal affairs of the community of a town, and carried to its own credit whatsoever surplus remained, but times began to alter with the introduction of municipalities As the paper before us says —

"The city comprises 51 Pettahs or wards for each of which there are Setties and Yejamans who are headmen of their respective castes, and whose offices are of hereditary character. These men by virtue of their office preside at the caste or religious ceremonies and decide caste disputes that may arise among the members of their communities. The old regime of the country having had regard apparently for their offices appeared to have exempted them from payment of house and shop taxes payable to Government, which privilege they enjoyed till the year 1867.

The Municipal Commissioners of the Town at their meeting held on the 18th July 1867 had before them for the first time the question why Setties and Yejamans and several other classes such as Brahmans Musalmans, Native Christians, &, should not contribute towards the Municipal Fund in common with others and resolved that the Amildar of Bangalore should be directed to prepare a list of buildings that belonged to the hitherto privileged classes in view to charge assessment. At a subsequent meeting of the Municipal Board held in November 1867, a sub committee consisting of certain Municipal Commissioners was appointed to revise the list prepared by the Amildar and it was accordingly done

In the meanwhile the Setties and Yejamans pressed their claim for the continuance of the privilege which they enjoyed for a long time. The following orders were received from Government —

From the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, Letter No 1423—25, dated 10th June 1868.

I am directed by the Commissioner to observe that the sub-committee to whom the question was referred have no doubt carefully considered it, but it appears to Mr. Bowring that although Government as such may wisely have exempted certain classes from an obligation to pay house tax to the Sarkar as a source of revenue due to itself, yet it is obvious that such exemption does not extend to contributions on the part of the inhabitants to a local fund solely applied to the improvement of the Pettah and from which the Government derive no pecuniary advantage.

From the Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, To the Deputy Superintendent Bangalore District, Official Memorandum No 1031—243, dated 12th June 1868.

In forwarding a copy of the foregoing *to the Deputy Superintendent* of the Bangalore District, states that with reference to the expression of opinion therein conveyed it seems advisable that he should assemble the Yejamans, and Setties, &c, and in presence of the Board explain to them that the Commissioner is of opinion that they ought to pay as well as others, as the proceeds are required exclusively for improving the town and not for Government purposes

It will thus be seen that the continuance of the exemption from taxation to the Setties and Yejamans, has become useless and unmeaning, and indeed, a little reflection will show, that it is unfair with reference to the other members of the community, who all pay both house assessment and mohatorfa (trades) tax to the municipality. It is too late in the day, we take it, that the Setties and Yejamans should seek the revival of privilege—the exemption from taxation—which is not allowed to any member of the community except an absolute pauper. When the vendors of Tobacco and Betel Leaves and Areca nuts, and even those who sell bundles of green leaves

and herbs, are not exempt from some amount of taxation, however small, it follows that there could be no reason whatever why the Settis and Yejmans, all of them well to do, many of them quite wealthy, should claim exemption from taxation. The only plausible argument that can be advanced in favour of their claim is, that they prefer to religious and caste ceremonies and settle caste disputes, but the discharge of such communal duties is only a privilege delegated by the general members of the community to those amongst them who are wealthy or well to do, and may be taken as honour and position accorded willingly by the other members of the community. People in this exceptional condition and position in life cannot go further, and claim exemption on the delegation of a public duty which is imposed upon and willingly submitted to by all other members of the community. We have, therefore, much pleasure and good reason on our side for supporting the action of the Town Municipal Commissioners in declining to exempt the Settiss and Yejmans from house and trade tax.

Occasional Notes

The Amir is now will assume command of the forces intended for the defence of Herat, numbering 12,000 men.

It is probable, says the *Englishman*, that the Viceroy will visit Agra in November, and will there hold a durbar which will be largely attended by the Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India.

An official telegraphic report from Simla dated the 10th August, states that shocks of earthquake continue in Cashmere. The Maharajah is still very feeble, and is not able to attend to business.

When the last mail left England Mr Gladstone was suffering from "laryngeal catarrh" originating in the strain of voice. He had placed himself in the hands of Dr Felix Semon, of Wimpole Street, Throat Physician to St Thomas's Hospital.

At the desire of the British Government Sir Evelyn Baring will eventually return to his post in Egypt. Sir Evelyn had already commenced negotiations with the Liberals of West Norfolk to stand for that division of the country at the coming election.

The prize of Rs 500 offered by Sir W P Anderson, C.I.E., for the best Hindustani version of the "National Anthem" for India, has been awarded by the umpires to Mr Gunda Singh, a clerk in the office of the Examiner of public Works Accounts, Lahore.

A treaty has been made between Persia and Korea. The literal text is not known, but it is understood that it assumes the protectorate of the Korean Kingdom, which henceforth—unless the fortune of war upsets the treaty—owns Russian sway and has the Czar as suzerain.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey had an interview last month with Hobart Pasha, in the course of which the former declared that he recognised the necessity for Turkey of an alliance with England, and that the conclusion of such an alliance was now easier than before. Time but England will think a long time before she allies herself with Turkey, and thereby runs the risk of complications with Austria, Greece, Germany and France.

The prospectus of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to women of India, better known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, has been issued. The Viceroy is Patron of the Association in India, and Lady Dufferin has consented to accept the office of Lady President. The Vice Patronesses are Mr Grant Duff, Lord Reay, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Rivers Thompson, the Vice-Patronesses, Mrs Grant Duff, Lady Reay, Lady Aitchison, Lady Lyall and Lady Rivers Thompson. The list will be supplemented by other names of position and influence who may be specially invited by the executive body to become Vice Patronesses or Vice Patronesses.

Russia is believed to be making arrangements for absorbing Bokhara of which she is already the *de facto* mistress. The story goes, that she recently asked the Ameer to let his son accompany the Russian troops, and that the Ameer refused to give the hostage. The Czar then wrote to the Ameer, saying, that with his leave, it was proposed to construct a railway through Bokhara to the Oxus. The Ameer replied that, although his people had assented to the construction of a line of telegraph to Bokhara they objected to the proposed railway, because it would interfere with the habits of the people. The Czar, however, has given assurance to His Highness that no forcible line, and has asked for the grant of land for a cantonment on the banks of the Oxus.

The Collector of Bellary estimates the distressed area at 479 square miles, and the number of the population at 55,716 in the total area of 1,211 square miles. There are six relief circles in that district. The area and population of the affected tracts in Berdyal are estimated at 268 square miles and 120,000 persons. The area is divided into six relief circles. In Bankura the Collector states that the part of the district in which the people require gratuitous relief is in area 236 square miles with a population of 124,000. The affected area has been divided into several relief circles. Thus, according to Government's own admission the area affected is 1,000 miles, and the persons requiring relief number nearly 3 million souls. And yet a few months ago the Government of Bengal did its best to pooh pooh this wide spread and intense distress.

We are glad, says the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, that the *Hindoo* has the boldness to say the right thing about the late Maharajah of Travancore. He was dazzled by the glitter of European education and civilization which thoroughly demoralized him. He was in fact a moral pedagogue who spent his time more in the display of his learning of English than in ruling his State properly. We quite agree with our contemporary that the reforms that the late Maharajah introduced were most of them unnecessary and vexatious, and were servile imitations of the laws and institutions of the British India. But we think, however, in this respect, thoroughly guided by his Dewan Mr Ramiengar, who, like his late master, is not above the delusions influence of English education.

The following is a statement of the ages of the members of the Conservative Cabinet, sixteen in number, in the order in which they rank, namely:—Viscount Cranbrook, 71, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, 67, Earl of Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), 66, the Right Hon'ble Lord John Manners, 67, Sir Richard Cross, 62, Lord Halsbury (the Lord Chancellor) 61, The Right Hon'ble W H Smith 60, the Marquis of Salisbury (Premier), 55, the Earl of Harrowby, 54, the Right Hon'ble Edward Gibson, 47, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 47, the Right Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, 44, Colonel the Right Hon'ble F A Stanley, 44, the Right Hon'ble Lord George Hamilton, 39, and the Right Hon'ble Lord Randolph Churchill, aged 36. It will thus be seen that Viscount Cranbrook is the oldest member of the Cabinet, and Lord Randolph Churchill the youngest. How few, alas, of our public men live to the good old age of seventy one, and how fewer still remain fit for any work at that advanced age.

H E the Governor, Mrs Grant Duff and Staff, accompanied by Mr Foster Webster, Chief Secretary will leave Ootacamund on the afternoon of the 8th proximo, and travel by special train from Mettupalyam to Karkee, which will be reached at 6.30 P M, on the 10th. A halt of six days will be made at Karkee and the party will leave that station at 1.30 P M on the 16th and proceed to Ahmedabad where a halt of 24 hours will be made. Leaving Ahmedabad on the morning of the 8th Aug Rind will be reached in the evening, and a halt of two days will be made leaving Abu Road on the morning of the 20th. Jeypore will be reached the following morning, and left 24 hours afterwards. Agra will be reached on the evening of the 22nd, and a halt of two days will be made. Delhi will be reached on the morning of the 25th, and left in the evening of the 26th. Umballa will be reached on the morning, and Simla on the evening of the 27th.

A Bill has been introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council the principal object of which is to enable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to invest one of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars of the civil business with which they are now overburdened to hear and decide actions to deal to their extent. At present a Commissioner may delegate or grant civil suits without from Courts subordinate to him, and is required to hear all appeals from decrees and orders passed in original civil suits by Assistant Commissioners of the first class and by Deputy Commissioners. It is proposed to relieve Commissioners by making appeals from decrees and orders passed by Assistant Commissioners of the first class in original civil suits of value not exceeding Rs 1,000 appeals lie to the Deputy Commissioner, either by constituting the Chief Commissioner to invest persons under the name of Judicial Assistants to Commissioners, with all powers of the powers of the Court of a Commissioner.

The *Indian Mirror* takes a disheartening view of the results of opposing India's immigration bill. It says that the present session of the Legislature by passing the measure of the young generation into statute book of our laws, social, political, and moral, has made every the chief source of disgust and distress of our country. Unless our youths learn to be strictly religious moral, unselfish, modest and obedient to their parents and guardians they may rest assured they will never know the true prosperity which is extremely certain to result after not expected that the happiness which consists in the conscientious discharge of duty well done. Our young men of longest respect their parents, guardians, and elders before they have the force of all who hold them dear by their all behaviour, and they good but to just cause for wishing that we had never been sent to those schools which they can accept all but the first kind of Grand the duties which are sacred Hurt as the only sense and end of our transitory lives."

Social Intercourse

Holiday—Holiday will tomorrow the Courts and public offices will be closed, on account of Sraban, or first of the sacred thread.

Murder—Murder of the Gollahally village Shimoga district, accused of the suspicion of murder and dacoity, have been acquitted by the Chief Court to be retried.

Q O Sappers and Miners—On Tuesday morning last one European non-commissioned officer and [illegible] men of the Q O Sappers [illegible] from this station, were sent [illegible] to have an artesian well in [illegible].

Garden Party—A large garden party, to which all the members of Bangalore society, in Bangalore and a number of native gentlemen were invited, was given by His Highness the Maharajah, at the Raj Mahal, High Ground, on Tuesday last.

A New Reading Room—On Monday last, a meeting was held by those interested in the Municipal High School, Pettah, for the purpose of forming a new Reading Room for students and others. Mr L Goodall, Editor of the *Daily Post*, presided.

The Late Guru—We learn from Mysore that His Highness the Yuvarajah, died at seven o'clock on Thursday morning last. He was 7½ years of age. The funeral obsequies took place the same evening, and conducted with great pomp and ceremony.

Cricket—Saturday next the 29th instant, being the last in the month, a grand cricket match will be played, in the Pettah ground, between the officers and employees of the Mysore State Railway. The whole expense of the match, tiffin, &c, will be borne by Colonel LeMessurier the Engineer in Chief and the other officers.

Mr Namakal Row's Case—The case in which Mr D Namakal Row, Sub Division of Chitaldroog, against whom charges of using criminal force towards and wrongfully confining the police and 2 Rows of Kudabilly in the Chollakere Taluk, Tumkur District, were heard and decided by Mr L Ricketts the other day, was received on the present of the District Magistrate's calendar at the Chief Court, before Mr O. C. Plumer, Chief Judge, and Mr Ranchariar, Puisne Judge. It will be remembered that Mr L Ricketts had Mr Namakal Row Rs 20, 15 and 15 respectively under Section 342 of the I P C (criminal force) and Rs 10, 5 and 5, respectively under Section 342 (wrongful confinement). One of the grounds for the reason was that witnesses for the prosecution were not examined under Section 342 of the Act and 2nd complainant was withdrawn the charge which was contained in the Magistrate's conviction in the case under Section 342 but upheld the conviction under this Section in the case of the 3rd complainant, and the sentence under Section 342 in the case of the two complainants. Against the fines imposed by the District Magistrate, he appealed to the Sessions Judge, who reduced the fines under Section 342 to Rs 5, 2 and 2 respectively, thereby having the aggregate total of Rs 20, the sum it was originally imposed by the District Magistrate.

Mysore Letter

Mysore 21st August 1885.—The rains are holding off and the prospect therefore looks gloomy to the bright. The ryots are so hard pressed for food. The whole season seems to have undergone a complete change.

Mr Vijayaraghava Rao spent a couple of days at Pushkarvilla on account of the marriage of a relative and family. He returned well early to Bangalore on the 18th.

Mr Cossimbey Mohiddin, our Municipal Vice President and Town Magistrate had also gone to Bangalore on a small casual leave. The Deputy Commissioner returned a week or ten days ago from a tour through Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggadadevankote. The Police Assistant is out on the District.

Nobody has yet been appointed to the room of Mr Ramachandra Rao now an Assistant Commissioner. The Shiestadar of the Taluq or the Amildar of the Taluq, who was lately transferred to the Taluq of Periapatna does the duties of the Taluq.

Of the three boys selected hard during the meeting in the Dewan's house two have entered and there is hope of their accepting an Amildar. Three boys with the hope of the protection from their relations that Mr Vencata Rao lately appointed will be sent to as an Amildar, but even this is true I cannot say. Public opinion will hail from the "Bangalore Pariahs" [illegible].

By the by we have among us here a very able clerk who is doing nothing, Mr Thimmaiah Chair, Assistant Commissioner, has not had to work given him though he was for a time disposing of Criminal Cases in the French Rocks Sub Division as chief to Mr Malhiya Rao, and Mr Lally at Hunsur gentleman. And yet fresh appointments are being made. Can the state of affairs of the country stand all these freaks of the Dewan? There are seven supernumeraries in the Dewan's office, and yet two more Madiseers have been appointed clerks in the Dewan's.

Where is the Executive Engineer of Mysore? I am forced to ask this question having had lately the misfortune of travelling in the road from Seeram Gaptum to Mysore. The condition of the road is simply disgraceful. It reflects great discredit on the officer in charge to have a first class road near the capital, in such a wretched condition. One road has the appearance of a forsaken one. It is full of ruts and cut up horribly. I had to take the carriage necessarily from one side to another to keep out of the ruts, &c. I hope the Dewan will call upon the Executive Engineer for an explanation. I believe a large sum of money is allowed in the budget for annual repairs. What becomes of all this money? All these roads have co

the Government a mint of money, and it is a great pity to see them go to ruin. In consequence to the public is a matter of little concern to our present Government.

It is with great regret that I have to state that His Holiness the Guru of the Parakala Mut expired yesterday morning. Nobody seems to have certain that the Guru was ill. Boy and a little without the Swamy was perfectly healthy, and his death therefore was very sudden. The body of the deceased was carried in a "Viman" (covered with scarlet cloth) in procession in the main streets round the Jagan Mohan Palace, with Royal Honors. The streets were immensely crowded with curious spectators to have a look at His Holiness' body, which was interred at the same compound behind the mutt. His successor has not been as yet made. His succession selection will be made after our Maharaja's return here.

The Dewan Swamy was a very learned man and his loss the Government is irreparable. Among the "Vellalar" community the late Guru is very well spoken of.

I hear that Mr. Subba Roy is quite a changed man now or can be for the better. Mr. Knight is decidedly very popular. The Advocates should have no complaints now to make.

Reserving every thing else for my next I wish you good bye now, begging your pardon for my late writing for two consecutive weeks.

Extracts

OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES

The *Indian Mirror*—In a leading article on the Resolution of the Government of India, the Pioneer writes as follows:—The past twenty years of administration show that our rule, in spite of the deep-rooted discontent in India, is in some respects a failure, and is hampered by both fear and a kind of hereditary sentiment which cannot even in the true interests of the people now and future to a strong and wise policy. In dealing with the demands of the natives for higher employments in all branches of the Administration the Government has constantly shown itself more sensitive to political success. Some of our State have merely liberal promises, the Government of India has never promised, nor really has entertained any intention of fulfilling them. Hitherto they have had good still practically the course is based by the simple expedient of doing nothing to fulfil albeit by degrees to them. Promises at the direct expense of the Government but when it appears circumstances to be fulfilled, a nature of pretext in those circumstances in the efficiency of the department subject to him. It is said that the Government attributes this system of fear to the British management by foreign ownership, but this is not true. Indeed, it is well known The Civil Service is powerful enough and the interests of its members can have precedence over the interests of the country but it has not yet been used to frame rules with the express intention of keeping the Indian out. It is a fact that the Government of India would rather have a great deal of trouble than to employ Indians in the office of the Government. The young English man who the Government proposes to work for the office of India could in all respects place the same reliance on the former than on the latter in high office. But in these circumstances those who find the task responsible for the successful administration of such departments as the Police Forest, Salt, Customs and Revenue Survey refuse to give assistants is a significant fact. Judged by western standards there is evidently something wanting in the mental fibre of the mass of natives available for employment in posts of responsibility. But one department has step by step passed almost entirely into the hands of the natives, and this is the Judicial.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS

We take the subjoined column to paragraph about Sir Frederick Roberts from the London *Times*:—The public will learn with undiluted satisfaction that Sir Frederick Roberts has been appointed to the important post of commander-in-chief in India about to be vacated by the retirement of Sir Donald Stewart who accepted a seat on the Indian Council at home. In India, as our Calcutta Correspondent points out a day or two ago, the appointment will be accordingly popular, and will inspire that confidence in all classes, both European and native, which is all so indispensably to the strength of our position. Sir Donald Stewart has been, as our Correspondent's words, a tower of strength to the Government of India and will carry with him into his honorable and well earned retirement the respect and gratitude of his country. It is fifty five years since he entered the Bengal Staff Corps and during that long career he has won for himself a high place in the ranks of the distinguished men who have made and kept our Indian Empire. His latest conspicuous service was his command of the Indian column in the last Afghan war, for which he received the thanks of Parliament and a baronetcy. The same campaign afforded to Sir Frederick Roberts an occasion for distinguishing himself of which he made the most brilliant use. His rapid march to the relief of the garrison of General Burrows and the Cavalry pursuit under General Phipps will rank among the most striking achievements of the British Army, and extorted the admiration of the most distinguished military critics of the Government. The thanks of Parliament and an enthusiastic receipt by his countrymen awaited him upon his return. Since which time he has been unremitingly ranked among the chosen few who are fit to go anywhere and do anything. His promotion partook only reassuring to the country at a moment when so many thoughts wandered, drawn therefore on Indian frontiers and where we are driven however reluctantly to contemplate the opening of a new chapter in our military defence of our Empire. His unrivalled knowledge of the difficult country on our borders render him peculiarly fitted to advise the Viceroy upon political and strategic questions which concern the Indian frontiers. Lord Wolseley last night advocated at the Mansion House the abolition of purchase by some, and military authority reason for satisfaction at the appointment of Sir Frederick Roberts. It is proves our rulers supreme in this instance to ignore obsolete prejudice to some principles. We trust that the example may be followed in other instances of the service.

THE PEACOCK THRONE AT DELHI

The Tribune Hebdomadaire—Indeed when in the place, and if whose hands it has ever existed, for most of its splendours. That was a singular idea of Aurungzebe, when in 1665 he ordered the Peacock Throne, and the Shah Jehan, and the Peacock Throne constructed with the jewels of the Kohinoor, the Peacock Throne represents the imperial power, and is the Lord of the Universe when on the throne. Hereunder the Lords of the Empire were the most gorgeous of the Eastern world and the eyes of the world were dazzled by the two celebrated jewels, the Kohinoor, the Mountain of Light, and the Peacock Throne. The Kohinoor, the Mountain of Light, and the Peacock Throne, the Kohinoor, the Mountain of Light, and the Peacock Throne, the Kohinoor, the Mountain of Light, and the Peacock Throne, the

Thursday evening next, Mr. Hannyngton, the British Resident, will receive a state visit from the Maharajah and the Princes. This popular representative of the British Government has issued invitations to all in society to be present, at the old Residency on the occasion. Trevandrum has shaken off its gloom and promises to be fairly lively hereafter. The Nair Brigade, under Col. Ketchen, is now auth, and will, doubtless, present a creditable appearance at the installation.

The Installation.—His Highness was duly installed on Wednesday at the old Durbar hall in the Fort, with great pomp. The troops were drawn up in front of the Hall, and the state elephants, gaily caparisoned, were drawn behind the troops. The crowd on such occasions, as usual, was very large. On His Highness entering the Durbar Hall, a Royal salute was fired and the troops presented arms. Mr Hannyngton, the British Resident, on his arrival was received by the First Prince and Mr. Rama Iyengar, the Dewan. The Resident conducted His Highness to the musnad and then presented him with a plumed turban. The proclamation was duly read, and His Highness was installed. A congratulatory letter from His Excellency the Governor was also read. After the firing of another Royal salute His Highness delivered a short address, in which he feelingly referred to the late Maharajah Rama Varma, his uncle. After the presentation of garlands and flowers the installation ceremony terminated.

His Highness' State visit to the British Resident.—By telegram we learn that His Highness the Maharajah went in great State yesterday and paid Mr Hannyngton, the British Resident, a visit. His Highness was received in the Durbar Tent with great pomp where all the European officials were present. After congratulatory compliments were paid to His Highness, the British Resident presented His Highness with garland of flowers. Mr Rama Iyengar, C. S. I., the Dewan, and the Princes accompanied His Highness. The ceremony was very imposing and successful. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of His Highness.

SAD REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The *Western Star*.—On the night Dr Koess arrived in Trevandrum he went straight to the Palace, and saw the Maharajah, and asked him whether he recognized him. The Prince said "Yes," and beckoned with his hand that his visitor should take a seat. Dr Koess thanked him, and asked the Maharajah to take medicine, and said that he had come all the way from Madras to treat him, to which the Maharajah did not say anything, but merely raised the doctor's hand to his head, and made signs that his time was at hand. The next morning the Maharajah sent for all the members of the Royal Family and took leave of them. To His son, the pride of his life, he said that he sincerely hoped he would prove worthy of his father. He asked his only nephew, the Crown Prince, to himself perform the funeral ceremonies. He was conscious till 4 o'clock on the evening when he died. At the time of his death his Consort and his daughters were not near him but only his son. Ten days before death he sent for his Consort and children, and they came before him in the evening very late. He beckoned his daughters to approach close to his cot, and light not being very bright, he bade his Consort trim the flickering lamp in order to enable him to see his daughters well, and he gazed on them for a while and wept. His Consort and children also wept, but he told them that God would protect and help them, and asked them to take leave. His Consort, his son, and daughters prostrated themselves at his feet according to oriental custom, and took their last farewell. On the same night his Consort and his eldest daughter took ill being overcome with grief; and they are still sick to the date of our latest advices, the 10th instant. Five years ago, when the Maharajah wrote to Dewan Ramaiengar to come down to Travancore as his Minister, it is said that he actually wrote him that he had a certain presentiment that his reign would only extend to him 5 years. On the last Prize distribution day in the College, after his return to the Palace and alighting from his carriage, he told his attendants that was his last drive, and he never had another drive. When he was gradually getting worse, he ordered a bed to be prepared for him, and his chief chamberlain asked him whether he was to prepare a bed for him downstairs, or upstairs. The Maharajah replied that if the bed were laid upstairs it would involve only one difficulty, that he and others would have to carry him down stairs through the staircase. As soon as he grew worse, he came down stairs one morning, and sent for his own carpenter, and ordered him to make a new cot to be placed in his bed room after his death with the customary bed and pillows to mark the room in which he died. Afterwards he went upstairs, took his seat on his own cot, and told his attendants, that the next time he went downstairs, he would be carried to the sound of music. As His Highness foretold, he was only carried down stairs with music after his death. During his illness he attended patiently to State affairs, and when one day the papers were taken to him, he was so ill, that he could not attend to the matter then in hand; and on that day he made in his diary the following entry:—"Business was more a pleasure to me than a matter of duty and this day I gave up the employment." During the last Padmadasam ceremony, the last day being the Toromudicalasam ceremony for the preservation of the crown, the Maharajah was very ill, and could not attend the Pagoda for the ceremony, that is, 21 days before his death. On that day His Highness diary contains the following entry:—"Adieu to all ceremonies! I am sinking faster and faster. I wind up all my worldly concerns, and devote myself to GOD." This last diary he wrote was on the day he died: it runs thus:—"I will not see the sun rise of the 22nd Karcadagam 1060;" and he died on the evening of the 21st Karcadagam. He also marked the wall of the Palace with his own hand where it should be broken, to admit of his remains being carried out, for when a Sovereign in Travancore dies he is not borne through the Palace gate, but only through the broken wall.

TRAVANCORE.

The *Standard*.—At the commencement of the administration of the late Maharaja Rama-varma of Travancore, there was a surplus of Rs 54,48,182. The present surplus is Rs 54,58,689. It may not interest the general reader to know how the supply of 54 lakhs was attained under former administrations, but it might interest some to know how the annual surpluses have lately been spent for the good of the province. One of the late Maharajah's first acts was to reduce the duty on Tobacco by 25 per cent. The immediate effect of this was to diminish the revenue by a lakh of rupees. Had this reduction not been undertaken, another lakh would have been added to the surplus. In March 1882, when the salt duty was lowered from 3 to 2½ rupees a maund, Travancore followed suit and thus lost two and-a half lakhs which would, otherwise have been added to the surplus. Nearly 6½ lakhs were spent in funeral ceremonies, tours to Madras, Bombay and Upper India, pilgrimages &c. At an additional annual cost of Rs 25, 00 the Police force has been thoroughly organized, disciplined, and placed under its own officers, besides being relieved of revenue and magisterial duties. The efficiency of this force which now costs the State about 1½ lakhs of Rs yearly is not only creditable to the administration but it is a great boon to the province, inasmuch as it helps to repress crime and to increase the security of property. Judicial reforms, entailing a yearly additional expenditure of Rs 30,000 have also been effected. To use the words of the last Administration Report "Civil and Criminal Courts have been thoroughly remodelled, their number being replaced, the salaries and powers of the officers increased and a Penal and Procedure Code, introduced. In addition to this, the High Court has been reconstructed and strengthened, provision being made for an ultimate Court of Appeal for hearing and deciding appeals preferred to the Sovereign." At an additional annual cost of Rs. 57,000 the revision of Revenue establishments has been effected, whereby efficiency has been secured. The Salt and Customs Preventive establishments have been revised and placed under proper control at an additional yearly cost of 15,000 rupees. Many old tanks have been restored and improved and at an outlay of 50,000 Rs. The capital has been improved and its conservancy attended to, at an additional annual cost of Rs 12,500. The Central Jail has been improved at an additional cost of Rs. 10,000. The local post has been improved and placed on a better footing by an additional yearly expenditure of 10,000 rupees.

Omitting several small reforms which have led to additional expenditure, we come to a measure of administrative reform which owes its existence to the Dewan who has himself laid down the principles on which it is to proceed, namely, the Revenue Survey and Settlement of Travancore. In words of the Dewan, this is "indispensable to a sound administration of the Land Revenue. This work is now in hand and, as a tentative measure, it was introduced into two taluqs only, so that the experience gained in them, may be utilised when introducing the Revenue Settlement system into other parts of the province. This measure has already cost the State about 1½ lakh of rupees. Its progress is closely watched by the Dewan whose great experience enables him to guide the officers charged with the duty of demarcating and assessing the various holdings and registering the titles. Most people will agree that it is better to spend surplus money for the good of a Native State than to accumulate it and allow it to be idle.

The Hon'ble Mr Ramiengar, C. S. I., has ventured on the reduction of duty on tobacco and salt, and he has relaxed many stringent rules affecting the land revenue, all of which steps, however, remotely beneficial, have entailed a present loss of revenue. He has undertaken a large extra expenditure in reorganising the Police, Civil and Criminal Courts, and the Magistracy, and he has introduced a comprehensive Revenue Survey and Settlement system which will, before, benefit the province and increase the revenue in the meantime, it becomes necessary to seek for some new sources of revenue. This has been found in a stamp duty which is expected to yield about two lakhs of rupees a year.

There are still a few departments of the State that are lagging behind and are sadly in need of reform. One of them is indicated by the Dewan at page 116 of his last report, but no doubt, in a short time, this will soon be remedied and be in keeping with the "progressive administration" that has marked the Travancore Government for some years past.

THE ARTIFICIAL CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.—Nature is full of bewitching syrens who attract their victims by their charms, to ruin them. The cobra is the most beautiful creature on the face of the earth. There is a story, which has come down from father to son, that a party of European soldiers, newcomers, were attracted by a small cobra which one of them caught and several kissed, and a couple of them died from its bite. The syrens sometimes assume the shape of ideas, and some of these ideas, imported from Europe, have already told upon the vitality and nationality of the people of India.

The civilization reared up in Europe is such a syren. It is very attractive, but it has no heart. It is altogether an artificial work of beauty without a soul. It has driven religion and morality from Europe. At present there is one law which governs Europe, and that is the law of might. We consider robbers to be a very low class of people. They are hanged without mercy and are exterminated for the benefit of society. They are consigned to hell by priests, tracked mercilessly by the police, condemned by the Judge, and hanged by a Government which congratulates itself for having done an extremely meritorious act. But the robber is probably an ignorant fellow, undeveloped and uneducated, and he may be robbing people to save himself or family from starvation. Europe is however the nest of robbers and pirates, civilized and enlightened. One thought only guides the nations of Europe and that thought is how to rob another.

The whole continent presents the spectacle of a vast military camp. The whole energies of a nation are bent upon aggrandising itself at the cost of another. The acute intellect of every race is devoted to the invention of most destructive missiles. Agricultural arts, and commerce and good government are neglected to maintain a formidable band of robbers. The resources of the Empire are thus crippled that it may recoup itself by robbing another.

If one nation succeeds raising a hundred thousand soldiers, another immediately takes the alarm and raises it to two hundred. If one invents a new engine of destruction, the whole continent destroys its old ones manufactured at ruinous costs, and prepares itself to submit to another heavy charge for preparing a new set. They are incessantly bent upon robbing one another and therefore do not trust each other. They guard each other's movements with an ever-wakeful and jealous eye. As for friendship between the nations, that is out of the question. One nation is a natural enemy to another. They cast off old friends for the sake of old enemies just as convenience suits them. They make friends like the dholes of Himalaya to hunt in packs, and then quarrel upon the carcass. Interest makes them friends and interest only, and even when friends, they cut each other's throats if they find one unguarded moment.

The greatest cheat in Europe has the chance of being the greatest man there. An honourable man has not only little chance, but he is an object of pity. An honourable man, if he finds himself in place, is soon driven away with discomfiture or learns to throw away his honour to the winds. The great object of the Ministers is to cheat one another. When one possesses a thing another immediately tries to outwit him. Even in common conversation they are afraid of committing themselves and are on the alert that the opposite party may not take advantage of any unguarded expression.

They do not trust each other and know very well that their opponents are as unscrupulous as they themselves are. They never speak untruth if truth serves interests better than untruth. They never speak truth if they can do without it. Their object is not to explain matters to blind the intellect. They feel what they express not, and hypocrisy is the foundation upon which their dealings with the others are based. They enter into the treaties too. Not that they have any faith in such treaties, but that it serves their interests to enter into temporary alliances. Treaties to them are binding so long they dare not or it is not their interest to break. They have developed their languages so as to serve their purpose admirably. The same sentence can be rendered into "ayes" and "noes" according as it suits their interests, and the languages of Europe are standing proofs of the insincerity of its inhabitants.

Some of the social customs of the Europeans were so attractive that they carried by storm the judgment of a portion of our countrymen. What more reasonable than that the man should choose his woman, and the woman her man! Let the girls grow, let them get a thorough education, let them have liberty and let them not be immured in the zenana, and then let them choose their own husbands. Who can object to the rules of life laid down above for our females? They are so very good in theory, so just, so chivalrous, &c &c. But the disclosures of the *Pall Mall* have shown that the rules, detailed above, though so very good in theory, have not produced that result which was expected of them. The females are not, it is stated, treated well in India. They are not allowed any liberty, even to chose their husbands, that task being done for them by their patents or guardians. The widows are not allowed to remarry, and for this reformers and philanthropists have been loudly demanding reform.

But says the *Pall Mall*: "By an approximate calculation there are about two hundred thousand prostitutes walking the streets of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield every night." Yet women in Europe have the privilege of marrying as often as they like, or procuring divorces and choosing their husbands. Says General Booth of the Salvation Army: 'Nothing in heathendom had been practised or perpetrated equal to what was perpetrated or practised at the present moment in London.'

The fact is, India is an ancient country inhabited by a gentle and thoughtful race, who devoted their whole energies to the solving of questions moral, religious, and social. Europe is a new country, and the customs which prevail in that continent, and which attract so much the fancies of the volatile portions of our country men, have been experimented upon and tested in India, and they have been found wanting. In Europe they have only begun the experiments, and they will find eventually that, every idea is not good which fascinates the imagination. In matters political the Hindoos surely are yet but disciples, and the Europeans are their masters, for the study of politics was not essential for the comfort and convenience of a gentle and inoffending race whose instincts, generally speaking, ever were to let others alone, and never to interfere with the rights of others. We hope the disclosures of the *Pall Mall* will serve as a warning to zealous and hasty reformers who are for importing bodily alien customs into the country.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885. No. 35.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese	per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem		"	0 8 0
Single copy		"	0 3 0
Back numbers		"	0 4 0
Local Subscription		"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first month	per line	0 2 0
For the second and subsequent ing months		0 1 0
For advertisements to be transmitted		0 2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising for a period exceeding a month or three months, as the case may be, are to be informed that the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Cash Bills to half annas value, the latter are subject to a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGELI, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission Business entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 C 1 12 per

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RANGINGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chara Shala Cigars, and patronage of gentlemen can be had of them

Stationary. Watches
Teas
Cutlery. &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our customers to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Specimen Agents.
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY
H. P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA-NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE,
BY
B VENGAPACHAR,
Author of Bhavana Mahila, &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 4 annas.

Apply with remittance to Messrs Sowaya and Co, Bangalore, or to the author,

B VENGAYACHAR,
Mavinahalli, Yelahally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M. L. MULLICK & CO'S.
"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever, intermittent fever fever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers &c, &

Sixteen Phial 10 anas, 12 ounce 1 Re. packing 4 anas

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood, and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury, Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vitiated humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Re. 2, Packing 4 ans.

Gonorrhoea Mixture.

It is certain, safe and speedy for Gonorrhoea and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Re 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL.

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golap-Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing head ache, giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loosen the wet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Packing 4 ans
No 1 Do do 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,
9, Subhrasan Injunk's Lane, Colootollah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIR,
13th January 1885

MESSRS MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO,

DEAR SIR,

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the "Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil" which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your "Foolal oil" gave me beneficial result, and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully,
(SI) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADER,
Maharajah of Patna 3 Feudatory State.
Via Sambalpurm C. P

Lost or Stolen.

A half hunter Silver Lever Watch No 67,217 was lost during my transit to Mysore State, Railway and back to my Bungalow a Pettah Bangalore. Any one apprehending the thief or restoring me the watch will be adequately rewarded.

C KRISHNAM NAIDU,

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Madrid 21st Aug—Excitation is increasing here against the concession of Germany of the Caroline Islands and a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments is imminent

The preliminaries of a treaty between Russia and Corea is denied at St. Petersburg

St Petersburg 21st Aug—The German Russian news paper *Herold* states that the Russian Government has never made any regard to Zulmer

London 24th Aug Morning—Mr deSalisbury had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday, in connection with the negotiations regarding the delimitation of the Russo Afghan frontier.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day stating that the interview resulted in the coming to an agreement with Russia and England relative to the points which had been disputed

London 24th Aug—The *Daily News* in a leading article this morning announces that the British Government have consulting, Lord Dufferin and Lord Stanley Railway regarding the proposals submitted by the Russian Government for arranging the delimitation of the Afghan Turkestan frontier

At a large meeting in Dublin yesterday Mr Parnell strongly declared that he was confident of winning for the Irish Party independent control next parliamentary session

The Irish Bill was then passed amid a resolution imposing upon Irish members of Parliament a pledge of unswerving obedience to Mr Parnell as the Irish of Commons,

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr Roper Lethbridge Late Press Commissioner in India

St Petersburg 25th Aug—The Emperor and Empress of Russia and the Czarewitch have safely arrived at Kremsier

Vienna 25th Aug—Greetings of a most affectionate character were exchanged between the Emperors of Austria and Russia at the meeting at Kremsier today

Vienna 26th Aug—The Emperor of Germany and Mr Crispi had a long conference with Count Kalnoky at Kremsier to day

The Hungarians are displeased with the meeting of the two Emperors

News from Ireland states that rumours are most alarmed outrages are taking place in the Tralee district

[illegible] Officially stated that the meeting of the two Emperors at Kremsier was a fresh guarantee of peace

London 26th Aug—The London press this morning contains the statement made by the *St Petersburg Herald* that the Russian Government has waived its claims regarding Zulmer

St Petersburg, 22nd Aug—The Emperor, Empress and Czarewitch have started for Kremsier in Moravia to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria

Messrs Giers and Count Kalnoky will be present at the meeting of the two Emperors

Madrid 22nd Aug—A meeting attended by 30,000 persons took place here to-day in order to protest against the German annexation of some of the Caroline Islands belonging to Spain Great enthusiasm prevailed Anxiety still continues regarding the issue of the negotiations which are proceeding between Spain and Germany,

London, 24th August—Lord Rosebery, in a speech made at Bath yesterday, appealed to the people of India to demonstrate against the attack made by Lord Randolph Churchill, in his budget speech in the House of Commons

Orders have been given from the War Office to demobilise the army reserves

Berlin 24th Aug—The German Government has invited the Spanish Government to a discussion in a friendly spirit, regarding the Spanish claims to the Caroline Islands annexed by Germany

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

TRUE INDIAN POLICY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the new Secretary of State for India, under the present *Conservative Government, made a most* dastardly and unwarranted attack on the Marquis of Ripon, our late great, good and popular Viceroy, when he (Lord Churchill) had to make his financial statement in the House of Commons, the other day. Lord Churchill has the reputation of being a clever intelligent nobleman, nimble of political resources and glib of tongue, in defence of those effete and behind-the-times principles which are represented by respectable Conservatism; and when he employs these weapons for the purposes of his own party tactics and party warfare, nobody can object, as his lordship is but putting to a legitimate use that which is all his own; but when he employs ingenuity of intellect, his readiness of resources, and his experience as a public speaker, for the purpose of vilifying the greatest and best amongst the Viceroys that India has known, it is time that we, as one of the representatives of enlightened public opinion amongst the loyal Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, should enter our protest against such an attack, in common with the universal protest that has gone up from the country from our compatriots. Such would seem to have been the virulence of Lord Churchill's attack on Lord Ripon, that the latter nobleman, in a subsequent public speech, in defending himself, appealed to the people of India to aid him in his defence. We may be quite sure that this call for justification on the part of the noble lord will not be made in vain. Already, as we have said, Lord Ripon's manly appeal has met with a hearty response from our brethren of the Press, and we do not doubt whatever that that answer will soon assume a tangible and substantial shape, in the form of a sympathetic address to his lordship, expressive of the regret of the people of India that his lordship should have been so wantonly attacked, and of unabated confidence in him as a real and true friend of India, though his official connection with the country has ceased. Such an answer—universal so far as the pure natives of India are concerned—would be the best and most practical way of meeting Lord Churchill's hasty and ill considered speech against Lord Ripon.

In the meanwhile, we have to draw prominent public attention to the well merited and strong support Lord Ripon and his policy in India have found in the members of the Lincolnshire Liberal Club. It is, no doubt, known that besides his magnificent country seat, Studley Royal, in the county of Yorkshire, and the political influence he has in this country, Lord Ripon has also a country seat in Lincolnshire, and large political interests in that county also. On the 24th of last month, the members of the Lincoln Liberal Club headed by Mr. Joseph Ruston, M. P., the President, presented Lord Ripon with an illuminated address, of wich the following is a copy —

"To the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K G, G C S I, C I E, D C L —We the directors and members of the Lincoln Liberal Club, beg most respectfully to convey to your lordship our great admiration of the manner in which you have so recently discharged the arduous duties of Viceroy of India During your lordship's administration you have gained the confidence of countless millions of her Majesty's Indian subjects by continuing them of our desire for their welfare, and our desire to deal impartially with men of all classes throughout the empire The fruit of your lordship's liberal and enlightened policy is already manifested in the expressions of loyalty from all classes in India, evoked by the present crisis in Afghanistan, and we are assured will, if continued to be pursued, result in the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the development of a deeper spread devotion and attachment to the British Crown Not alone, however, as an administrator, but by your lordship's eminent services as a statesman, by your zeal and earnestness for many years past in the cause of political and social reform, by your generosity as a landlord, and your invariable courtesy to the citizens of Lincoln as a neighbour have you won our esteem and admiration, and we fervently pray that your lordship's life may long be spared for the accomplishment of further and still greater services for our beloved country —Signed on behalf of the Lincoln Liberal Club

Jos Hartley, President

To the above has to be up in to a splendid eloquent, and noble reply, the attentive perusal of which we would recommend to all our readers It is a manly and firm vindication of his own policy, a policy, which, as he said, he did not introduce himself into India, but evolved and upheld to the utmost of his powers and ability It is a policy which the most noble and enlightened of Lord Ripon's predecessors always maintained, and which has made India,—an improved and prosperous country and a contented and loyal people It is a policy which such men as Munro and Metcalfe, Cornwallis and Bentinck always advocated and persistently carried out, and in these latter days, they have had worthy successors and imitators in the persons of Lords Northbrook and Ripon, the latter being especially the true friend of India.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

On the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the St Joseph's College, Bangalore, on Thursday evening last, Mr Justice T R A Thumboo Chetty, of the Mysore Chief Court, delivered an incidental address, which contained much that deserves to be treasured up and carefully pondered over by the natives of this country, though the value of his utterances on this occasion does not depend upon their originality or freshness, so much as upon their intrinsic weight as a straightforward and plain enunciation of thingstrue and practical rather than profound expositions of thoughts new and bright At first sight, it might appear that the operations of a Roman Catholic institution like St Joseph's College can have little concern for Natives, but, as Mr Thumboo Chetty has pointed out, this particular Christian College should enlist the interest and sympathy of our fellow countrymen By virtue of the fact that, about half the number of the 350 students on its rolls are Hindus and Mahomedans, who are thus brought into close daily communion with about an equal number of European and Eurasian fellow students, with whom they read, converse and play, "shaking off their caste and race prejudices" This early association of different classes in the school room and play ground cannot fail to produce good results by preparing the way for easy and friendly intercourse in after years between the representatives of distinct communities who are now unhappily, only too much out of social accord with one another In the words of Mr Thumboo Chetty, "this promiscuous gathering in school, and the education of the feelings and disposition of the pupils from an early age is calculated to promote the good feelings that ought to subsist between them, and strengthen the bond of union, which would materially contribute to their future happiness and prosperity" But the chief point in Mr Thumboo Chetty's address to which we would direct special attention is that, bearing upon what the speaker rightly characterises as a serious defect in our present system of education—viz, its tendency to drive students towards the one main goal of Government employment In reference to this matter, the speaker observed that "each student as he passes out of the school tries to procure some employment under Government," and that so infatuated are natives with the service of the State that they will rather idle away their time and be a burden on others for years, in hopes of entering the public service than endeavour by their own exertions to earn a decent livelihood The absurdity and folly of this course should be obvious when it is borne in mind that appointments under Government are extremely limited—so much so that Mr Thumboo Chetty, himself a Government servant of good standing, does not think it possible for Government to provide for even two or three per cent of the students who pass out of the Colleges annually It is equally true that the legal and some other learned professions are overcrowded but we do not agree with the speaker that the same holds good with the Medical and Engineering Departments These two lines are certainly still open for the employment of a great many Natives, provided they do not all endeavour to secure State appointments only The field for Native Medical practitioners is far from being well supplied and there is every reason to believe that many would be able to establish themselves successfully in this line, if they would duly qualify, themselves for medical work and be content to practise privately on their own account With regard to the Engineering line, the prospect is equally hopeful, for as time advances, the execution of large public works must sooner or later be undertaken either by the State or by private agencies working on commercial principles Even now the policy of developing local industries, and extending railways and other public works has been openly avowed by the Government and something is being yearly done towards carrying out that policy with the aid of properly trained Natives rather than with Europeans imported for the purposes What Mr Thumboo Chetty says in respect to the expediency of imparting technical education on a systematic plan is perfectly sound, and we hold with him that very useful careers might be opened out for themselves by Natives who could contrive to obtain a scientific knowledge of such industrial arts as those of pottery, painting, sculpture, architecture, carpentry and jewellery In these directions, Natives are acknowledged to have much natural skill though, regarded nationally, their hands have forgotten their cunning As Mr Thumboo Chetty has reminded us, Lord Kimberly, in a speech which he delivered in March last, at the first meeting of the Royal Commission for the collection of Indian exhibits, spoke very favourably of India's products and industries His Lordship said 'There is perhaps nothing more desirable for India than that its products and industries should be well known in this country, although we have much more to learn from them to teach them Their beautiful manufactures, which they have produced for so many ages, have proved that there is a knowledge of many branches of art which it would be a thousand pities should be diminished under our rule' His Lordship added "I have often been struck with the calamity of the introduction of our taste into eastern arts and manufactures, for their taste is far better than ours, although, we have no doubt, English knowledge and skill and the command of capital and I cannot conceive of any advantage greater than that the two countries should be brought together" A revival of Indian art is desirable, and the first step towards it is the adoption of a system of technical instruction

Occasional Notes

Cholera has reappeared in Colombo, the latest report giving eighteen cases, of which thirteen proved fatal

A Mohomedan in Nonkhally is said to have embraced Vishnuism He leads a strict Vaishnava life

Sir Donald Stewart will pay a visit to Quetta before leaving India Lady Stewart goes home by the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 30th October

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has been pleased to spend a sum of Rs 1,000 on the erection of a boarding house to be attached to the Rajpramam College at Indore

The Maharajah of Ulwar has subscribed Rs 1000 to the Countess of Dufferin's National Association Fund and sends two girls from his State to be educated as Doctors, the Maharajah paying for their education

Cheema Mirza Khalilah Khan, British Agent at the Court of the Ameer of Afghanistan, reached Kabul on the 9th instant He was received with great ceremony, and was met by a guard of honour on the frontier

The work on the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway having been suddenly stopped in compliance with the penny wise pound foolish financial policy of the hour, the chief office has been closed, and the *staff dispersed We shall be glad to hear* of the state in which the works have been left

King Theebaw's new steamer has been sent to Rangoon, with a deputation consisting of the Myingoo Governor's wife, and four ministers of honour, to inspect the new white elephant with four tusks which is said to be in the Bassein district They are also to make offerings on behalf of the Queen to the extent of Rs 20 000, at the Shwy Dagon pagoda

The Postmaster General of the Punjab has under contemplation a scheme for the employment of female clerks in the principal post offices of the province A official of the department has been deputed to make inquiries as to the possibility of introducing the scheme as an experimental measure, and as to the class likely to offer themselves

Her Majesty the Queen Empress has graciously consented to become the Patron of the National Association for supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India Her Majesty of late has taken special pains to demonstrate her personal interest in the welfare of her Indian subjects This is a good sign, and cannot fail to be much appreciated

A London correspondent writes —With Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander in Chief and Sir Charles MacGregor at the front, we have the right men in the right places at last, and if war should ensue—and I am surprised to find how strong is the feeling here among political experts that it is inevitable—the Russians will get a pretty warm reception No measure sanctioned by Lord Dufferin is more generally approved than the large increase made in the strength of the cavalry and Goorkha regiments of the native army'

The condition of the Bombay Presidency so far as the cholera mortality is concerned, has greatly improved Eighteen districts are, however, affected, the following being those in which the disease is most prevalent —Satteen, 999 attacks, 449 deaths, Sholapore, 251 attacks, 95 deaths, Poona, 375 attacks, 181 deaths, Ahmednuggur, 122 attacks, 56 deaths, Belgaum, 132 attacks 66 deaths, Panna, 103 attacks, 70 deaths, Nassick, 187 attacks, 81 deaths, and Kandesh, 138 attacks, 60 deaths

Sir James Fergusson, in a recent speech at Ayr, said that when in India there was one feeling which was never absent from his mind, and that was that justice ought to be the supreme desire of every English man who held office in India If he had in any degree attained to that standard, and thereby increased the estimation in which he was held among them, he was indeed proud and happy that day There *was no sweeter reward, after a hard day's* work, than to see anything he had done in India kindly noticed by his friends at home

The usual advertisement appears in some London papers setting forth that "the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office desires to receive tenders for printing books and pamphlets for the Houses of Parliament and Public Departments in London for ten years commencing from 1st January 1887" Why is it that in India the Government *clings* so tenaciously to the practice of being its own printer, and ignores the existence of private presses that are presumably capable of doing its work cheaper, better and more expeditiously?

The Governor-General has, therefore, decided to continue for the present the sale of notes and with the view of rendering them more generally acceptable has determined to introduce the following changes in the rules affecting them Interest on the notes will now be payable at the Presidency towns as well as at any treasuries situated within the circle to which the notes belong Increased facilities, particulars of which are detailed, are to be provided for the issue of a duplicate note in the place of a note lost or destroyed, holders of notes wishing them transferred from one circle to another will be allowed to do so without payment of fee.

The following is the proclamation issued by the new Maharajah of Travancore, on his assumption of the title and rule

'Proclamation by His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jang Maharajah of Travancore issued under date the 19th August, 1885, corresponding with the 6th Chingam, 1061 Be it known to all, that Whereas Our Uncle Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India Fellow of the Madras University, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Fellow of the Linnean Society, London, Fellow of the Statistical Society London, Officer de l'Instruction Publique, Member de la Societe des etudes Coloniales et Maritimes Paris, Maha Rajah, departed on the 5th instant, (21st Carkadagam 1060) and Whereas it has been settled that the Sovereignty of the country should devolve upon Us, We have according to usage and with the recognition of the British Government assumed charge of the Raj"

Local and Provincial

The Hyderabad Lottery —It would seem that the tickets for prizes in the Hyderabad Lottery will be drawn towards the latter end of the ensuing month

Assistant to the British Resident —Mr A H F Mattindale, Assistant to the British Resident at Mysore, it is stated, goes to England on leave in October ensuing

Bangalore Students Reading Room —This reading room has been established There was a meeting of the members of the institution on Wednesday last, in the Municipal Hall, Pettah, when rules were framed and passed

The Bowring Civil Hospital —On Friday evening last, Mrs C, P R Gidlestone wife of the British Resident of Mysore, visited the Bowring Civil Hospital, C and M Station of Bangalore, and was received by the Sisters of Mercy and shown through the wards Mrs Gidlestone was pleased with all that she saw

Heirs to Pensions —It has been notified that persons who are heirs to pensions, that is, the memoors of a deceased soldier's or sepoy's family, and are entitled to pensions, should submit their claims to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Bangalore Division, before the 15th proximo, on which date all claims will come before a committee

Cricket —On Saturday last, a cricket match was played, on a spacious plain, near the Pettah Railway station, between the officers, European and native, of the Mysore State Railway Play began at 11 30 A M, continued till near 6 P M, both innings on each side being finished Victory resulted in favour of the officers, whose total score was 165, and that of the subordinates 137, the former beating the latter by 28 runs

Stamps for Attachment Warrants —*On the suggestion of Mr T Mahaswamy* Pillay, Nazar of the Civil Court, C and

H. Station of Bangalore, the Civil Judge, with the sanction of the British Resident, has directed that, in future, stamps for attachment warrants on landed property, in execution of decrees, should not be taken in a lump in advance, but, from time to time, as they may be required, as such stamps constantly accumulate in the hands of the Nazir, and are of no use to parties after purchase—when they are not required—as they cannot be reconverted into money, as was the case with the old Court Fee stamps

A CASE UNDER THE ARMS ACT—On Friday last, before Mr E Price, second first class magistrate of police, C and M Station of Bangalore, a man named Shanna Lal, a native of Vellore in the Salem district, was charged, by Inspector Mellot of the E I Division, Cantonment police, with having in his possession, without a licence, as required by the Indian Arms Act (11 of 1878) three fowling pieces, eight flasks of gunpowder four boxes of percussion caps, and two turn screws used in screwing and unscrewing gun machinery The man, according to the evidence, was arrested by Chief Constable Wilkinson, on the platform of the Pettah Railway station (Madras side) in the act of taking the property into a third class carriage, the man himself being bound for Krishnagherry in the Salem District According to the statement of the police, the guns, &c, were wrapped in cloths which assumed the shape of an Indian lungee or gaitri, which excited the suspicions of the Lynx-eyed European Chief Constable, to whose demand for an examination of the bundle, the man made no objection whatever Before the Magistrate, the defendant admitted the fact that he was in possession of the property found on him, but he pleaded utter ignorance of the Arms Act, and said that he had come to Bangalore, at his father's request and had bought the arms and ammunition, which were to be distributed among three other brothers of his, as there was but one fowling piece in the house, the possession of which caused frequent quarrels among them that their dre arms were used for the purpose of shooting small game, for scaring away ordinary wild beasts which came prowling about the village at night, and might also answer in cases of night attacks by thieves and robbers He had bought the property he said, in a shop in the Pettah, but did not know he had to take out a licence The case was prosecuted under sections 15 and 19 of the Indian Arms Act The Magistrate fined the defendant ten rupees in default, three days simple imprisonment, and directed the guns and ammunition to be kept in custody of the police till such time as the man should take out a licence for their transmission to Krishnagherry which under the act, must be within a week from the date of their detention, after which time, they would be sold for the benefit of Government

General Summary

THE REVENUE INSPECTORS—We learn that Revenue Inspectors throughout the Presidency are to be paid only for the part of the year they are employed in the work of taking the field crops and collecting the grass and pucheda land assessments—*Mail*

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—The Committee of the National Indian Association for the support of female students in Madras meet every Saturday evening at half past six during the Christmas Vacation, and frankly and cordially invite all the members of the Association to be present at the next meeting, which is probable will be held on Saturday next—*Indian Mirror*

A MEMORIAL TREE—When the 84 A M train from Madras reached Shiyali a native lunatic [illegible] the tickets from the passengers [illegible] that he was the [illegible] in possession himself of the tickets, and that there [illegible] Now [illegible] the natives to declare have not [illegible] present before a Magistrate. It is supposed [illegible]—*Madras Times*

TOUGH LIGHT DARKNESS AT HOME—A correspondent writes—The Bengal Light Infantry Volunteers at Allahabad [illegible] Allahabad [illegible] Thus is a [illegible] time for our Lieutenant Governor to [illegible] education and detective skill—*Pioneer*

AN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT VELLORE—A correspondent writes—A meeting consisting of the leading men of Arcot [illegible] villages [illegible] Pettah [illegible] Saturday last at the public chattram, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural association [illegible] Mr Pedder, the district Collector, [illegible] Mr Pedder [illegible] the Collector [illegible] Mr Pedder [illegible] the Collector [illegible] Mr Pedder [illegible] the Collector

ness, somewhat bigger than is absolutely warranted Such a phrase as "this grand old empire" involves an exaggeration which is not unpardonable It is, of course, impossible in the compass of this review to treat Mr Foulkes' work in detail Every inscription to which he refers might, probably, yield material for discussion Nor are we prepared to accept all the conclusions to which Mr Foulkes' researches have led him We would especially take exception to his somewhat contemptuous dismissal of the theory which connects the name of the Pallavas with the Tamil caste of Pallis The late Dr Burnell pointed out how greatly the position and social repute of castes have altered in the last few centuries since the predominance of Brahman influence was established and he referred to the Kallers as an illustration of a once dominant race now brought low. We are now unable to think the connection between the Pallavas and the Pallis less worthy of attention than any vague attempt based mainly on a slight similarity of sound, to connect the former with the Parthians Mr Foulkes' paper will, doubtless, prove of much value to workers in the same field of research by bringing clearly together the results hitherto attained, it will advance the cause of research in Southern India by rendering its results more definite, and it will maintain the reputation of its author

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING SCARCITY

On the 23rd June the Under Secretary to the Government of India (Revenue and Agricultural Department, Famine), wrote to the Government of Madras —

Not that arrangements have in almost every presidency and province been completed for the promulgation of a Famine Code, I am desired to communicate to all local Governments and Administrations the character of the information which the Government of India is in hours of receiving in respect to any tracts in which there is, or is likely to be, any failure of harvest sufficient to give rise to serious apprehension The Government of India has not overlooked the provision in the Bombay and Madras Famine Codes of rules prescribing certain reports to the Government of India To those rules, of which a copy is appended to this letter for easy reference, it has already accorded its approval in sanctioning the codes of the two presidencies Some matters, however, with respect to which His Excellency in Council would be glad to receive information from affected tracts still remain, which are not sufficiently covered even by these codes, and I am therefore to communicate the following rules (to which the provisions of the Bombay and Madras Codes are as far as possible incorporated) for general observance The essential difference between the instructions now issued and those contained in the Madras and Bombay Codes is that the latter provide only for a single report, whereas the former provide for periodical reports But the modification which may be caused from time to time by changes in prospects due to fail of rain, or increasing drought, &c., make it necessary to provide for periodical reports during the continuance of scarcity In issuing these rules, the Government of India wishes it to be understood that it is constrained to render itself ultimately responsible for the measures taken to meet famine or scarcity and is at the same time obliged to keep itself acquainted with the financial prospects which may serious failure of harvest may involve It is hoped that the Government of Madras will not find the instruction conveyed in rules productive of material inconvenience Any suggestions which can be made for their improvement will at once receive the consideration of His Excellency in Council

Rules to be observed in reporting to the Government of India the condition of tracts suffering from failure of crops

I The first indications of failure of harvest or scarcity should be communicated in the weekly telegraphic reports

II When the indications are sufficiently serious to cause apprehension that, from continued want of rain or other cause, relief measures may have to be undertaken the weekly reports should be supplemented by monthly written reports

III The reports should give as distinct information as possible regarding the areas affected (or likely to be affected) and should be accompanied by a sketch map on which such areas should be indicated by colours A revised sketch map should be submitted whenever the area of scarcity expands

IV. So soon as the information is available, there should be entered in one or more of the monthly reports—

(a) a list of the larger relief works which may, in one of not be made available for each affected tract or district If such relief work is one which would ordinarily require Imperial sanction, a separate report should be submitted for communication to the Public Works Department A rough estimate should be given of the maximum number of people for which in the event of scarcity becoming famine relief might be required and the number which will be provided for by the relief works, of which a list is given

(b) an account of the economic condition of the tract in ordinary times, the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered, the contingencies on which the probable duration of failures depends and the position of the affected area as to local trade, food supply and communications

V In the event of relief works or poor houses being opened, gratuitous relief being afforded a summary of the numbers relieved by means of such agency during the month under report should be given Information should also be given regarding the extent if any to which private charity and relief are being afforded

VI The rise or fall of prices should be specially noticed in every monthly report

VII When any material expenditure has been or seems likely to be incurred the monthly report should give a brief statement of the amount spent or granted up to date and an estimate of the available funds from which it is proposed to meet expenditure If there is any reason to believe that Provincial funds will prove insufficient to meet the exigencies of famine, the extent to which Imperial aid is likely to be demanded should be estimated

VIII The extent to which suspension of land revenue may be necessary should be stated whenever the adoption of such a measure is contemplated

IX In the case of serious famine being proclaimed in a presidency or province an estimate of the number of officers of different grades and departments likely to be detailed for from other provinces should be given

X When in any affected tract cause for anxiety is removed, a request that the tract may be removed from the list of affected areas should be included in the monthly report.

NOTE.—As a rule it will suffice to give information under IV (a) IV (b) once for all but whenever information is furnished under these heads it should be distinctly stated that the information is afforded under IV (a) and IV (b) as the case may be During the progress of events for better or for worse the forecast originally given will doubtless be subject to seasonal modifications

The Madras Government is note that of the above rules, Rule I is already active, and that the requirement of Rule II is now being complied with by the submission of monthly reports with reference to letter from the Government of India Department of Revenue, dated 19 June 1885, No 3119, Mis The map required by Rule III is being prepared by the Survey Department in communication with the Board of Revenue, and will be received shortly The information referred to in Rule IV (a) and (b) is not at present available, but will be called for As regards Rules V VII and VIII the necessity for furnishing the particulars therein required has not yet arisen Rule VI will be attended to in future monthly reports to the Government of India

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

In drawing the attention of our readers to the following prospectus of "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund," which we have been asked to publish we need hardly say that the object of the Fund is one, which deserves the active sympathy and cooperation of our Princes, chiefs, and monied classes —

Prospectus of the National Association for Supplying Female medical aid to the women of India

1 It is proposed to form a "National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India The need of an organisation of this kind is generally admitted by all who are conversant with the facts Something has already been done by private charity and religious zeal, as well as by Government and Local Boards, to supply in the wards of hospitals and within the private houses of well to do natives that medical care and advice which the women of the country will generally accept only from their own sex But it is necessary, if any material improvement is to be effected in the condition of native women throughout India, that a large and sustained effort of an unsectarian and national character should be made to organise and stimulate female medical education, and to provide facilities for the treatment of native women by women This will be the aim and object of 'The National Association' now proposed to be founded

2 His Excellency the Viceroy will be Patron of the Association in India

3 Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin has consented to accept the office of Lady President of the Association

4 The following persons have consented to become Vice Patrons and Vice Patronesses of the Association —

Vice Patrons

H. E the Right Hon'ble M E Grant Duff, C I E,
H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, C I E
H H the Hon Sir C Aitchison, K C S I
H. H. the Hon, Sir A Lyall K C B.
H H the Hon'ble Sir A Rivers Thompson, K C S I,

Vice Patronesses

H E Mrs Grant Duff, C I
H F Lady Reay,
Lady Aitchison
Lady Lyall
Lady Rivers Thompson

5 It is proposed to supplement the foregoing list by the names of other persons of position and influence both English and Indian, who may be specially invited by the Executive body to become Vice-Patrons and Vice Patronesses of the Association

6 Members will be—

(A) Life Councillors,
(B) Life Members,
(C) Ordinary Members

All donors of the amount of Rs 5000 or upwards will be considered Life Councillors all donors or Rs 500 for upwards will be life Members Ordinary Members will pay an entrance fee of Rs 10 The minimum annual subscription of an Ordinary Member will be Rs 5, but donations of any smaller sum will be duly acknowledged

7 All subscriptions and donations contributed to the National Association will be credited to a Fund to be called "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund," to be managed by a Central and by Branch Committees and hereafter explained

8 The Executive body of the Association will consist of a small Central Committee, (to be hereafter appointed) working under the Presidentship of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin The entrance fees of Ordinary Members will be paid to the Central Committee All other subscriptions and donations may be paid to any Branch of the Association as desired by the members but unless otherwise directed, they will be credited to the Central Fund

9 It is hoped that Branches of the National Association will be formed in each Province to work in correspondence with the Central Committee All members of the National Association residing in the Province will also be members of the local Branch All subscriptions and donations which may be credited under the preceding paragraph (8) to the Fund of any Branch, together with any moneys raised locally, will be at the absolute disposal of the Committee of that branch

10 Each Branch will draw up its own regulations for the conduct of business appointment of Committees, audit of accounts meetings, and all such local matters, and will furnish such reports and statements as may from time to time, be required by the Central Committee

11 The Committees of the Branches will act as the local agents and representatives of the Central Committee in the management and application of all operations supported by money *directly supplied* from the Central Fund

12 Existing organisations founded for similar objects are invited to affiliate themselves to the National Association Affiliated Societies will unless they desire otherwise, remain entirely independent in the administration of their funds and conduct of their operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee of the National Association such reports and information as may be mutually agreed upon, and to assist by conference and correspondence in the furtherance of their common objects The Central Committee will also be able at times, it is hoped, to assist Affiliated Societies by grants in aid

13 The Central Committee will publish periodical statements of its accounts, and also reports of the work done by the National Association and its Branches and by the Affiliated Societies It will directly control local operations in those parts of the country where Branches do not exist or cannot be formed. It will specially endeavour to assist any Ruling Chiefs who may desire to organise similar operations within their own territories and who may seek the advice and aid of the National Association

14 The annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in Calcutta during the cold weather, when it is hoped that the Branches of the Association in the various Provinces and the Affiliated Societies will be well represented

15 The objects which the National Association is formed to promote may be classified as follows —

I—*Medical aid*; including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.

II—*Medical relief*, including (a) the establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children, (b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries, (c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards, (d) and the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming,

III—*The supply of trained female nurses and midwives* for women and children in hospitals and private houses

16 To carry out these objects it will be necessary to provide scholarships for women under training or training, to give grants in aid to institutions that provide satisfactory for the medical training of women, and to procure in the first instance from Europe or America a sufficient number of skilled medical women on adequate salaries In time it may be hoped that the Indian female medical schools will furnish what is required The Central Committee will undertake to engage competent medical women for the charge of female medical schools and wards, if desired, to do so by the Branches or affiliated Societies, but will make it their special care to supply the wants of those places which are outside the sphere of any such local organisations.

17 The National Association will have to rely largely upon the good will and support of the Government and its medical officers to enable them to give effect to the scheme And all persons employed by the Association will be expected, as a condition of their appointment, to work in harmony with and where necessary in subordination to, the medical officers of Government

18 The Bank of Bengal will act as Bankers to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and arrangement will be made for holding public meetings at the Presidency and other large towns to explain the objects of the National Association and constitute local Branches

19 In the meantime application for further information may be addressed to, and all subscriptions will be acknowledged by—

The Honorary Secretary of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund,

Viceregal Lodge,

Simla.

Simla 12th August 1885

We are authorised to state that Lady Reay has undertaken to form a Bombay Branch of the above National Association

In taking this step, Lady Reay is aware that she is but associating herself with good work already begun long before she had the honor of being connected with the Bombay Presidency Her efforts will be used to continue that work started by generous minded and munificent citizens of Bombay, always in the forefront of the practical and enlightened benefactors to their generation

All contributions of Lady Reay's Bombay Fund will be devoted to the needs of the Presidency of Bombay alone and will be administered by a small working Committee of which Lady Reay will be President

The names of the members of this Committee will be published hereafter as also a list of donations

Lady Reay gratefully acknowledges the promises of help which have already been given to her

Sums above 50 Rupees will be received by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China for the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to the women of India

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885. No. 36

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese	per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem		"	0 8 0
Single copy		"	0 3 0
Back numbers		"	0 4 0
Local Subscription		"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS N

SESHA. S. BHAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to us are will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Tea: Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar, Madras.

New Book!! New Book!!!

Only a few copies printed,

DURGESA NANDINI,
An Historical Novel
IN KANARESE
BY
B VENKATACHAR,
Author of Bharata Mahila &c
Price 1—8—0 Postage 1 anna

Apply with remittance to Messrs Sivaiya and Co, Bangalore or to the author,

B VENKATACHAR,
Munsiff, Yadehally,
KADUR DISTRICT

M L MULLICK & CO S

"MRITUNJAY SOODHA."

The best efficacious remedy and ready cure for Fever with enlarged Spleen, and for malarious fever intermittent fever lever and abdomen, and all sorts of chronic fevers &c &

8 ounce Phial 10 ans 12 ounce 1 Re packing 4 ans

SARSA MIXTURE,
Specific Blood Purifier

It is a preparation of the valuable drug sarsa, combined with some other useful medicines It purifies the blood and never fails to cure Eruption of the skin taken in from Mercury Scrofulous ulcer, Rheumatism, also cleanses the stomach and Bowels of all vicord humour, removes all sorts of chronic and long standing diseases of the Blood

24 ounce Phial Rs. 2, Packing 4 ans

Gonorrhœa Mixture

It is certain safe and speedy for Gonorrhœa and Gleet of any variety and of any duration —

Price Rs 2 Packing 4 annas

SOOBASITO GOLAPI FOOLAL OIL

This highly perfumed Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil is most efficacious in curing headache giddiness and all sorts of head complaints and burning sensation of hands and feet, and is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of hair and preventing its falling off, and never fails to loose its sweet, flavour and invigorating scent after bathing

No 2 Eight ounce Phial 12 ans Paking 4 ans
No 1 Do lo 1 Re do

MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO
9, Sobharam Bysack's Lane Colootolah,
CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL,

CAMP BOLANGIRI,
13th January 1885

MESSRS
MOHENDRO LALL MULLICK & CO

DEAR SIRS

I have been exceedingly pleased to get the Soobasito Golapi Foolal Oil which you were kind enough to despatch me in November last, your Foolal oil gave me beneficial result and I therefore request you to kindly despatch me three bottles of No 1 and two bottles of No 2 per value payable Parcel

Yours faithfully
(Sd) DALGANGE SING DEO,
BAHADUR,
Maharajah of Patna & Feudatory State
Via Sinbulpurin C P

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 30th August—The Marquis of Hartington in a speech to his constituents yesterday, said that if Mr Parnell persisted in making impossible demands for Ireland the parties would combine and veto him in Parliament

Berlin 29th August—The alliance between Austria, Germany, and Russia has been reaffirmed at Kremsier

Marseilles, 29th August—Cholera is decreasing here

Madrid 29th August—Bulletins published here to day show that cholera is decreasing in Spain

Constantinople 30th August—Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Envoy Extraordinary to Egypt, had an audience of the Sultan to day, and was received with great cordiality Sir Drummond read a Royal message stating that Her Majesty the Queen hoped, acting in co operation with his Imperial Majesty, to end the complications in which Egypt was involved, and establish a state of affairs in that country which would be conducive to the rights of the Sultan, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and other nations His Imperial Majesty, in reply, requested Sir Drummond Wolff to assure the Queen that he valued a British alliance and expressed his intention of appointing Commissioners to discuss the proposals which were to be submitted by the British Envoy

Madrid, 31st August—Official statistics which have been published here regarding the outbreak of Cholera show that the deaths from the disease in Spain up to the present amount to 62,000 souls

London 2nd Sept—Mr Parnell, in a speech made by him in Dublin yesterday, deprecated the outrages which were being perpetrated by moonlighters in the Tralee district, and said that they would damage the Irish cause

Mr Gladstone has returned to London from his cruise to the coast of Norway, in robust health

Rome, 2nd Sept—Cholera has broken out in Parma and several other places in Italy

Constantinople, 2nd Sept—Assym Pasha the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kiamil Pasha have been authorized by the Sultan to negotiate with Sir Drummond Wolff

Berlin 2nd Sept—The German press are replying angrily to the insinuation of the Spanish press and the anti German agitation which is taking place in Spain in connection with the German pretension to the Carolines Islands.

Prince Bismarck has notified to the British Government that he is willing to submit to arbitration the dispute between Spain and Germany regarding the former Power's claim to the sovereignty over the Carolines Islands

London 3rd Sept—The Government have commenced a prosecution, in Bow Street Police Court, against Mr Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and Mr Bramwell Booth and others on a charge of abducting a girl named Eliza Armstrong

London 4th Sept—In a speech by Lord Randolph Churchill at Sheffield, yesterday, he said that the difficulty between England and Russia has been settled Lord Dufferin and Colonel Ridgeway had expressed their opinion that the new frontier proposed by Russia gives the Ameer full possession of the Zulfigar pass in fulfilment of promises made to him His Lordship said he hoped, therefore, that the delimitation of the frontier will be completed without delay He anticipated, not without foundation, that the conclusion of arrangements with Russia were possible which would give permanence to the present state of affairs in Central Asia. He expressed the utmost confidence in the Ameer's loyalty

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885

AN IMPENDING FAMINE

As we all know certain *savants* and scientific men have endeavoured to establish what is called the "periodicity" of certain phenomena in Nature such as cyclones, floods, in specially marked regions of the earth Amongst other recurring phenomena is that of famines, which are said to follow the same law of "periodicity,' and this law, it would seem, applies in a special way, to Asiatic countries, and particularly to India Whatever may be the scientific fact regarding famines, and whether the scientificists are right or not, and whatever was the good fortune of India, in years gone by, in escaping the dire visitations of dearth, it is evident enough that since 1832, we have had famines, in various parts of India, and singularly enough, at periods, varying between seven and ten years Let us take Southern India alone. In 1833-33, we had a famine, again in 1844-45, then in 1855-56—the year of the great Crimean war—once more in 1866 67, and last of all, the worst and most deadly of all, in 1876 77, and it was almost the end of 1878, before it entirely disappeared Now, in all these famines in Southern India, the Province of Mysore was more or less included, but in the last famine, the country suffered most of all the regions of the South country over which the dire visitation passed It is still fresh in the memory of all of us that out of a population of five millions, one million and a quarter of the inhabitants perished, and large tracts of land, representing one fourth of the land revenue were abandoned, either by the death or desertion of the ryots It is just between eight and nine years since these things happened, and it seems as if the Province of Mysore is again about to be visited by a similar calamity, at all events, if not by so dire a calamity, at least by a scarcity which will make itself felt amongst the ryots and the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The South West monsoon this year was, on the whole, scanty, but sufficient rain had fallen to allow the raggi that had been sown to spring up to the height of the hips of a man, and every thing looked hopeful There was a prospect that this year, at least, there would be a full crop of raggi, and up to and during the late race week, things looked well, but from the middle of last month up to the present time, the rains suddenly ceased altogether, and the standing crops of raggi have begun to show very serious signs of being stunted in their growth and withering in that condition for want of their plural sustenance and the failure of the earlier rains of July and August means a failure of the harvest in November The rains of the coming North East monsoon next month

will not avail in the present emergency, for they will only be of use for ploughing and sowing operations in that month and November, and for the harvest in January and February, and also for increasing and maintaining our water supply till June of next year

It is clear, on all hands, then, that an extensive scarcity, if not an actual famine is at hand, and that it will behove the Mysore Government to take such steps as will afford work for the healthy and able bodied amongst the population, and charitable support for the sick, the infirm, and the aged and helpless poor And though the task of the Government may be hampered by want of a sufficiency of funds for the construction of new reproductive public works, and though charitable relief may be delicate and difficult and not answer all the requirements of the best organisation and method, still we think that there is a vast deal of accumulated experience, accumulated during the last fearful visitation, by which the Government and its officers might be guided Let the present members of the Maharajah's Government remember that fifty lacs of rupees, the surplus savings of years, were exhausted in two or six or eight months of the most direful period of the famine, in 1877, and that eighty lacs more had to be "borrowed" from the Government of India, before the battle with the grim monster could end in victory, let them also remember that the burden of those eighty lacs still hangs about the neck of our Maharajah like the nether millstone which the benign British Government recently proposed to remove by selling the railways *in esse* and *in posse* of this military native state, and thus repaying themselves, and, lastly, let them remember that there can be no more security to offer to the British Government for another "famine loan" It is now a matter of undoubted fact, that the enormous expenditure incurred and debited against the Mysore state, in the last famine, exclusive, indeed, of the one hundred and thirty lacs (50 lacs plus 80 lacs) was the result of unpreparedness to meet the emergency on the part, not of the Mysore Government, for that did not exist at the time, but of the British Government of India, as represented by the European Commission of Mysore, of gross mismanagement in the distribution of the funds, both official and non-official, and the scores and hundreds of openings by which dishonest and unscrupulous persons, employed in the most responsible positions, made to decent and even large fortunes Haste makes waste is a very true saying, and nowhere in India, in the times of great famines, was the saying more sadly and truly illustrated, than in the Mysore Province in 1877, when haste produced extravagance, and extravagance produced dishonesty to the Government on all sides The Government of Mysore is better informed and more experienced now, and has at hand for its guidance a complete Famine Code and other documents, containing rules and regulations and statistics, by means of which the errors and extravagances of nine years ago may be avoided May heaven forefend the calamity which seems almost impending, but should it come, the Maharajah and his Government ought not to be unprepared to meet it

PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

After all the alarm and state of anxiety in which the public mind has been kept, for this many a long day, with regard to the relations between the British Government and the Government of Russia, concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier and the possession of certain territory and mountain passes connected therewith, it is a very hopeful source of consolation to learn that the prospects of pacific settlement of these difficulties are growing larger and larger and more substantial every day We know that the late Gladstone Government tried its utmost, and, through good and evil report, succeeded in keeping the peace of Europe and India, and, at the same time, preserved the place Great Britain occupies amongst the nations and councils of the world, whatsoever cavillers and enemies might say to the contrary The best compliment that flattery pays to genius is imitation, and it is not surprising that, in the management of this Anglo-Russian difficulty on the frontiers of Afghanistan, the present Conservative Ministry has adopted precisely the spirit and policy of conciliation which characterised their predecessors, and for which the latter have been so much abused In this respect, the Conservatives have shown unexpected wisdom, though they will not acknowledge it, but whether they will own their indebtedness to the Liberals or not, it is gratifying to know that peace has been secured for some time to come, and the forebodings that the month of August or September would see Russia and Great Britain, under a Conservative Ministry, at war with each other, have been happily falsified, and the most pleasing feature in this new and harmonious state of things is, that the announcement of the attainment of so much peace has been publicly made by that rampant young statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill, a Conservative amongst Conservatives and a most cordial hater of the Liberals It is pleasing to learn that, in a speech at Sheffield, delivered on the 3rd instant, his lordship said that the difficulty between England and Russia had been settled Lord Dufferin and Col Ridgeway (of the Boundary Commission) his lordship continued, had expressed their opinion, that the new frontier proposed by Russia gives the Amir full possession of the Zulfikar Pass, in fulfilment of the promises made to him His lordship added that he hoped, therefore, the delimitation of the frontier would be completed without delay He anticipated, not without foundation, that it was possible to conclude arrangements with Russia which would give permanence to the present pacific state of affairs in Central Asia In the Amir of Afghanistan's loyalty his lordship expressed the utmost confidence That the Conservative Government has also adopted the policy of their late liberal predecessors, in the matter of defending the frontiers of India against Russian or Afghan invasion, is quite evident from the fact that Lord Churchill, in this same speech at Sheffield, said that, notwithstanding the settlement with Russia, regarding the Afghan frontier, provision for the fortification of our Indian frontier has been increased, and to a certain extent the reorganising of British and native troops in India would be actively pursued This is as it should be A strong India, in troops and fortification, within her own borders, and add to these the ready and unflinching loyalty of the people and the native princes and chiefs with their troops and united, could show so strong and unwavering a front as to repel every invader and make him think twice before attempting to break up the union His lordship concluded his speech—for once sensible and to the point—by warmly eulogising the present Viceroy's ability and said that the Viceroy would adapt British India to the great modifications caused by events in Central Asia and make provision for the future, cautiously and effectually

INFANNT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

Mr Behramji M Malabari writes to us from Bombay —

It is now fully a year since my notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced widowhood were published They were intended primarily as you are aware to provoke inquiry and comment And the country was so well prepared to respond to the appeal that it had only to be widely circulated to convince a number of representative individuals public bodies and journals, pro So far the chief object was gained But considering the extent and earnestness of the discussion its practical result must be confessed as having fallen short of my own expectations In spite of all I could do to control the discussion the main issues were often lost sight of and a good deal of irrelevant and at times even personal matter was made to do service for argument Which perhaps is inevitable The question is so delicate and popularising and the community affected by it so vast and heterogeneous that the outcome of an agitation under the circumstances might well have been less satisfactory On the whole then, I have reason to be thankful for the partial success for success or failure I am bound to take the blame upon myself For under a more competent guide a Hindu every little miscarriage might possibly have been averted But though the direct gain the actual progress made during the last twelve months, is far from commensurate with the effort it cost the undertaker, it is by no means discouraging The discussion has for one thing convinced all reasonable persons of the necessity of reform

At this hopeful hour therefore it would be unfortunate, I think, to drop the question or to allow it to drift along without aim or purpose On the contrary, I have felt for months past as if I had done almost all that it lay in my power to do to keep up the agitation and to divert it into useful channels and that at this stage my Hindu friends ought to achieve me I have hitherto clung to the task only for fear lest practical action should be unfortunately postponed

To obviate this danger and to facilitate the transfer of the work on the right shoulders I beg to suggest the formation of a Committee of representative Hindu gentlemen I further propose that under the auspices and guidance of this Committee two Hindu gentlemen representing both the orthodox as well as the reform party be appointed to collect all the opinions published during the past six months in a condensed form after careful and strictly impartial editing with a copious index for precise and an introduction judicially summing up the opinions for and against

I for myself have nothing to do with this compilation except to find the printing expenses for a large edition On the publication of the volume or volumes it might be possible for the Hindu Committee to decide what steps should be taken towards the attainment of the desired object But for the most important thing there is my mind, should it be in accordance with the translation of the book Such translation I would show to the people which their natural leaders think about the proposed reform as it what turn the controversy is already taking At present the issues are so hopelessly confused by the agitation that no doubt the more intelligent Hindus think it absolutely hopeless to attempt the Herculean task of the popular education I suggest but I believe it will be possible to try then the will is when the time comes For this trust is also practical for summarised in a few pithy original thoughts to be able to obtain the necessary funds

When all this is done the Hindu Committee may or may not find it advisable to make the opinions or a part of them Marwari, the other for all the country This seems to me to be the only feasible plan of action for the future but it may be a glass of hope which the strong at opposite ends fail to observe Hitherto they have had but a hopeless sense of despair, yet the Hindu mind is of the Hindu mind or has to be I mistaken The scheme now thrown up after years of anxious thought and consultation will be found to commend itself even to the most orthodox Will you kindly give it the benefit of your sympathy and approval

We heartily approve of the suggestions made by Mr Malabari and commend them to the careful consideration of our reformers Ed K

Occasional Notes

The Afghan Boundary Commission is at Sangbust All is quiet on the frontier

The Nawab of Rampore has subscribed Rs 5,000 towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying medical aid to the women of India

The Punjab Government is stated to contemplate moving the Legislative Council to legislate for the suppression of lotteries in native States

The Government of India is understood to have at last conceded the principle that Englishmen may settle, and acquire landed and house property, in Kashmir

A member of the English Agents for the Nizam's Government has arrived at Hyderabad, to receive personal instructions in to the arrangements to be made for His Highness' trip to England next April

A Bombay paper remarks that Mr and Mrs Grant Duff will reach Ganeshkhind on the 12th proximo, at the very climax of the Poona season, and will have the opportunity of attending three balls in four evenings

The *Pioneer* says it was believed by the well-informed, when the last mail left England, to be as good as settled that the Duke of Connaught would be back in India before the end of the year, to succeed General Hardinge at Bombay.

The National Society for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is making good progress Already subscriptions have been given by several of the Native Chiefs What is now wanted is to interest the people themselves in a work which is solely intended for their good

It is believed that the two millions which have been actually subscribed for the Indian Midland Railway will be almost sufficient, for the construction of the main line The branches may have to wait, though probably the remaining third million will be forthcoming a couple of years or so hence

A native who threw a brick-bat at Mr Grant, Magistrate, Balasore, while on the bench, has been committed to take his trial at the next Sessions on a charge of attempting grievous hurt The man's defence was that he did not intend to strike the Magistrate, but "to call the Worship's attention to his case"

The *Standard* believes that, before starting on his yachting tour, Mr. Gladstone declined to give his friends any definite information regarding his future action. Soon after his return he would decide whether he will again offer himself for Midlothian, and lead the Liberal party at the general election

The whole of Lower Bengal is flooded by the recent rains, that part of the country between Buxa and Lucknowra appearing a huge inland sea Whole villages have been swept away, the inhabitants taking to trees for safety The floods are seriously injuring the goods traffic of the East Indian Railway

The Government have resolved to appoint a committee composed of Dr C D Maclean (President) the Honorable Mr Hunayun Jah Bahadoor, Mr Ansar-ud-din Sahb Bahadoor and the Advocate General, to consider and report upon the question of the management and appropriation of Mahomedan educational endowments

The Empress of Austria has had a somewhat narrow escape from what might have been a serious calamity At five o'clock on the morning of the 15th ultimo, which is about the hour when the Empress takes her morning bath, her bath room was struck by lightning, the electric fluid knocking down Her Majesty's attendant who was preparing the bath, and violently striking the parquet flooring

The Amir, states our Lahore contemporary, is said to have postponed the design of enlarging his palace, and to have devoted the sum of nearly three lakhs, which was intended for this purpose, to the execution of various military works Here it is to be provided with three new ammunition depots, and new barracks for the accommodation of 2,000 infantry Two redoubts are to be erected at Mamdot, and a new fort with a revolving tower at Sirpai

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 11th ult. says —"A telegram received this week states that an eminent native Indian politician, Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, of Bombay, is likely to come over to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament as representative of his countrymen generally Mr Dadabhai, who is well known as a writer on Indian finance and social statistics, is a politician of considerable experience, who when in England, a dozen years ago, enjoyed the confidence and respect of the late professor Fawcett and other public men interested in the affairs of India"

Thunderstorms have been exceptionally severe on the Continent this summer The village of Erz, near Thun, has been nearly demolished by the meeting of two storms in midair, one driven by the *fohn* or south-west wind, the other by the *bise* or north-easter They turned the district into a lake in less than an hour, the streams become huge torrents, and uprooted trees and rocks, while all the neighbouring bridges were carried away In contrast to these fierce rains serious drought prevails in some parts of Brittany, and in Finistère not a drop of rain has fallen since May

In Constantinople the other day a conjuring performance was prevented by order of the police, on the plea that the conjuror, a Frenchman, had on a former occasion been implicated in a conspiracy against the State The conjuror applied to his Embassy for protection, and the matter being brought to the notice of the Sultan, His Majesty ordered him to perform in his presence He was so much pleased with the dexterity of the Frenchman that he presented him with a decoration and a gratuity of £100 Since then he has performed twice before the Sultan, and been appointed Conjuror-in Ordinary to His Majesty

In passing orders on the Administration report of Travancore for 1883 84 the Government remark "In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council the record of the administration of His Highness' Government, during the year under review, indicates careful administration and exhibits steady progress, on which His Highness the Maharajah and the Dewan are to be congratulated Trade expanded to an unprecedented extent, excise and customs yielded the highest revenue on record, and, although agriculture suffered from the partial failure of the periodical rains, the year was, on the whole, one of general prosperity"

The Magistrate of the Chingleput District, estimates the number of pilgrims who attended the Conjeeveram festival at 286,676, 30,302 by rail and 256,374 by road against 19,588 by rail and 44,087 by

read in the preceding year, showing an increase of 23,061 pilgrims The festival commenced on 26th May and terminated on 4th June There was no casualties of any kind, and no serious crimes Forty special trains ran to and from Conjeveram but there was no special establishment appointed by the railway for issuing and receiving tickets, the consequence was that the crush round the ticket office was very great and much inconvenience was suffered by passengers

Local and Provincial.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Criminal Sessions for the Nundydroog Division will begin this day, Mr A Ramanendriah, Third Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, presiding There are a few important cases to be tried.

THE SILLIDARS —On Wednesday last, the regiment of Silledars, the Mysore Horse now in Bangalore, joined the British cavalry regiments at parade on the Agram plains The regiment will continue to do so in future, throughout the drill season

GENERAL PARADE —On Friday morning last, all the infantry troops in garrison, namely, the 14th and 12th M N I, the 4th Pioneers, the Sappers and Miners and Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, were brigaded together and paraded on the South Parade ground, cantonment, under Colonel Andrews R E A, officiating commandant of the Bangalore Division There was a large attendance of the public as the morning was fine

REVENUE COMMISSIONER —It is now understood that the office of Revenue Commissioner, the creation of which was considered by the Mysore Government, will not be made, and things will remain as they have heretofore been, Mr L Rickettts continuing as Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district so much the better, the province cannot afford so costly an appointment, which moreover, is quite unnecessary

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —On Saturday before last, the British Resident, Mr C E B Girdlestone, visited Saint Paul's (native Christian) schools, Cantonment, and was received by the Rev Ignatius, the pastor of Saint Paul's Church and principal of the school Mr Girdlestone expressed himself pleased with the condition of the school, in all its branches The pupils had a holiday in honour of the Resident's visit

POISONOUS LIQUORS —We are glad to learn that, that exceedingly poisonous liquor known as Mysore Beer, and which the common people consume so largely, and the use of the same, is in a few months hence, to be altogether abolished, at all events, to be brought under the strict rules relating to the manufacture and sale of country arrack, so as to be rendered less deleterious The Mysore Government has directed the Head Supervisor of Excise to report on the subject and to suggest a better scheme for the manufacture of more wholesome country beer The report and scheme are almost ready

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his suite left Bangalore for Mysore, at 12 30, on Saturday last, by special train All the officers of the Mysore Government, European and native, all the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore town, a large number of native non officials, and many of the European and native officers of the C and M Station of Bangalore were present on the platform There was a guard of honor of Barr sepoys at the station, and an escort of Silledar accompanied His Highness carriage from the palace A salute of 21 guns was fired

Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore

ORDER —*No* 3126—9/198 *Bangalore*, 31*st August* 1885

(1) 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Hanumaa Sing

(2) C Gopala Rao Munshi in the General Assistant Commissioner's office, Kadur District, and S Ranganaah of Bangalore, are granted a scholarship of Rs 15 each per mensum, tenable at the Madras College, Madras, for 4 years from 15th September 1885, and subject to periodical reports of good progress and conduct at the college The Comptroller is requested to arrange for the payment of the scholarships above sanctioned, at Madras

(Sd). R VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary

Legal.

In the Chief Court of Mysore, at Bangalore, Wednesday the 19th day of August 1885.

PRESENT,

C G Plumer, Esqr, *Chief Judge*,
AND
T R A Thumboo Chetty, Esqr, *Judge*

Revision Case No 95 *of* 1885

In the matter of the conviction of D Namacut Row, accused in Criminal case No 23 of 1885, on the file of the District Magistrate of Bangalore, (charge under Section 355 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code)

ORDER —We directed the trial of accused by the District Magistrate for charges under Sections 355 and 342, Indian Penal Code. The District Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge under Section 355, Indian Penal Code, convicted him of the charge under Sec 342, I P C and further convicted him, of having assaulted the three complainants under Sec 352, I P C

We are of opinion that the conviction of the accused of simple assault, on the 1st and 2nd complainants, is bad in law In criminal case 23 of 1885 on the file of District Magistrate of Tumkur, the charge of simple assault preferred by 1st and 2nd complainants against accused, was allowed to be compounded, and the complaint withdrawn under the provisions of sec 210 Criminal Procedure Code A complaint once withdrawn under that Sec cannot again be entertained The withdrawal operated as an acquittal The conviction of the accused of the same offence, of which he had been previously practically acquitted, is illegal

We quash so much of the conviction of accused as relates to the charge of simple assault, on the 1st and 2nd complainants As, however, we are of opinion that the aggregate sentence passed are not at all too severe, indeed we think them too lenient, we increase the fine imposed on the second head of the charge to Rs 25, and on the 4th and 6th heads of the charge to Rs 15 on each of the said heads

This will leave the aggregate total of fines the same as imposed by the District Magistrate

(Sd) C G. PLUMER,
Chief Judge
(Sd) T R A THUMBOO CHETTY,
Judge

News Letter

MYSORE *28th August* 1885 —It is a notorious fact that Mr Sibbe Rayar Aiyan could not for heavy file at the results in the opening here of an Additional Munsiff's Court, from the commencement of this month Mr Sibbe Rayar as Additional Munsiff, has now practise over the cases of the city and the Mysore Taluq He chews his work will be equal if not more than the work in the Sub Division Munsiff's Court The cases of the city are generally contested and the Additional Munsiff is therefore obliged to remain in the court till 5 p m While so I think it is simply absurd to saddle him with Criminal work In the distribution lately made by the District Magistrate of the Criminal work of the District, Mr Sibbe Rayar has jurisdiction over Nanjungud, Chama Rajnagar and Mysore Taluq, and he has to try all 2nd Class Magistrate's cases and hold enquiries in cases *exclusively* triable by the Court of Sessions arising out of these Taluqs The work will not be light to one burdened with heavy work We never heard of a single complaint up to this time about magisterial work Mr Seeenivasa ongar was quietly disposing of all the work in the District Since Mr Sibbe Rayar was invested with magisterial powers, cases and parties are actually oscillating between one court and another Few complaints originable by a 2nd Class Magistrate were filed before Mr Seeenivasaiya gar who referred them to the Munsiff—Magistrate The latter returned a few of them, if not all, on the score of having heavy civil file The parties consequently do not know exactly where to go I think the Munsiff should not be allowed to have any option in the matter Either he must entertain any try *all cases* or represent to the District Magistrate, that the state of his civil file will not permit him to do any criminal work This day, I am informed, the Additional Munsiff adjourned several civil cases, because there was a Murder case for enquiry The delay and cost of a litigation in Civil Courts are notorious, and no further obstacles should be thrown in the way of judges unnecessarily The District Magistrate should have ascertained whether the Munsiff was in a position to take up criminal cases without prejudice to his log in to work, and if he has not done so, he is to be blamed for the great inconvenience caused to the public If, on the other hand, the Munsiff was consulted and he expressed his readiness, it shews his inconsistency and want of foresight I hope, therefore, the District Magistrate will set matters right soon In fact the Munsiff here should not have any criminal work to do A case of cash embezzlement, by a Subordinate Clerk in the Palace office, has just come to light A sum of nearly 1,800 or 2,000 Rs seems to have been misappropriated How an official drawing Rs 25 was allowed to handle money is not quite explicable to me The fraud seems to have been going on for nearly a year or so Several sums of money were drawn from the Palace Treasury, under the Assistant Commissioner's orders for remittance to several persons The clerk, who seems to have received the money, does not appear to have made the remittances as ordered " The last straw breaks the Camel's back, and so a certain sum not having been sent for several months together, the party concerned wrote to the Assistant Commissioner bringing to his notice the fact of non-payment This induced that officer to make enquiries when it was found that not only that sum, but several sums of money had been misappropriated by the clerk in question from time to time The man has been a public servant for nearly 15 years, and it is to be regretted that he should have yielded to the temptation But what was the Palace about ?

Letters to the Editor

DEAR SIR —I read with great pleasure the letters which Brahma Sri Gopala Shastri Garu sent to you and you published in your issue of the 24th instant I congratulate myself that I have been the cause of the Pandit's appearing in print in support of his views as opposed to those held by me on the subject of Re marriage of Hindu Women

I now proceed to submit my reply to his remarks

The letter of mine which drew forth the remarks of the Pandit, said that, as many doubted the correctness of my statement that Krishnabhava Anirodha, grandson of Sri Krishna, was an incarnation of Brahma I would quote Brahma Vivarta Puranas supporting my statement Those verses, when translated, will stand thus,—

" Pradyumna, son of Krishna, was a great warrior His son Aniruddha also was a warrior and was an *ansa* or incarnation of Vishnu or Brahma

" Aniruddha was Brahma himself, and Pradyumna was Kama, Bala Deva was Sesha himself, and Krishna was greater than Prakriti '

The Shastri Garu says in reply that none doubted that Aniruddha was Brahma The Shastri Garu may not have doubted it or expressed such a doubt to me, but it is a fact well known to many Madhwas who were present on the occasion of the discussion that many of them did publicly express to me their doubt on the point Pandit Govindachariyar and two Lowka Madhwas who directly joined issue with me, will prove that such a doubt was expressed to me—nay, they distinctly told me that I was incorrect in saying so

Incidentally I mentioned in my aforesaid letter that Krishna's son was Pradyumna, he married the widow of Shambara on the ruling of Narada that she could be married as she was then a virgin though she had been for several years the wife of Shambara I did not however rely on Brahma Vivarta Puran to prove these statements, as they had been proved by Harivamsha (Itihasa) and Vishnu Purana, &c Brahma Vivarta Puran, however, does not contradict these Gopala Shastri Garu seems to think that Sri Bhagavat contradicts these authorities I did not think so Even if it did, Harivamsha being the special Biography of Sri Krishna and his descendants, and a portion of Itihasa its authority is superior to Bhagavata

The Shastri seems to think that Brahma Vivarta does not support my views He is however mistaken

The verse, *viz*, 8,' chapter 112 of Brahma Vivarta Puran, which he quotes as supporting his view, contains the word "Grihini" It means the ' wife" The Pandit however omitted to give the meaning of this word in his translation of the verse Moreover what does the context show ? If Mayavatee had not been his wife, what necessity was there for her cheating him by sending some other women in her place to his bed This fraud on her part entitled her to marry Pradyumna So said Narada as evidenced in Harivamsha and Vishnu Puran The Shastri then quotes verses 14 to 25 idem, to prove that Mayavatee was no wife of Shambara In these very verses Shambara is made to abuse Pradyumna as a mother's husband " ಮಾತೃಭರ್ತೃಕನಾದ to condemn Mayavatee as dallying with her son this, coupled with verses 12 and 13, in which it is stated that Shambara being sonless was glad to get a son in Pradyumna and gave him to Mayavatee and also became delighted, clearly shows that Shambara and Mayavatee were husband and wife, and they took Pradyumna as their son, because they had no son

In chapter 114 verse 29, Aniruddha styles himself as ರಾಜಪುತ್ರ, the son of Rateo In verses 58, Bana addresses Aniruddha thus —" Your father having killed Shambara took hold of his ಪತ್ನಿ, wife, (side verse 72) also of them you were born" In verse 78 Aniruddha says that his mother Rateo was chaste These distinctly prove that Mayavatee was the mother of Aniruddha I generally avoid quoting Puranas as authorities, in cases in which higher authorities, such as Itihasa, Smriti and Sruti, can be quoted As I have already stated I quoted the aforesaid Puran simply to show that my statement that Aniruddha was Brahma, was no concection of mine but was so stated in that Puran This fact is perfectly irrelevant to the issue before us I have quoted, as stated above, enough to prove that Mayavatee was the Patnee or the wife of Shambara, that he was killed by Pradyumna, that the latter then wished to marry Shambara's Patnee Mayavatee, that there arose the question whether Mayavatee could be married to Pradyumna legally, and that Narada and Krishna decided that she could be legally married in as much as she had no intercourse with Shambara

If the Shastri wishes to make out that she was no virgin at the time of her marriage with Pradyumna he falls from the praying pan into the fire, for this marriage would prove that even a non virgin could be so married

In conclusion, I beg to express my regret at the Pandit Gopala Shastri not having yet carefully read my Sanskrit pamphlets, for, if he had, he would have not despite the appendix to the 26th page of it, called my attempts to prove that Sri Krishna's daughter in law was a Punarbhu, (sahasa (audacity)

Yours truly,
K RAGHUNATHA ROW

Extracts.

A HUGE SUN SPOT

The *Madras Mail* —The partial failure of the South West Monsoon begins to be revealed by the apprehensive tone of the official reports of the state of the season in at least half of the Districts of this Presidency, but chiefly in Bellary and its vicinity, as well also as the Native State of Mysore And it is a significant that it is proving to be an exceptionally "dry summer' in Europe Professor Symons, F R S, has recently investigated the rainfall observations in England for 160 years, or for every year from 1726 to 1885 and he finds that during the whole of this long period " there is no instance of more than five consecutive years being wet until we come to recent years, and then we have the unprecedented fact of nine consecutive years (1870 to 1883), each wetter than average in short, the quantity in those nine years was as great as usually falls in ten years and a quarter" In 1834 (just as in 1884, 1844, 1854 and 1874) the fall was below the average, and complaints of drought and of deficient water-supply immediately arose His conclusion seems to be that the earth has entered upon a dry epoch Many of our readers will remember that during and shortly after the famine of 1877 78 scientific men were struck by the coincidence of short monsoons with large sun spots, but it was not established to the satisfaction of anybody that the 'maculations' or spots, on the sun's face had an influence on the earth's rainfall Still, ground was afforded for speculation, and further observation. We seem now to be getting in this country to the end of average monsoons, and to be approaching the end of the decennial period when, according to some theories drought will be due. And, strange to say, some groups of spots have late-

by developed themselves on the upper portion of the sun's surface, the largest of them which can be seen through a darkened glass, measuring superficially about 20,000 geographical miles in length by from 6,000 to 7000 miles in width, or equal to an area of about 130 millions of square miles, or one hundred times the size of Hindustan This is a biggish spot, and astronomical eyes will watch its progress for the information of the meteorologists Meanwhile less learned individuals must be content with the common sense teachings, and even warnings of the signs of the season as reported by revenue officers

LORD RIPON'S APPEAL

The *Indian Mirror*—We believe that it is in consequence of some general abuse by Lord Randolph and his following that Lord Ripon has in a recent speech at Bolton appealed to the people of India to vindicate his administration of the Government of India. Nor shall that appeal be made in vain If we can trust to the national feelings of our countrymen of all races and creeds, they will, without delay and as one man, assure the great British nation that, in the whole history of British India no Viceroy or Governor General had ever come out who had so completely endeared himself to the hearts of the Indian people Nor is this all It is our conviction, and the conviction of many thoughtful people, whether European or Native that Lord Ripon's appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty was an act of direct interposition on the part of Providence In place of the small *clique*, by whom Lord Lytton was led into the worst excesses, Lord Ripon took the whole Indian people into his unreserved confidence Having stopped the terrible drain of public money by carrying out the evacuation of Candahar, he proceeded with the aid of Sir Evelyn Baring to restore the finances to a satisfactory state out of the chaotic confusion in which they had been left by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey With the eye of a true statesman he sought out the points in which the existing system of Government fell short of its object to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Indian people The Vernacular Press obtained its lost liberty An impulse was given to the development of indigenous industries and manufactures Native enterprise and capital were warmly encouraged to embark in schemes of Railways and other Reproductive Works Wherever his hand were free to act, Lord Ripon introduced retrenchment and economy Among other minor measures, such as the encouragement of a system of a local supply of stores required for use in the public service, the extension of Post Office Savings Banks, &c, stood out prominently his great policy of placing the European and Native subjects of Her Majesty on a footing of perfect equality, (first) by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill (the Ilbert Bill) and the local Self Government scheme Although he was balked in his efforts to carry the Ilbert Bill, yet it was clear from the spirit in which both those measures were conceived and sought to be executed that Lord Ripon was animated by a profound and lively sympathy with the Indian people

THE COCHIN STATE

The *Madras Mail*—The gross revenue of the Cochin State for 1883 84 amounted to Rs 15,99 010, and the disbursements to Rs. 14,33 285, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs 15,77,601, and Rs. 14 24,300, respectively There was thus an increase under revenue and decrease under expenditure, with a surplus for the year under review of Rs 1 65 725 Land revenue shows a slight fall of about Rs 1,000 in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season, but on the other hand there was an increase of Rs 1,501 in the revenue from salt, due, it is stated, to precautions taken to prevent the illicit manufacture of the article The variations under the heads of revenue do not call for remark Turning to expenditure a large increase is noticed under *Public servants, salaries*, due in part, to the organization of the new Police force which, after considerable delay, has been introduced, and also to the extra *establishment required for the survey and assessment of lands Public Works* absorbed Rs 3,28 529 against Rs 3,07,997 in the previous year, the increased expenditure having been incurred principally on bridges and public buildings, while a sum of Rs 20,000 was spent on works of irrigation It is noticed that the expenditure under this last head is steadily increasing It now amounts to 20 per cent of the revenue of the State There is a cash balance in hand of Rs 5,69,188, and of this sum Rs 2,06,500 have been invested in Government securities during the year The constitution of the courts and the machinery for the administration of criminal justice were greatly improved by the introduction of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code in force in British India. The functions of the Police and Magistracy are now defined and separated, and appeals from the decisions of the District Magistrates lie to the Criminal and Sessions Courts, instead of being subject to revision by the Dewan The very full account given by the Dewan of the operations of the Educational Department shows that much useful work is being done Ample provision seems to be made for the accomodation of the sick in hospital, but it appears to be doubtful whether the population are sufficiently alive to the advantages of scientific medical treatment The reluctance of the people to submit to vaccination, even during the wide spread prevalence of small pox, is deplorable The Government would be glad to receive information as to the precise arrangements made for systematic vaccination with a statement showing the strength and qualification of the establishment employed The administration generally, of the affairs of the State, and the material prospects of the country contains to merit the favourable opinion which the Government has expressed in previous years

PROGRESS IN NATIVE STATES

The Hindu—It is melancholy to note that while the subjects of British India are making progress in every direction are been in grain relatest more self reliant and more competent to exercise political privileges on such progress is wanting in the Native States It is true that their administration reports and the reports of Political Agents published from time to time dwell upon some of the progress made and the ministers speak with self complacency of their improvements and reforms that they have taken the means of effecting during their tenure of office But what is the actual condition of the subjects of the Native States compared to that of their fellow countrymen living in British dominions? We write with reference to these material as well as moral condition As for the former, we are satisfied on the testimony of impartial and competent observers, that the native States on the whole compare favourably with the British territories But there is much even in this direction which the native rulers and their despotic Governments can profitably undertake but do not The late Dewan of Travancore displayed a very commendable curiosity while he was at one time in Poona and in the course of a visit to some of its industrial institutions said that it would be his duty to introduce into his own territory some of the industries at first place But it is well known that he did nothing of the kind, and neither in the matter of improvement of the jects nor in that of their moral condition did he do much himself enough We make special mention of Travancore because it is believed to be the model State in all Indian and it is both enlightened a humane and material prosperity to have made the nearest approach to the British territories And for the last five years it has had the good fortune of being governed by a ruler who was known to be warm admirer of Europe in learning and who professed publicly a strong desire to promote native industries Few other States have had such advantage and yet in Travancore as well as elsewhere no appreciable movement in this important direction have been visible With all the attempts that have been made to educate the people and make them not illiterate Native Princes of modern days have not realized which path the public have reason to entertain In most respects they are indifferent to the social condition and well being, the same as petitions existing in Mysore and despite them they have lost all love for their subjects If the institutions and measures of their native country they have had ample demonstration of it have rendered them less than it for the critical and repeated petitions by half While they have lost touch with the hereditary love of native government and slumbered the paths of their ancestors, they have failed to appreciate the principles of western Governments and learn the method of their application to their own territories With regard to the question of material improvement of the native princes and their ministers must know how the native industries have been ruined by the competition of English steam machinery and how consequently the people have been reduced to a condition of comparative poverty Well then, will they do to revive those industries or to introduce new ones adapted to modern conditions and wants? We have read of late of one or two petty states having instituted scholarships to facilitate the acquisition of industrial education in European countries But these are exceptions and only go to prove the truth of our remarks about the general apathy of the Further the encouragement of scholarships all such concessions so far as it goes, is trivial when compared to the important object of the object and to what may be done for the rescue of vitality to these States The largest of our native States possess a population and revenue equal to some of the smaller European kingdoms yet compared with countries like Switzerland and Belgium do to promote technical education with the other apathy contrasts of native Governments in our country Hyderabad Baroda and Mysore can well afford to lay out lakhs of rupees for the important purpose of improving their manufactures and arts The Governments of these provinces are in a better position also than even the British India Government in this matter They are not trammelled by political support and exigencies of a selfish foreign rule, which influences the Government in British India. They have no political factions to serve, no voters and commercial bodies to please nor need they be bound by the dictates of Political Economy whose application necessarily varies according to local conditions. They can establish technical schools set up manufactories and subsidise private efforts If France did not give bounties to her sugar industry, it would not have thrown as it has and as have Germany and other countries in Europe encouraged native industries What did England herself do a century ago? Did she not prohibit by legislation the import of Indian goods with a view to protect her own industries from the effect of Indian competition? England does not care in these days to adopt protective methods because her industries do not stand in need of them. But India, like other European countries that England does stand in those need, and the native States will be acting in a statesmanlike and patriotic manner if they take into their hands the direct encouragement of native industries

As in the case of material improvement so in that of moral also the native states are showing culpable indifference We have said that the native princes that have reached the light of western civilisation have in many cases undergone denationalisation With all their civilisation they are despots, but unlike that of their ancestors their despotism is not tempered by a consideration for the well being of the subjects and of their accountability to God in after life Though the Hindu Rajahs of the eighteenth century had no idea of the distinction between the executive and legislative functions of the Government at any rate they did not care to observe it in practice yet they knew the value of popular opinion in matters of legislation They would assemble their nobles around them in the Durbar where they were allowed to express their opinions freely and frankly These opinions were not of course, binding upon the ruler but they were listened to and had great influence in the legislation of the State We are told that the great founder of the Mahratta Empire has left a written constitution for the Mahratta States, which if properly followed ought to make them all model States in reality and not in name also Even according to the old Hindu polity—which is a mixture of politics and theology—the king is enjoined to administer the State with the help of "Ashta Pradhan or eight ministers The modern rulers of India have contempt for these old ways and principles and they are in most cases they practise despotism without the virtues of a despot is capable under certain conditions They yet entertain the popular delusion that they partake of the nature of Divinity, they are intolerant of their subjects rights and liberties and they favour a system of administration designed to profit themselves at the expense of their subjects Liberty of person, of speech and of the press is yet unknown in the Native States municipal institutions are rare and exercise no independent power and free and frank criticism of the administration is looked upon as an insult on the prerogatives of the ruler In one or two States an attempt was made to surround the ruler with a body of council lors It was made in Hyderabad and Mysore, but in the former State the Council has been we believe, formally done away with while in the latter it exists only in name Much once was made of the council at the time when the first formation was announced it was believed that it would form the nucleus of a constitutional government and would form such a wholesome example to other native States There is no doubt that if the council had been retained and worked in the spirit that suggested the formation, these expectations would be fulfilled But the subsequent abolition to which it has been consigned is not likely to encourage the adoption of such institutions in other native States We learn that the Nizam has formed a Legislative Council, and its announcement has evidently fallen on the ears of the public with have no confidence whatever in the intentions that prompt these reforms We note not forgetful of the difficulties that obstruct reforms in native States. But they have a advantage which is wanting in British territories Their rulers wield absolute power and having as they do the whole resources of the State under their command, they can adopt measures of a kind and on a scale not possible with the Government of British India They can adopt a compulsory system of education encourage voluntary associations for public purposes and promote representative institutions both in local administration and in the administration of the central government What we have said regarding the rulers holds good to a great extent with regard to their ministers also In most cases these ministers are hereditary office holders and are as ready to fawn and intriguing than more given to self aggrandisement and intriguing than helping the progress of the people Independent and educated men will seldom be consented, seldom consent to serve a Dewan, they know what sacrifice of honour and self respect they will have to put up with and therefore they refuse to yield to the attract of a good salary Honor But are few instances the ministers have been men of high education and mind character, and even they have not been known to interest themselves in the general education of the people Of schools indeed there are a few, but our readers need not be reminded that effective and wide spread of popular education is the political training made available to the people The misfortune is that with all the enlightenment and reputation these ministers want back bone and are afraid of being suspected of radicalism Hitherto whatever has passed for a reform in a native State has mostly consisted in a servile and thoughtless imitation of the administration of the British Indian Our native states can of the modern school have manifested sufficient in native empathy, but what is wanted more is constructive originality

LETTERS PATENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR H H THE NIZAMS DOMINIONS.

Whereas,—By our command duly Proclaimed and published in the *Jareeda* No and dated We ordained and created a state Council consisting of sundry trusted advisers and Councillors with duties and obligations there in detailed and mentioned and,

Whereas,—For the better administration of Law, Justice and of Finance in these our Dominions and for the happiness, Prosperity and well being of our subjects, we consider it expedient that a body of well considered and systematically arranged and modified Laws should be enacted from time to time in the place of those existing which have become complicate and intricate by reason of their being the shape of Circulars and Orders—and,

Whereas—We consider that it would be more advantageous to ourselves and to our beloved feudatories and subjects in the enactment of such Laws we should have the benefit of the well considered advice of our said Councillors of State, of our Judicial and Revenue Officers and our beloved feudatories and subjects

I Now know ye that we, upon full consideration of the premises and of our Special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit and do hereby and by these presents grant, direct and ordain that from the date of these presents our said State Council, in addition to such duties and functions as have been already assigned to its members, shall perform and discharge the duties and functions of a Legislate Council to wit a body of advisers and Councillors who would give us their advice and Council in all matters of Legislation, affecting these our Dominions

II We further do hereby ordain that our trusted Prime Minister and Minister do take early steps to introduce and lay before our said State Council for consideration, properly arranged Bills for regulating the administration on all matters of Revenue and Finance, Law and Justice, Sanitation and Education, Railways and Public Works, &c So that our beloved subjects may be fully benefitted

III We further do hereby ordain that any member of our said Council after first obtaining our permission in open Council shall be entitled to lay before or present a bill to the Council on any such matters as have been attended to in article II preceding

IV We further ordain, that when a Bill is introduced and read or taken to be read for the first time as we or the Chairman for the time being may decide, it shall be duly published in the official *Jareeda* and copies furnished to each member of our said Council and sufficient time will be allowed, unless we order otherwise in any individual instance that our beloved feudatories and subjects may be able to make such representation as they may deem fit and proper in their interest, before the Bill is read for the second time. On the 2nd reading, the Bill shall either be allowed either to be read a third time, or be referred to a Select Committee composed of the proposer and such others as may be then and there selected by ourselves for an examination and report thereon to be submitted within a time to be fixed by us

V We further ordain that on the day fixed or at such other time as we may from time to time fix, the report, if any submitted by the Select Committee, as also the Bill shall be taken into consideration in Council and the Bill be read for the third time

VI We further ordain that if the Bill on the third reading be accepted either in entirely or in part or in an individual form, by the majority of members present, it shall be submitted by the Prime Minister within forty eight hours to ourselves for sanction and signature

VII We further ordain that we reserve for ourselves the power for voting any special reason When once our signature and our Royal Seal is obtained and affixed to the said Bill, it shall be considered to have become the Law of the land, and as such be binding upon all our beloved feudatories and subjects, also the executive of our Government

VIII We further ordain that any alterations, additions or repeal to such Laws as have been passed in the manner aforesaid, shall be effected by another Law similarly introduced, carried through and passed, and no circular or order emanating from any department or officer in our executive service, if issued for such a purpose to wit to alter, vary add to or repeal any such laws, shall carry any such binding force, and the issuing of such an order shall amount to and be considered a misdemeanour

IX We ordain that should any Bill of the presentation be rejected by the votes of the majority in our said Council it shall not be again introduced or presented for consideration at the Council without an express written warrant under our hand and seal to be submitted to, and read at the Council, at the time of the introduction of the Bill

X And we further ordain and declare that all the provisions of these our Letters Patent are subject to revision, alteration, addit on or rescission under our Royal will and pleasure to be expressed only by means of Letters Patent issued in the manner of these presents.

XI And it is our further will and pleasure that the Letters Patent should be published in our Government *Gazette* without undue delay and shall come into operation from and after the date of such publication

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885. No. 37

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese	per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone,	do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6	0 0
Per mensem		"	0	8 0
Single copy		"	0	3 0
Back numbers		"	0	4 0
Local Subscription		"	5	0 0

N B—Subscriptions can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times they desire their advertisement to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of a half anna value, the latter are immediately by discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
TRICHINOPOLY, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2½ 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASHI OM SUNGHUP,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c.

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to the orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chintra Shala Press, and promise that any government contract be had of them.

Stationary Watches

Cutlery Teas &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[BRITISH TELEGRAMS]

Madrid 6th Sept—The German Government has assured the Spanish Government that the Carolines Archipelago will be restored to Spain as soon as the Spanish flag shall be found there on its arrival and the Spanish claims to the Archipelago will be duly considered. The German Government also expresses hope that the Spanish Government will also recognize the German claims to the Archipelago.

The Prime Minister of the Spanish Ministry has expressed his great regret to the German Minister for the insult offered to the German flag by the mob on Sunday.

Berlin 7th Sept—It is expected that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at for the dispute between Germany and Spain regarding the Caroline Islands. The German Government has not taken to retaliation. News of this period that the Spanish fleet which sailed there previous to the arrival of the German fleet.

Madrid 7th Sept—The Spanish Government has formally withdrawn its claim to the Caroline Islands.

London 7th Sept—Chinese are to be kept out in the province of Hainan.

London 8th Sept—Prince Arthur left for Cannes. The Queen has been at Balmoral.

The Abyssinians have struck the Italians at Saati.

Madrid 8th Sept—Latest advices received here from the Caroline Islands state that the 21st August three Spanish men of war arrived at Yap prepared to occupy the island. On the 31st lower a German gunboat arrived and at once landed seamen to hoist the German flag and proclaim the Island German property. The Spanish admiral protested to the German commander, but made no resistance.

The news has caused intense excitement in Madrid and riots and anti-German demonstrations took place before the German Legation were disarmed and assembled and attempted to burn the German flag which had been hoisted over the Legation. An angry mob assembled in front of the Legation and the police were obliged to use force to disperse the rioters. Spain and Germany would be broken off and war required.

Berlin 10th Sept—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone to Kissingen to find a wife for Prince Bismarck.

The Government has laid out a scheme of railway in the North Sea, to be made of private capital, which will cost and run a work which will cost four hundred million.

Herr Bismarck has sent the Hamburg telegram to the *Daily News*—"Nine public opinion strongly condemns Lord R Churchill's attacks on Lord Dufferin. The Queen is anxiously waiting for Sir Peter Lumsden's report, and Lord R Churchill. The proposal for a Parliamentary enquiry is likely to fail."

A part of the new Bengal Cavalry Regiments will be open to the native gentlemen who will receive the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Bengal will furnish 1 Lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 Sub-Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Farrier, 1 Saddler, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Bugler

abilities to the service of India and her people Hardly any other Englishman of the present century has done for India what Mr Fawcett did It was no empty and unmeaning nick name, therefore, when by the common consent of the popular voice he was called 'the member of India," in grateful allusion to the constant and unwearied manner in which he brought India and its affairs as topics of discussion before the House of Commons, and insisted upon a hearing at a time when India was not by any means a favourite with the House The reader will remember a time when any question regarding India was introduced for discussion, the House used to be once cleared of its members and members used to take special care to keep away, or leave the House, if they happened to be in it, when the Indian Budget was brought up for consideration by the Secretary of State for India It was through the untiring persistent, and reiterated exertions of Mr Fawcett that this undeniable influence to India and her people and her affairs was gradually removed from the minds of honourable members of the House, and now the topic no longer scares them away Indeed, it may be truly said that to Professor Fawcett mainly is it owing that a larger and truer knowledge of India has been acquired and used by his successors It was to do honour to such a man, that a large, influential and representative meeting was held in Bombay on the 2nd instant, at which His Excellency, Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, presided In his opening remarks Lord Reay said to his audience—"let me ask you to dismiss from your thought on this occasion that I am the Governor of Bombay I am not come here by a Resolution of Government that His Excellency permits the Governor to attend this meeting I am come here promptly by my own impulse to join a spontaneous movement Nothing could have been better said and no more sincere tribute of praise could have been paid to Professor Fawcett's memory than are contained in these words. Amongst the many eloquent speakers who took part in the meeting, was Mr Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court, a personal friend of the late Professor, whom Mr Scott saw in London, when he was on furlough On that occasion, Mr Scott said, in discussing the subject of India, Professor gave expression to the following noble sentiments —"It is enough for an Englishman to say that we have given to India order, peace, security and justice, a government better than any that preceded us in that peninsula, roads and railways, and the other material benefits of Western civilization That certainly is a grand work to have done, and we have full right to be proud, of it. But an equally great work remains to be done, and it should be our duty, our continuous duty, to work ourselves and in co operation, with the people of India, in the great task of education, private, social and political, and never to rest content till every individual of those teeming millions of India can take a part and an intelligent part as a citizen, according to his capacity in the management of their own concern" This then, was the plan for India and its people that Mr Fawcett always kept in view and constantly sought to carry into effect It is a noble and generous plan, and it is the only fair and honest plan if England wishes to boast of her "political righteousness," and to secure for herself the enduring and steadfast loyalty of her Indian subjects We have no doubt that Calcutta and Madras will soon follow the example of Bombay, and that we shall soon have in each of these capital cities a memorial worthy of one of the truest, staunchest, and unwonted friends of India

Occasional Notes.

THE Marquis of Ripon has given £200 worth of books to the Municipal Library at Hull

Mr Jehanghire Cowasjee Jehanghire has subscribed Rs 1,500 to the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund

DESTRUCTIVE floods continue in Bengal with serious loss of moveable property, crops, and cattle

THE frauds discovered in the books of the Burma Trading Company are likely to result in the prosecution of the Burmese directors The embezzlements are believed to amount to some Rs 20,000

IT is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that the expenditure consequent on the increase of the military establishment will be spread over the next three years A million will probably be required under the Budget Estimates for the next financial year

AT a Council held by the Queen at Osborne on the 20th ultimo, Mr A thur J H Collins, Q C, was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, and received the honour of Knighthood on his appointment as Chief Justice of Madras

IT is reported from Mandalay, that Thebaw is suffering from fever and rheumatism and is visibly only to his favourite Minister The financial position and outlook are gloomy Any revenue coming in is immediately absorbed, and the failure of the crops through drought is feared

THE publication of the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* was suspended on the 2nd instant The paper has now been amalgamated with the *Telegraph* of Hyderabad and will, it is announced, shortly appear at Hyderabad under the name style and title of *The Athenæum and Daily Telegraph*

THE Gaekwar arrived at Poona on Wednesday evening He was met at the station by Mr Macpherson, Mr Hunt, and others who escorted him to his bungalow, Ashley Place Thousands of people witnessed his arrival His Highness cannot get settled at Poona, so he is going at his come to Madras to find a site for him there

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Dalleep Sing has engaged passages to India for himself, the Maharanee, their family, and attendants by the P and O steamer *Parramatta*, leaving Greesend on Oct 28 next After remaining a fortnight in Egypt, His Highness will proceed from Suez by the P and O steamer of Nov 26, arriving at Bombay on Dec 8

TANTIA BHIL has come to the fore again, having committed a dacoity in great force on the Nimar frontier His men are reported to have dressed themselves up in the uniform of the police, and cleared off with a money wallet worth about Rs 500 Information was at once given to the Deputy Inspector General and the Special Inspector of Police, both of whom have gone to the spot

THE *Journal of the Anjoman i Punjab* says —"We understand that the learned Hindu pandit, Gurru Prasad, of the Oriental College, is engaged on a collection of Sanskrit texts bearing on the subject of Hindu law crossing the sea and on the morals, if any, of preserving caste when and after doing so We shall also be glad to receive the opinions of the pundits on the same subject"

THE wife of the Mr. G H Chubb, a son of the late Mr John Chubb, founder of Chubb and Sons' firm of locksmiths, has been knighted by the Queen "in recognition of his enlightened and public spirited efforts for the improvement of the material and moral condition of the working classes" His father exhibited a lock at the Exhibition of 1851, and offered a reward of £1,000 to anybody who succeeded in picking it The reward was not won, but the offer proved an admirable advertisement of Chubb's locks and safes

THE United kingdom is now estimated to contain about 36,500 000 inhabitants of which England and Wales contain 27,000,000 Whilst the birth rate is only 19 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum in Brompton, and 22 per 1,000 in Hampstead, it rises to 38 per 1 000 in Whitechapel, and the poorer districts of the East end, where so many deaths occur from poverty The Brighton birth rate is 26 6, and its death rate 15 per 1,000 against a birth rate of 39 in Newcastle, and a death rate of 32 per 1,000 Families average 7½ children among the poor in the east end of London

THE total subscriptions received to the 31st ultimo, by the Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's fund amounted to Rs 20,748 Among the principal subscribers are the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharajah of Cashmere each Rs 5,000, and the Maharajah of Ulwar, Rs. 4,000 In addition to the subscriptions, scholarships of Rs 1,000 have been granted in Ulwar and Rutlam annually for three years The other subscriptions received are the Rajah of Dhar Rs 1,500, Hon T C Hope Rs 1,000, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lady Aitchison, Kunwar Hurnam Singh, Col Minto and Mr Elliot, each Rs 500

THE *Madras Mail* of the 12th instant says that, the native army resolved not to be left out in the cold at the next elections, have determined to send home a special representative from each Presidency on special duty connected therewith Those gentlemen will not stand themselves as candidates, but will devote themselves to advancing the cause of such as may be judged to be favourable to Indian interests Mr S Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M A, B L, a Vakil of the High Court, and a Mittadar of Salem, is to leave Madras on Saturday evening last for England as a delegate from the Madras Mahajana Sabha, to co operate with the delegates of Bombay and Calcutta, and with Indian friends in England Mr Narayen G[illegible] is the delegate chosen by the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha He is about twenty nine years of age a graduate of the Elphinstone College and has been the English editor of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper for the last seven years Since 1881 he has been practising as a pleader of the High Court He left by the last mail steamer

THE special train conveying His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Grant Duff and party left Mottipally at 6 30 P M on Tuesday, and near Mirmiah, the next station, ran into a cart with two bullocks at a level crossing The cart was smashed and both of the bullocks killed, but the train proceeded on its way A fireman was in front of the engine, oiling, at the time, and was rather badly hurt, he was taken on to Coimbatore, and left there in hospital The special did not stop at Kondapurum, Vinjamuru Madanoor, Ravulacherla Pattikotacherla, Nandiuli, Aspari, Kaspil and other stations, in order to facilitate the speed of the express In compliance with the special request of His Excellency the train was so timed that the journey between Salem and Coimbatore was made in the day time to enable His Excellency to see the scenery en route as he has hitherto always passed this part of the Madras Railway line during the night

A ball will be given by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay in honour of the Governor of Madras and Mrs Grant Duff on Monday evening at Ganeshkind

Court and Provincial

MUSKETRY SCHOOL —A large number of officers and non commissioned officers have arrived at Bangalore to join the Presidency Musketry Class which opens at Hebbal, to day

BANGALORE DIVISION —Major General Rowlands, V C, B, Commanding Bangalore Division, having returned to Bangalore, this officer has issued command of the station accordingly

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT —A Madras contemporary states that it is under contemplation to take security from the employes in the Postal Department for the due discharge of their work The question is said to have been mooted by the Post Master General of the North West Provinces, and the Post Master Generals throughout India have been called upon for their opinions on the subject

ROBBERY IN BENSON TOWN —On the night of Wednesday, the 9th instant, a case of house breaking and theft took place in Benson Town The house of Mr Gordon was broken into and property of the value of Rs 700 and odd was removed Another gentleman living near by had the misfortune also of having his house broken into, on the same night, and a box containing clothes, &c, taken away The box was found the next morning, in the compound, with all the clothes in it, but a few rupees which were in the box previously, had been taken away.

The Mysore correspondent of the local *Spectator* writes as follows to that journal on the 11th instant —Yesterday afternoon we had a smart shower of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which commenced at about 4 o'clock, and continued for more than two hours There was just a little rain, at intervals, during the night, but enough to cool the atmosphere and give us a delightful morning If this change in the weather continues, the apprehensions of a famine in Mysore will be considerably diminished On Monday evening we had a goodly shower, which dispersed the polo players, and brought the band programme to an untimely end, but otherwise the want of rain has been considerably felt If the Durbar intends acting in concert with the British Resident and adopting measures for the prevention of a famine it would be well if he had his plans in readiness, instead of waiting till the clouds roll by

Nothing is known of the negotiations pending between the Mysore State and Southern Mahratta Railway Colonel Le Messurier leaves very shortly for England, and, as he is the chief officer on whom the arrangements depend, there seems a likelihood of matters being postponed until his return, unless something definite has already been agreed upon —*Spectator*

Letters to the Editor

SIR —I have been recently reading in the columns of your paper that there were discussions between the Pundits of Bangalore and Pavan Bahadur R Raghoonath Row, of Madras I have also been informed that some of the Pundits, who were present at and who took part in, the discussion on the subject of the remarriage of Hindu women, held at the close of the last month at Bangalore, are very learned

For any discussion, it is, is all will no doubt admit, necessary that the controversialists should carry on their discussion in a common language known to both sides

Similarly in attempting to discuss the legality or otherwise of the remarriage of Hindu women the controversialists should have common and full understanding of the significations of the following words, which very often occur in the law on the subject —

ಗಂಡಸರೂ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೀಜ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೀಜ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೀಜ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೀಜ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೀಜ

RESIGNATION OF AN OFFICIAL —We are informed that Moulvee Nawaz Jung (Moulvee Mohdi Ali) has sent in his resignation to the Minister, who has forwarded it to His Highness the Nizam

[illegible] —[illegible] Arangi, [illegible] has been selected [illegible] a party which His Highness will receive the ruling Chieftains of the city

HONOUR FOR THE PRESENT OF KOTHAGUDEM —H. E. the Nizam has the Raja of Kothagudem has just obtained the [illegible] which accompanied [illegible] to arrive at Bombay in a day or two under the charge of an European [illegible]

HIGH COURT EMPLOYEES —The Judges of the High Court Madras were [illegible] by Government [illegible] subject of a revised scale of salaries [illegible] of the High Court [illegible] Lordships [illegible] the staff of salaries

RAILWAY FOR GARLA —[illegible] Sitaram Singh of Baroda has [illegible] Garla [illegible] for the Mirzapur [illegible] for the Mahratta [illegible] Mahratta [illegible]

A MISSIONARY DONATION —We regret to learn that Hilling [illegible] Mr. Hunter of Masulipatam [illegible] 400 [illegible] of the [illegible] people [illegible] the Mission [illegible] Mr. Hunter [illegible] the Mission [illegible] people

DACOITS —[illegible] 30 Dacoits [illegible] famous [illegible] the city of Lahore [illegible] the police [illegible] the [illegible] of the city [illegible] Police [illegible] which [illegible] the census

ROYAL TOUR —His Highness the Prince Rama of Travancore [illegible] Madras [illegible] Quilon [illegible] Madras [illegible] the Thirty [illegible] in order to be consulted [illegible] should [illegible] for [illegible] return [illegible] might make a longer stay [illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible] —Mr. Shaw [illegible] Catholic [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

17. Particulars relating to legal, medical, engineering, and agricultural education, courses of study, fees, &c, as well as some information on mercantile pursuits will be issued shortly by the Committee

18 The name and address of the Association are registered in the Government Telegraph Code, the word being 'Omnes" A message sent from any telegraph office in India to "Omnes," London, will be delivered to the Honorary Secretary of the Association

19 Honorary Agents of the Committee will be appointed hereafter in various parts of India, meanwhile, communications, accompanied with references should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association

On Behalf of the Committee,

THOS H THORNTON, C S I, *late* B C S, *Pujab*

R M MACDONALD, *Major General, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras*

M BRANDRETH

C. R LINDSAY, *late* B C S, *N W. Provinces*

M M BHOWNAGREE, *Bombay*

CHARLES POTTAID, *Inst Secretary, R E*

E A MANTON, *Hon Sec, 32 Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill, London*

LORD RIPON'S ADDRESS TO THE FOREST COMMISSION

The following is Lord Ripon's address at the opening of the Forest Commission at the Council Hall, Poona —

His Excellency said —Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have asked permission to attend here to day to thank you in the first place for the way in which you have placed your services at the disposal of the Government You have a very delicate and difficult task to perform You will, I am sure, acquit yourselves of the trust reposed in you with complete independence The value of your labours will be enhanced if you lay down in your report the conclusions to which you may have been led by the inquiry however varied that may be It is perhaps, not superfluous for me to add that the members of the Commission who represent the Civil Service are not acting in any way on the Commission as delegates or representatives of Government, but have been appointed to give their own views, the results of their own experience You will, on the other hand, have to deal not with individual actions or the opinions of individual Government officers, but with the effect of Resolutions for which Government is all responsible As long as the actions of a Government officer are sanctioned by the open or tacit approval of Government Government is responsible I need not here enter elaborately on the various causes which have led to the appointment of the Commission, but it is a remarkable fact that both the late and present Secretary of State have approved of the institution of this inquiry, and the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy has also been obtained The importance of the subject has been recognised, therefore, on all sides Since I have had the honour of being charged with my present duties, the matter has been a constant source of anxiety to me Agricultural problems have always struck me as peculiarly interesting, and the more one looks into the various agricultural systems of various countries, the more one becomes convinced that over legislation in agricultural matters is a mistake, and that in the present condition of agricultural science, which is not by any means as far advanced as it ought to be, we must be careful to interfere as little as possible Agricultural centralisation would certainly lead to disastrous consequences To introduce into Lancashire the agricultural system of the lowlands of Scotland or the Ulster custom would betray rashness Local wants, local customs and local systems, of village tenure have a right not to be wantonly disturbed unless a very good cause be shown for it In many instances a sufficient justification for local agricultural practices unconsciously observed by the population will be forthcoming I approach agricultural questions with a strong bias in favour of the agriculturist as every Scotsman would have who has been accustomed in Scotland to give the most respectful consideration to the experience of shrewd farmers and shepherds and farm servants In his speech on the Indian Budget the Secretary of State asked the question, how are you on the one hand to obtain the most desirable objects of preserving and renewing the forests, without on the other hand entailing hardships on the people by depriving them of valuable and long established rights? That is the question which has constantly presented itself to me I believe, however, that if forest conservancy tends to increase the supply of fodder and fuel for the people of this country the enterprise will meet with their support, and has a right to their sympathy I also believe that the hardship can be mitigated, and that we have recently done a great deal to reduce them to a minimum My chief duty at this moment is to submit the impression for consideration, confidence for distrust, contentment for disturbance The worst result of centralisation is that measures which must inevitably benefit the people ultimately take a longer time for their acceptance than if they had been settled locally In every forest settlement which I have dealt with, I have always carefully considered the peculiar circumstances of the locality the existing resources for feeding of cattle and for the extension of cultivation, and the advantages which would accrue to the inhabitants from forest conservancy And here, gentlemen, let me say that I believe that if your district officers had to deal with the questions they would not in their decisions come to conclusions differing very materially from those to which we have come We are at great disadvantage because we have very often to decide at a distance intricate questions, and I for one have very keenly felt the responsibility of deciding between the conflicting opinions of local officers who perform their difficult duties with great care One thing however is quite clear If you wish to have improved fodder and more fuel you must allow your plantations to grow, you must protect the young growth by closing such areas, you must close the areas in such a way that you cause a minimum of inconvenience to those who used to find on such areas pasture for their cattle On the grazing question your report will, no doubt throw light, but meanwhile you may take for granted that it is the determination of Government that wherever the grazing has been fairly enjoyed it will be continued by giving a full equivalent in all those cases where the area hitherto used has been absorbed I do not think that the people will have anything to complain of as the equivalent will be an improvement on what formerly provided them with an insufficient supply How, when, and in which areas are to be closed, when, and in what numbers cattle are to be admitted to open areas, and on what conditions seem to me to be essentially questions which must be settled on the spot by the combined action of the revenue officers and forest officers and in which Government can only lay down general principles I may give an illustration from my own personal experience By the last mail I instructed my Agent, who had asked me whether I would permit some timber, to settle the matter on the spot Your Commission will fulfil the mandate contained in the Government Resolution of July 24, unhampered by any extraneous influence A speedy, fully, and local investigation of the forest conservancy of the district of Poona will, however, be most welcome to the Government, as it wishes to obtain your advice in detail on the situation of that district, which affords scope for the examination of nearly all the questions with which Government has to deal You will, I do not, assist the Government in its endeavours to remove legitimate grievance You will also assist Government in preventing wanton destruction of timber—a proceeding utterly unwarrantable, and most demoralising and injurious to the local national interests A strong Government does not stand in need of exceptional measures to put a stop to such vandalism This Commission will strengthen, not weaken, the ultimate actions of Government It will uphold law and order promote one of the chief elements of agriculture, namely, good pasture, promote harmony between the administration on the one side, and the people on the other, whose interests will be ably represented on this Commission, not only by those whom they will perhaps more especially consider as their representatives, but also by officials whose desire I know, from personal experience, it is to preserve to the people privileges to which naturally they attach great value You enjoy the confidence of Government, but your labours, gentlemen, will I am sure give you a further title to the gratitude of the people of the Presidency

ENGLISH SOCIETY AND INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM

The *Hindu*.—We have often in our columns expressed our sympathy with all honest attempts to introduce moderate reforms in Hindu Society We have at the same time deprecated in the strongest terms at our command the habit now and then asserting itself of crying down everything that is peculiar to the nationality of the Hindu race Some of our countrymen get too early and too unnecessarily Europeanised not only in thought but in action, and they at once boldly come forward denouncing their brethren who stick on to the traditional ways and customs Our graduates of the new school are to often stigmatised as a go-a head class, but we say how moderately they expressed their views when they met in conference in December last The firebrands, therefore, whom we have referred to are not to be found among that or this particular class but they are scattered—happily their numbers and influence are inappreciably small,—over the whole community In such as these, words of warning have often been addressed and, we are glad to say, not without effect We think we say nothing but the barest truth when we say that at least no illusion besets the minds of the generality of our countrymen as regards English society and English civilisation They do often think of the need of some salutary reforms in their own society but they certainly do not hold up English society as offering an ideal worthy of imitation And even if there lingered here and there any traces of such illusion as we just spoke of there is no reason why they should continue after the remarkable revelations recently made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* By an approximate calculation there are at least 20,000 prostitutes walking the streets of London Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield says the *Pall Mall* Mr Booth of the salvation Army also writes —"Nothing in heathendom had been practised or perpetrated equal to what was practised or perpetrated at the present moment in London" Well, this is the very abomination of vice and desolation and human imagination can, perhaps, conceive no thing worse Our readers are not to suppose that this horrible condition is confined to woman In no country in the world we believe, is women worse than man, and it is so in England Charles Reade is an English novelist of great repute and merit In his story entitled "A Terrible Temptation" he makes his Molyneaux, a virtuous female woman as well as the strumpet, Liz Somerset, say the silent connections are "common universal" among London gentlemen of fashion We have also read the horrid tales told in other publications And only the other day a man in the high position of one of Her Majesty's Judges, Mr Justice Sir William Williams, died suddenly during the Northampton Assizes in the house of a common woman of the town Men and women therefore, are equally and notoriously bad We do by no means imply that there are no virtuous men and women Virtuous English men and English women exist by thousands and tens of thousands But there is incontrovertible testimony to prove that English society, as a whole, is demoralised to an extent which we the Hindu nation cannot possibly conceive It must also be remembered that English immorality is not confined to England The *Pall Mall Gazette's* exposures have brought to the world's notice how a nefarious trade is regularly kept up, how England women are systematically exported from English and kept as slaves for purposes of prostitution in innumerable continental brothels The tales of vice and woe told by our contemporary are sickening in their horrid reality We were told sometime back by a friend of ours long resident in England that more than half the women in the houses of ill fame in the European continent were English women We confess we were rather sceptical when our friend was giving us the results of his observation English fiction, we thought, must greatly have exaggerated matters "Oriental exaggeration, besides, is a phrase too often in the mouths of our European brethren, so, we were even some what prepared to suspect our friend of being guilty of that besetting sin so often imputed to us orientalists But now the whole tale is unfolded to us, and we in common with all our countrymen, of whatever caste or tribe or province stand aghast and amazed at these frightful disclosures Well, our over zealous Indian reformers will do well to bear these facts in mind whenever they allow their zeal to outrun their discretion and begin to denounce their countrymen for their supposed apathy in the matter of social reform There is a vague and uncertain fear in the minds of the great mass of the Indian people that if their time honoured and venerable institutions should be too rudely shaken and torn by the roots at the call of some of these rash counsellors, untold evil may result,—an evil whose magnitude will grow with years and of the extent of which it will be impossible at present to form an adequate conception Mr Justice Muthusamy Iyer, one of the wisest of our wise men, when addressing a batch of graduates at our University Convocation, solemnly entreated them not to "denationalise themselves. And the advice cannot be too often repeated We exhort our educated brethren throughout the land never to be uneasy and restless to an excessive degree about this question of social reform. By all means let them bestow their most conscientious attention upon the subject By all means let them discuss and debate this and other questions bearing on our national progress But when the question is whether we shall not at once put in practice our theoretic ideas, so many delicate calculations have to be made of far reaching consequences that it were a sin to make up one's mind too easily and still worse to condemn others for being slow Let them but bear in mind the gist of the revelations in the *Pall Mall* Let them bear in mind how English novelists portray the unmeaning portentous vices of so many of the men and women who form the society which surrounds them Let them bear in mind how savagely and how insinuatingly English statesmen attack each other and hold each other up to scorn as monsters of iniquity Let them remember how the European peoples rush frantically and savagely to war for trifling causes and how there goes on for ever in every European country a constant preparation for mortal combat with neighbouring and friendly powers Let them recall all this to their recollection and then let them say whether they are prepared to introduce at once changes in Hindu society, to take as their model for imitation a state of things which can only be adequately described as something worse than savagery and which can only by irony be called civilisation

And now we will consider for a moment whether there is any reason in the nature of things necessitating the prevalence of so much wicked and atrocious profligacy We are rather inclined to believe that there is every reason in the world why such a state of things should not exist Men and women are allowed to marry any number of times There exists also in England to marriage the most perfect liberty of choice There is no such institution as compulsory widowhood The climate is cold and ought to act as a deterrent on early marriage There is also the institution of divorce and the fear of exposure and abandonment ought to be a powerful check on vice and immorality on the part of either sex Women receive a high standard of education and are often said to be as enlightened and cultured as men They even vie with men in the production of works of genius. To all outward appearance, here is or ought to be a society where men and women are happy and delight in enlightening to each other the miseries of the world Human existence is —it ought to be—to them no burden but one continual panorama of unalloyed enjoyment springing from mutual love and confidence and esteem But far—very far—from this, indeed, is the frightful and disgusting state of things we have described above Well, our too ardent social reformers cannot now afford to brush away with their usual disesteem or hold up to the world's contempt the honest prejudices of their conservative brethren The social restraints now in existence were devised to remain, and have long served, as safeguards against social demoralisation In time of revolution and disaster, in times when all security to person and property was endangered or destroyed by foreign invasion or domestic broils, when the Englishman and the Mahomedan and the Hindu were engaged in mortal combat for supremacy in India, in times like these, these social restraints served us in good stead and preserved the integrity and purity of the Hindu nationality Have our reforming friends the hardihood to deny this? Well, then, why this haste to reform? Why so much illtemper with those who are not yet prepared to follow you? Let us investigate the Shastras by all means let us argue, let us debate and deliberate on controverted points But, in Heaven's name let us not be precipitate in action Let us not at least be guided by foreign ideals and standards which have not conducted to uniformly good results.

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885. No. 38

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	6 0 0
Kanarese alone	do	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	1 1 0
Local Subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For every subsequent insertion	0	1	0
For monthly contracts			
Half a page	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Particulars of our rates for standing insertions, on the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at very reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter being supplied at a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

ESSRS. S N RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARAGUPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission Business entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/2 per c

All business letters to be addressed to

P KASTURI RANGANGA

Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARIYA AND CO

Merchants Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in British and Country wines &c &c, &c

Beg to inform the Public that extensive alterations will be put to their premises

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chutney Sauce Pickles, and purveyors of mineral waters to hotels &c

Stationary Watches

Cutlery Teas &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the orders we beg our customers to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectamur Iugendo

Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[EUROPEAN HISTORY]

Paris, 11th Sept—The French Government has declined the proposal of General de Courcy to nominate Annam, but has authorized him to dethrone the King if *necessary*

Berlin 11th Sept—The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association met this evening at the Rupee Club to receive the Madras Delegate, who is leaving for England by to morrow's mail

Mr Dadabhai Nowroji has been appointed Member of the Council The appointment is very popular

Cairo 11th Sept—Arabi's sentence has been further commuted to Exile Grand Vizier to Egypt

London, 10th Sept—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram saying that a second German squadron is being equipped for the North Atlantic

Hong Kong 11th Sept—Advices from Hue state that General de Courcy has deposed the new Cut King and proclaimed Chanhong, King of Annam

Simla 15th Sept—As at present arranged the Viceroy's tour programme is as follows—Leaves Simla at 5 30 A M on the 20th October via Dharchan, Nyna, Saran, Pinnice, arriving at Nahun on the 23rd, Mujri Dehra Dun 27th, Saharanpur 29th Ulwar 3rd November, Agra 5th Gwalior 8th Indore 12th, Indore 15th Jeypore 19th, Bharatpore Agra 24th Gwalior 2nd December Dholepur Lucknow 11th, Cawnpur 7th, and Benares 9th, reaching Calcutta at 7 P M on the 12th

Lahore 12th Sept—A monster public meeting was held here yesterday, under the auspices of the Lahore Defence Association to offer heartfelt thanks to the Government for the appointment of a native judge to the Chief Court Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Cheema, Chairman of the Lahore Municipality presided All the nobility and gentry were present

England has recognized Siam to accept arbitration in her dispute with Germany regarding the Caroline Islands

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1885

A HOLE AND CORNER STATE

THE Anglo Saxon language contains some very expressive phrases, which forcibly point some foolish article, and amongst them is the expression "hole and corner," a term which manifestly and appropriately shows the way in which things are managed by public men, who shun and abhor the light of day in their actions and measures, because they cannot stand the test of criticism It is apt, indeed that a attempt should be made to throw a cover of secrecy which requires the utmost publicity to be given to them, in order that they may come before the public, for whose benefit they are supposed to be carried on Secrecy and obscurantism are the most and most hateful characteristics of an alien Government and lead to all sorts of surmises and suspicions which may be unjust, but are certainly natural, under the circumstances Now, the most advanced and enlightened amongst the native states of India profess to base their administration on British Indian models, which may or may not be beneficial to the people of the state The practical results of the imitation depend altogether on the character of the native prince or chief and the advisers by whom he may be surrounded, but there cannot be the *slightest harm*, on the contrary, *there must* result the highest good if the Government of a native state imitates its neighbour the British Government in the matter of annually publishing to the world its acts and measures for the benefit of the people whom it has adopted during a whole year We say that he cannot be wrong in so doing this, and the native state, the administration of which refuses to abide by or single such a practice, cannot only be said to be governed on the best British model This is no service matter or but a custom which is founded on the soundest principles of public policy Now, this our native state of Mysore had the benefit of almost fifty years of British administration, before it was made over to the Maharajah and a native Government under him, and, during this long period the British Government, as represented by a long succession of Chief Commissioners and able European officers under them, never failed to set forth to the world, year after year, officially authenticated reports of what acts they had done, what measures they had adopted and what progress had been made by the country and the people committed to their charge, so that to this day, we have volumes and volumes which the history of Mysore—at all events the official history—has been recorded and afford ample material for future use and deterring reference We should have expected that our present Native Government, under His Highness the Maharajah, would have striven to imitate its predecessors in this direction, and would have given us, year after year, truthful and well digested annual reports of its proceedings and measures, but it is now nearly five years since the restoration of the Province, and we have not had a single administration report from the two Dewans who have been the Maharajah's chief advisers Both the late Dewan Mr Rangachariar and the present Dewan Mr Shesadri Iyer have given the public and the people of the Province what are called Dussera addresses, in which they profess to give an account of their stewardship during a whole year and to record the progress made by the Province, but we *now* know that the Dussera representations are little more than unofficial *Teers*, and do not *pretend* to represent that which they professed to do namely all the record of an annual progress report Their perusal of the past has been a unique thing It is only known in the Dewan's adopted state of Mysore All other native states, for instance Baroda Hyderabad Travancore Cochin and all the great native states of Western, Central, and Northern India have adopted the open, wholesome British plan of issuing annual administration reports, from which we may gather a few idea of the progress made by them Thus, the Mysore people and the general public are kept in utter ignorance of all the most important and generally interesting and useful information concerning the administration, and are only favoured with such items as the Dewan may choose to set forth in his annual Dussera speech There must be one of two causes for so anomalous a state of things in this native state Either the Dewan for the time being must have such an amount of self conceit as to imagine that his public utterance, in the month of October of each year, is quite sufficient to answer all the purposes of an annual administration report, or, perhaps, there is not a sufficient amount of intelligence and aptitude in the heads of the various departments of the state since to supply the necessary materials to enable the Dewan to get up an annual administration report, and yet there is no lack of material for the Native Government of Mysore to follow There are the fifty volumes (more or less) of the annual administration reports of an unbroken series of British Chief Commissioners of Mysore beginning with Sir Mark Cubbon and ending with Sir James Gordon. In the issue of the 13th instant, our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* has the following remarks on this subject —

The perfect model of the work was before the Mysore Government, and the records of every department were carefully arranged by the Chief Commissioners under the British rule, therefore all that was needed was to keep up the practice, which could not have been difficult The stoppage of the annual official reports is a serious public loss, and is also unfair to the administrators of the Province There is nothing that conduces so much to the prosperity of a Government as "light," nothing immature and nothing in State politics, can grow healthily in the dark The affairs of Government present only be guessed at, and because of the want of correct and full information there have arisen crowds of discontented carping people, who declare that the Mysore State is in an exceedingly bad way, that favouritism reigns in almost every department, and that a base desire to help caste and family connections takes the place of a patriotic desire for the public good The only way to stop these ill defined but ugly rumours, is to let more light into the Government departments Let the Dewan publish Reports of the administration for the whole of the interesting and important interval that has elapsed since the Maharajah assumed the Government Then those who "want to know, you know," will know"

To the above remarks we have to add that, if there is any cause to fear public criticism and comment why *not* publish annual administration reports of the Mysore state?

ANAMESE AFFAIRS

THE situation in Anam, as indicated by the latest telegraphic advices, presents all the features of a condition of anarchy, although the throne is not altogether unoccupied by a figure-head representing sovereignty of some kind The telegrams of the past week show that matters had recently reached such a pass that General de Courcy, the Commander of the French troops there, had found it expedient to propose the annexation of the little kingdom by the government of the Republic—a

proposition which has not met with the approval of the French Cabinet, for the very sufficient reason that the policy of annexation has proved too costly to be popular with the people of France. Accordingly a course of deposing the king and placing another puppet in his place has been adopted, and another mandarin, whom the Annamese call Chim Nong now reigns—or rather sits on the throne—in the room of his nameless predecessor who has been judiciously removed by the French. This step was considered necessary owing to the fact that the Annamese Mandarins had begun to incite the natives to rebellion against the French, and were mustering their forces to resist and oppose France in all her efforts to adjust the affairs of the kingdom in accordance with its new position as a "protectorate" of the Republic. The Annamese had not contented themselves with massacring the Christians in their midst but had broken out into open insurrection against the French. The Christians were murdered wholesale because they were believed to have assisted the French in the late war, and there is every reason to believe that the Mandarins have resolved to call up all the resources of the country to free themselves from foreign control and French influences.

To understand the relations between France and Annam we must refer to the history of the connection between the two countries, and in passing reference to past treaties will help our readers to take in the situation at a glance. The first treaty between France and Annam was made in 1862 at the conclusion of the French expedition in Cochin China, France then obtaining possession of the three provinces of *Bien Hoa, Gia Dinh and Dinh Tuong*. It appears that the occupation of the new territory was attended with much trouble, and raids by robbers and other lawless persons from the neighbouring Annamite country were a source of continual inconvenience. Diplomatic representations were made to the Court of Annam, but led to no result, whereupon, in 1867 France occupied by force of arms another slice of Annamite territory, namely, the provinces of Vin Long, Chau Doc and Hatien. As some return to the Emperor of Annam for this proceeding, the French authorities offered to give up their claim to what remained unpaid of the indemnity imposed on him at the end of the war of 1862. Negotiations on this subject were being drawn out, but interrupted by the events of 1870, they were not brought to a conclusion until 1871, when, on the 15th March, a treaty was concluded between France and Annam. This document in the first place recognized the existing territorial situation, against which the Annamite Emperor had in vain maintained a sullen protest. France gave up the five and a half million francs of unpaid indemnity, but the chief of the treaty referred to the political relations between France and Annam. The richest of the provinces of the country, Tonquin, was being continually ravaged by Chinese rebels, *and now by Chinese troops sent in pursuit* of them, and its coasts were infested by pirates, who had regular fleets. Unable to defend itself by its own strength, Annam applied to France for help, and in the double interest of both, France undertook to furnish the Court of Hue with armed vessels and war materials, to reorganize its fleets and army, to re-establish order in its administration, to create a civil service, and institute courts of justice. In return for these advantages the Annamite Government renounced the right of concluding political alliances with other states though it reserved to itself the liberty to enter into treaties of commerce, provided they did not disagree with the stringent model already entered into with France. It was also provided that French and Spanish subjects were to enjoy full liberty in religious matters. Christian Annamites were not to be obstructed in the observance of their faith, and were to be eligible, like other natives of the country, to all public offices. Missionaries were to be permitted to work in the country, to build Churches and Schools and to buy and possess land. France did not reserve for herself alone the advantages stipulated for by this treaty, but has demanded the opening of new ports *to the commerce of the world, and the* free passage to all flags of the river Singkoi, from the sea to the province of Yunnan. Strangers have a right to settle in the country, to possess land and trade on all commercial footings, under the same guarantee and on the same terms as are granted to Annamites. The non observance of this treaty by the Annamite Kings has led to the recent campaign in Annam and to the fate and fate of the puppets on the throne of Hue have been disposed by the Premier personal by the Annamite Mandarins. Beginning with Ta Duc in 1858, no less three *five Annamite* kings have been "poisoned" by order of their wives and the dethronement of the immediate predecessor of Chim Nong—the new made king—bring the number up to a couple half dozen who have sat on the throne of Hue during the past two years.

Occasional Notes

A[illegible] is now off this has opened at Bel[illegible]. It is much appreciated by the residents. The Amount of Bel[illegible] is at Ku[illegible].

The number of the Afghan Boundary Commission are in good health. The heat in the camp has been great but the weather is getting cooler. All is quiet on the frontier.

The Ameer is said to be dissatisfied with the Bala Hissar, and wish to construct a new citadel within the city of Kabul. The Bala Hissar will be demolished to furnish the materials of the new fort.

The petition of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, for deferring the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act until next year, has been disallowed by the Bengal Government.

A Secunderabad paper says that final orders have been received from Simla, sanction the removal of the Artillery from Secunderabad to Bellary. The move will, in all probability, take place in the first week of November.

The Government of India is moving in the matter of granting furlough with free passage in troopships to and from England to British officers and commissioned officers serving in India—a step calculated to popularise the service in this country.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the 24th October, and proceeds to Quetta and Peshin. From thence he goes to Kurrachee and takes ship for Bombay, where he hands over charge of his appointment to Sir Frederick Roberts about the 23 November.

On the lower section of the Bolan Railway the rails have been laid for a distance of 18½ miles, and the Kuja siding is finished. There are now 2,800 men employed on this section. Their health is excellent. On the higher sections work is also progressing favorably.

The Maharajah of Benares has given a donation of Rs 1,000 to Lady Dufferin's Fund. His Highness attention was first called to the matter by seeing that the *Indian Mirror* newspaper was asserting that contributions were wrung out of native princes and gentlemen by official pressure, upon which he forthwith sent his handsome donation as the best reply.

The Madras season report for the week ending the 12th inst. it was dull throughout, particularly so in Bellary and Anantapur. More rain was "urgently needed in several districts." But fodder prices recorded by the Government to the 10th inst. gives Cumbum at Anantapur 3 0 and at Bellary 7 30 viceless since the 12th. Prospects consequently are brighter in both districts.

The official statement of the disastrous flood on the Eastern Bengal State Railway it has been received at Calcutta. Owing to the bursting of the Bellikani embankment on the 8th August, the line was breached, and on the 10th instant, when goods to the was stopped, further breaches occurred near Baggoola station—some of which were thirty feet wide and seven feet deep. The line between Baggoola and Kisseganga is still under water. The extent of the injury cannot be ascertained until the water subsides, but measures are taking the damage and early stand for immediate use. The condition of the country people is deplorable.

The P and O steamer says the *Mail, Brandon* arrived at Madras at 1 p m on the 15th instant, with Sir Peters Lely and Miss Thompson and party on board. Mr Mister Mountain and the Honorable Mr Bailey proceeded on board and is running on to Madras. His Honour and Lady Lely proposes to land. He has much enjoyed his trip to Ceylon and his health has been greatly improved since called on a month ago. He was much pleased with the [illegible] of Ceylon but did not go further than [illegible] the steamer leaves to-morrow [illegible] Sir Lely's Thompson [illegible] Lady, but proceed at once to Darjeeling.

A Correspondent to the *Madras Mail* writes from Trichinopoly, under date the 11th instant:—At ten minutes to six this morning there was a rainbow the arch of which was bright and complete save that the ends did not extend quite to the horizon. The bow was clearly both in the east and west. The fact is curious and I think worthy of record inasmuch as the time of sunrise on this day was 5 12 a m, according to the Local Almanac, and the sun itself would not be visible for some minutes after rising (even if the sky be clear) owing to the hills towards the east. Being struck by the circumstance I had my watch corrected at the Observatory and found the error to be three seconds fast. A rainbow before sunrise is to my mind unusual.

Babu Pogose Chandra Roy will for the past two years has been labouring on the translation of the *Mahabharata* into Bengali, in which the latter part of the third division of the whole epic. Life of [illegible] or entire [illegible] to deal with and the [illegible] stupendous labours feebly that the magnitude of the task to which he has allotted himself puts him. Now in twenty difficulties the only one with which the translator has to contend. The cost of the publication is estimated at one lakh of rupees, and as the work is for the most part distributed gratis, the author no profits to set off against this expenditure. At the present rate of translation, the entire *Mahabharata*, when completed will be close on 1,000 octavo printed pages. Not more than 600 pages have yet appeared.

It is now announced says the *Madras Mail* that Lord Lytton's health is in an unsatisfactory state, and that it was on this account that he did not accept a seat in the Salisbury Cabinet to which he had claims that could not have been overlooked. He is fifty four years of age, or quite a young man from an Anglo-Indian Ministerial point of view. He is two and twenty years younger than Mr Gladstone, eight years younger than the Duke of Buckingham, five years younger than the Earl of Dufferin, and four years younger than the Marquis of Ripon. He was not a robust man when he came to India, nine and a half years ago, but he is not known to have suffered seriously from ill health during his residence in this country. He was at times a martyr to dyspepsia, but this may have been partly attributable to his passion for vegetables, and for curious dishes and beverages at strange hours.

The *Madras Mail* of the 14th instant says:—After a long illness, the Maharajah of Cashmere, died, and has had. He was the adopted son of Gulab Singh, a trooper in the army of Ranjet Singh, whose success in life resembled that of Bernadotte, the private soldier in the French Army who became King of Sweden and Norway. Gulab Singh was an intrepid and energetic man and Ranjet Singh entrusted him with the administration of Jummu, Ladakh and Cashmere. On the overthrow by the British of the Sikh power, Jummu, Ladakh and Cashmere became by right of conquest British territory, but it was deemed undesirable to annex the country, and Gulab Singh was thereafter appointed Maharajah. In 1857 he furnished a contingent of troops to co-operate with the British army before Delhi. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his adopted and recognised son, Ranbir Singh, who, in 1877, attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and was, in honor of that event created an Honorary General of the British Army, and a councillor of the Empire of India.

Local and Provincial

A Hindu Festival.—The Hindu Festival of "Ananta chaturdasi" will be celebrated on Wednesday the 23 instant, on which occasion, the Public Offices will be closed.

Mr B L Rice.—Mr B L Rice, the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, returned to Bangalore, on Wednesday last, after his tour of inspection in the district.

The Dewan.—Mr K Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan, is expected, will visit Bangalore, during the course of the week to consult the British Resident on matters of state.

Kolar School.—A distribution of prizes to the girls of Kolar School is to take place, this day the 21st instant. Mr Nana Row, Assistant Commissioner of the Mysore Revenue Survey is to preside.

Major C Bowen has arrived in Bangalore and taken over charge of the offices of Executive Engineer and Secretary of the Mysore Division. Major Bowen has considerable experience of Mysore having formerly served in the Province under Colonel (now Major General) Sankey.

Promotion.—Mr Mahadeva Sastri, B A, B C E, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, is transferred to the Mysore Division P W, and posted to Bangalore, his duties on the State Railway being added to those of another official. This officer is receiving of Rs 250 per month.

The Resident's Court.—The Court of the British Resident at Mysore the highest appellate court of the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore, opens for business when ever His Honour the Resident occupies the Residency, usually at half past ten in the morning. The Resident holds his court about twice in a month, and always on a Saturday.

Members of Parliament.—The Madras representative of natives of India who are to visit England to instruct the British public on Indian topics, left Madras for London on Saturday the 12th instant. He is Mr Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M A, B L, Vakeel of the Madras High Court, and a Municipal Commissioner for the city.

Middle School Examination.—The following addition has been made in the rules relating to the Middle School Examination as published in the notification of the 24th February 1885:—Under Note 1 to 1, add the following:—A school in a Native State will be regarded as "recognized" if commended for the concession by the Government of the State in which it is situated, and will be entitled to all the privileges of such schools, provided the Government concerned undertakes to pay the net proportion of cost of the examination, including printing and examiners' fees.

The British Resident.—On Friday last Mr C E B Girdlestone, the British Resident, visited the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Mr Girdlestone came to the Court with Colonel W Hill, the Civil and Sessions Judge precisely at 11 A M, and stayed for almost an hour and a half, during which he went through the various offices of the Court and the sub Registrar's office, accompanied by Colonel Hill. Mr Girdlestone had also some conversation

with Mr S Vardanaih, the Chief Clerk of the Court and sub Registrar, asking him various questions regarding the working of the office establishments and Sub Registrar's office The British Resident then came on the bench with Colonel Hill, who then proceeded with the business of the day Some ordinary *ex parte* and undisputed cases were heard and disposed of, and at Mr Girdlestone's request an original suit, on which several Advocates were engaged, was called on, Mr, Girdlestone paying special attention to it for half an hour, after which he left the Court The Court was full of suitors and the bar talk was crowded with advocates and pleaders Mr, Girdlestone has thus had an opportunity of seeing how inconvenient and ill suited the present premises are for a Court house

A SUIT AGAINST THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT —A long standing claim against the Mysore Government, has been filed in the Nos 1 Sub division Munsiff's Court, by D Hanumantha Row The claim is for the sum of Rs 20 11 9, alleged by the Plaintiff to be due to him for work performed in the Nandidrug Forests, in 1879,—and interest thereon The plaintiff asserts that the late Mr Ranga Charlu, Diwan of Mysore, admitted the greater portion of the claim, and expressed his willingness to settle matters, but in spite of numerous petitions and demands nothing has been done In March of the present year, the suit was filed, and the following issues were settled

1—Whether a suit is maintainable against the Mysore Government

2—If a suit is maintainable, whether this one is barred by limitation

3—If the suit is barred, whether plaintiff is entitled to the full amount demanded

4—Whether the account has not already been adjusted

The first issue is an interesting and important one to the general public We believe the Indian Civil Procedure Code does not apply in its entirety to Mysore, and the Government maintain that it can not be sued

With regard to the second issue, the Plaintiff alleges that he received from the State officials an undertaking to his demand, to the effect that his claim was being considered That an enlargement is dated 10th June 1882, and therefore shuts out limitation, as the suit was filed in March 183

The case was called on in the Munsiff's Court, on Monday last, but was adjourned to the 21st instant Mr G C S Lawrance is on the side of the plaintiff, Mr Sugara Chetty, Government Advocate, on the side of the Mysore State

News Letter

MYSORE, 18th September 1885—Apprehensions of a bad famine bid to become more and more, until Saturday night, when the floodgates of Heaven were suddenly opened, and it came in torrents from 12 o'clock to seven in the morning Again on Sunday evening the town was visited with a shower which lasted only for quarter of an hour But since then, alas! we have had none This rain has not been very general throughout the Districts as in Nanjangood and Hunsur the scenes to have been only drizzling Though the two or three inches gauged last week has done much good yet if these are not followed at short intervals by some more falls, the prospects will remain as gloomy Every evening the sky is overcast, but only to be cleared up again in a moment by a strong gust which immediately rises as if it is the desired for of the country We hope, however, that some more showers, as we had on Saturday will remove all sources of anxieties I see in your Bangalore contemporaries that the Dewan had or has been making arrangements to meet a famine if unfortunately there is one What are those preparations, precautions or arrangements? Those who saw the Dewan alighting from the 1st special which conveyed Her Highness and the Royal Children from Paschima Vahini, did not think as if he was troubled with any concerns or cares But who knows the smiling and happy countenance many have been put on for the time being to impress upon the people that during his *regime* nothing untoward will happen

From last Friday there are discussions going on in His Highness' Sanskrit College every day from to 2 9 to 10 in *Tharka, Vyakarana shastras* &c &c They end by a musical performance This is in honour of Ganesha and will continue for a fortnight more The *elite* of Mysore are invited This is the time fixed for the examinations of all students studying the Sastras and also for all such learned people as may come here from different places to distinguish themselves and get honors This year, I am credibly informed, that the Assistant on writing his grievances that strangers should not be allowed to take part

Mysore is to have her own races this year immediately after Dasara festivities are over Mr Dixey is the Honorary Secretary The Hunkal Race course which had been hitherto quite neglected, has now been put into complete order The hedges have now all been repaired and they have assumed quite a pleasing appearance

The case of the Police Head Subraya Moodaly alluded to in my last, was committed by the Town Magistrate to the Sessions Court The accused pleaded guilty and the Sessions Judge passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 100 Rupees, last Wednesday But for shrewd want of proper supervision this case would not have occurred, and it is hoped therefore that the Police Authorities will, at least in future, not place implicit faith on low paid officials

The case of Chima Raja Bahadur Versus Muthappa came to an end on Monday The Government Advocate who was here summed up the case for the prosecution, and Mr Ramswamier replied on behalf of the accused The assessors returned a verdict of guilty Judgement is reserved

I hear the Dewan is now studing out papers of 1880 and 81 The Dowans' office is a regular specimen of the encumbered office so graphically described by Dickens in his Little Dorrit Thro more an premium has been taken into this office

General Summary

MADRAS

THE WEATHER —Heavy rain fell for nearly two hours only this morning (17th instant) in Madras—*Vide*

RAIN IN MADRAS —It commenced to rain heavily in Madras at 10 this morning (18th instant) The showers continued nearly two hours

HEAVY RAINFALL MADURA —There was a heavy fall of rain in the town and vicinity of Madura last Thursday evening The rain lasted for above an hour

RAIN AT ANANTAPUR —A correspondent writing yesterday (18th instant) says —It rained last night pretty heavily for some two hours measuring this morning 2 1 inches The sky is still overcast with clouds

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT —The *Tribune Daily News* states that proposals are said to have been sent Home for certain reforms with a view to ameliorating the condition of officers of the subordinate grades in the Telegraph Department, which contemplate—(1) special personal allowances to officers in the blocked grades, (2) increase of pay to the grade Superintendents, (3) increase of the subordinate staff within the limit of 10 officers in both the superior and subordinate establishments If the proposals are accepted by the Secretary of State, their effect will be that an officer after sixteen years service will receive Rs 60 per month, and after twenty three years service Rs 800

THE WEATHER IN SOUTH ARCOT —There has been a good deal of rain in the district since the beginning of the month and the tanks are fast filling up, while the irrigation channels and a large portion of the land preparing for the next rice planting, is fairly under water, altogether the prospects have entirely changed within the last month and hopes are entertained of a favorable crop both from the dry and wet sowing By the Pinner and Gingee rivers are in partial flood, and the large lake (*Ta G ind D Gaty*) near Pondicherry has a supply of water equal to nearly four months consumption It is noticeable the distinction in the present condition of the irrigation work as compared by last year's and notices in French and English territory while the tanks and channels of the former are generally repaired and in good order those of the latter are for the most part left untouched The comparison is certainly not a creditable one for the Madras Government who so preceding in enforcing the payment of the utmost farthing of taxation has been and still is a matter of grievous complaint among the agricultural classes generally throughout the district —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE —As an earnest of the prolonged activity that is stirring over Bombay the departure of Mr N G Chandravarkar for England last week and steamer will leave speaks for itself Mr Chandravarkar is a Brahmin gentleman but when called upon to represent the two important Associations in this presidency at the approaching elections he obeyed the summons cheerfully, and in two weeks time he will be found actively influencing the choice of some of the more worthy constituents He is losing the kind practice small sacrifice on Mr Chandravarkar's part He holds a fine position in the city as a practising lawyer and the editorship of a leading native journal We have not the least doubt that his selection will be amply justified —*Ibid*

THE SIR MYNAGUR COUNCIL —Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, whose appointment, we believe will be officially notified in the next Government Gazette has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, But Mr Dadabhai is now sixty years of age having been born in Bombay in September 1825 and his services rendered to the country and its inhabitants during a period extending over thirty years entitle him to the honour which the Government of Lord Ripon have conferred upon him It would be difficult to name a native gentleman who has done to India and its people more valuable service than Mr Dadabhai, and one may be tempted to overlook the hyperbole in which the Oriental (published in England) spoke of him in 1873 when it said Mr Dadabhai Naoroji is one in a million —we might almost write, one in a hundred and fifty millions We are proud of him as perhaps the most illustrious disparaging of the system of native education introduced into India by the British Government The late Professor Oldham of the Elphinstone College called Mr Dadabhai in what may be considered a prophetic mood the Premier of India' B G

THE THAKORE OF MANAVADAR —The *Gazette* publishes the following letter addressed by Col Watkinson the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha to the Thakore of Manavadar —Camp Idar, Nov 4th 1881 My friend—I have heard with much pain and regret from my Assistant, Mr Kennedy, that you have been suffering from a fatal attack of delirium tremens brought on by excessive drinking You with the education you have received, must well know that this is ruinous to both mind and body and that it lowers you greatly in the eyes of political officers and of your own subject Such conduct quite unfits you for the post of one holding the powers of a third class Chief over some thousands of individuals I must warn you in the most distinct manner that if such thing is again reported to me I shall communicate it to Government who will doubtless take such notice as they may deem proper I trust I may never again have to write to you on this disagreeable subject but that this warning will be a sufficient hint to you to give up this bad habit of drinking, which if less resolutely, is sure to ruin on you and lead to permanent —Yours sincerely —(Sd) Charles Watkinson, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha

Extracts

THE NATIVE OFFICER

The *Pioneer* —In commenting upon the announcement that the Indian Government contemplate establishing a Military College for native officers, says —We shall rejoice if a Military College—one not so in mere name, but in reality—were established in India But as supplementary to the Military College, we would strongly advocate the raising of the status of the native officer Raise his status, his pay, invest him with independent military command, and he will respect himself and become a far more efficient soldier The materials for the most splendid army in the world are to be had in India But whether they shall be properly utilised or not will depend upon the policy which the Government, in its wisdom thinks fit to pursue A policy of justice and generosity will make the Empire the strongest the world has ever seen, a policy of an opposite kind will produce an opposite result.

NATIVE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

The *Bombay Gazette* —The National Indian Association has issued a prospectus, undertaking to provide education for Indian boys in England of the age of fourteen and upwards The boy's parents and guardians are required to pay £100 before his arrival in England and £200 a year afterwards and at present in ordinary English education at a suitable school will be provided by the committee of the Association This scheme as it invites Indian parents to send their boys at an early age to England, is a new departure from previous efforts made to provide an English education to England for natives of India The proposal is but the natural result of the growing popularity of English education For many years a gradually increasing number of young men have gone from these shores to study at the University of Oxford or in the law societies of London In recognition of the beneficent results obtained by such visits several scholarships have been founded particularly in Western India, to induce young men of promise to finish their education in England Of course every native of India who studies at an English university cannot expect to become a minister in a native State but still it may be safely asserted that for a clever young man a visit to England is generally a success even if merely regarded as a financial speculation Scholarships in India, and in England such establishments as Professor Monier Williams' Indian Institute have done much to smooth the way for young men who wish to secure for themselves the advantages of an English education, but we think that no attempt of a systematic kind has before been made to provide school education in England for Indian boys, and it will be interesting to know whether the prospectus of the National Indian Association will be responded to It is intended to meet an obvious want

THE RIPON TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The *Indu Prakash* —We are glad to learn that the project of Ripon Technical School has advanced at this stage The promoters of the movement are now assured of a monthly income of about two or three thousand rupees, and they are now seriously thinking of putting the scheme into some shape the chief difficulty is as to what form the school should take There may either be a polytechnic institute, teaching the general scientific principles applicable to all industries, or an institution with which is teaching different industries in all their forms The second plan looks at first sight an attractive one, but it will require a considerable amount of capital to put the work in the first instance, and such provision can be made only for a few limited industries A comprehensive scheme of that sort will require an amount of capital which the committee may well despair of ever collecting The less ambitious scheme of a polytechnic institution is considered to be feasible with the present means, and is thought to be sufficient for our want The opinion of competent European judges is that there is no lack of native artizans in most industries What they want is general culture, acquaintance with the first principles of science, and habits of close application and neatness, but there is a want of skill or ingenuity, and there is a want of finish These defects will be removed by a training under skilled European instructors For actual practice in the workshops of the railway and other companies may be utilized To the question of ways and means it is not seem to admit of much discussion or doubt It is one scheme requires a larger amount of capital than we can spare, the other is the only one left for our choice, and we must make the best of it His Excellency the Governor takes, we are told, a very warm interest in the movement his Excellency's recent visit to Bombay was availed of for a general discussion of the subject, and though nothing definite was arrived at let us hope the interview will result in an early settlement of the question

LORD RIPON ON HIS DEFENCE

The *Overland Mail*.—The Marquess of Ripon was present on August 24th at a public meeting in the Temperance Hall Bolton, held under the auspices of the Liberal Association The hall was crowded, nearly three thousand being present Mr James Barlow, chairman of the Bolton Liberal Association, presided and among those present were Mr J K Cross, M P, Mr H H Fowler, M P Mr J F Cheetham, M P, Mr H Lee, M P, Mr Arthur Arnold M P, Mr W Agnew, M P Mr R. Leake, M P, and Mr R. N Phillips, M P

A resolution was moved and seconded thanking Lord Ripon for his presence recording emphatic approval of his Indian policy, and profound admiration for his eminent services as Viceroy of India, expressing cordial satisfaction at the abolition of the import duties on cotton, and recognising with pleasure Lord Ripon's labours in the direction of enlarging the liberties of the native people This resolution was unanimously agreed to

The Marquess of Ripon, on rising to reply, was received with prolonged cheering He said he found it a hard task to express his thanks for the very flattering resolution which had just been carried, and for the gratifying reception which had been accorded him He had had several opportunities of speaking on topics connected with his Indian Administration since his return to this country, and he might not have cared to address another meeting upon such topics again had he not been invited to do so by one who had such great claims upon him as Mr J K Cross It would be impossible in the time at his command to traverse the whole field of Indian politics, and he would therefore confine his remarks to the financial, military and diplomatic portion of the Administration What was the condition of things in India when he first went out? He found the country involved in a great and harassing war, and it was impossible at that time to recruit the Indian Army, recruiting having ceased in India, and the offer of a bounty for a full regiment to secure the services of any great number of men He found established as the nominal ruler of Candahar a man of straw, with no influence in the country He found a vast expenditure going on, and public works suspended in all directions He found besides a fettered press and a general feeling of insecurity prevailing throughout the country (Hear hear) He confirmed the orders which had been previously given for the withdrawal from Baluchistan and Afghanistan At the same time he was anxious to establish there a stable Government, and he therefore continued the negotiations which had been begun with the present ruler of the country, and had brought them to a satisfactory conclusion (Hear, hear) It was always a part of the policy he advocated to withdraw as speedily as possible from Candahar, and he could not take credit to himself for any desire in a contrary direction Events proved that the then ruler of Candahar was merely a puppet in our hands, and he was able to induce him to give up the Governorship of that place in favour of the present Emir of Afghanistan If we had retained Candahar in our own hands, we never could have secured the friendship of Afghanistan, and if we had adhered to the policy of a divided Afghanistan, which had been favoured by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, it would have been a source of fatal weakness and of ceaseless intrigue (Hear, hear) At the same time he was always in favour of holding Pishin and retaining possession of the mountain range between Quetta and Candahar He was also in favour of the completion of the railway to Quetta, and opposed its abandonment in 1880 (Hear) The object of his policy was to unite Afghanistan under one strong ruler, and to maintain friendly relations with him to hold Pishin that we might be ready to aid him and to complete the railway to Quetta and to the foot of the Passes This policy he adopted in provision of events which had since occurred, and what had since happened convinced him that it was a sound policy (Hear hear) The change in financial arrangements announced by the Budget of 1882 had been made the subject of an attack upon the financial policy of his administration, and the public had been told that he and his colleagues had squandered the financial resources of India (Cries of "Shame") The salt tax was one of those taxes which pressed most heavily on the people of India, and pressed more upon them in proportion to their poverty Looking at the matter from a purely fiscal point of view, however and putting out of sight all consideration of the interest of the people, he held that by his reduction of the salt tax he had greatly strengthened, instead of weakening our financial position The salt tax was one of those imposts on which a reduction was especially fruitful This was amply proved by the fact that the tax had already began steadily to recoup itself He found that though £1,400 000 was taken off the salt tax by his Government, the revenue obtained from it was at this moment £120 000 higher than it was in 1871 (cheers) Another reason why he was anxious to make a reduction in the salt tax was that the Indian Government desired to have an impost which would serve as a reserve, and Sir J Bruing had come to the conclusion that the only tax which could be treated in that way was the salt tax It was therefore in order to strengthen the finances of India that he commenced the process of reduction He turned now to the abolition of the cotton duties (Cheers) He did not suppose that a Bolton audience was likely to take him to task for having taken that step (Cheers) He would not have reduced the cotton duties however, even to benefit Lancashire if he had not been convinced that in so doing he was benefiting the people of India (Cheers) He had been a Free trader all his lifetime—(Loud cheers)—and he therefore had a right to reduce those duties when the result of doing so was to give to India the freest trade that any country possessed (Cheers) He did not wish to take from Lord Lytton the credit which was his due for having commenced the reduction of those duties But when he was taken to task for having finished the work and told that thereby he had squandered the resources of India he was bound to say what was the position in which the matter was left by the Government of Lord Lytton Sir John Strachey, in a book he published in 1880 said the cotton duties were practically dead, and the other import duties could not long survive them Sir L Bruing spoke in the same sense, but Sir J Strachey's words were quite enough to show the condition in which the customs were left by Lord Lytton's Government (Hear, hear) They were in a condition in which they could not be allowed to remain One class of English manufacturers were protected against another class, and such a confusion had arisen that it was generally admitted there was no alternative but either to go forward on the path which had been started upon or to retrace the steps which had been taken (Hear hear) He had been exposed to finish his predecessor's work and to give to India the benefits of complete free trade It was a little amusing to find the present Secretary of State for India after he had told the House of Commons that if there was free trade in India it was the work of Lord Lytton who enabled Sir E Baring to do what he did blaming him and Sir E Baring for doing what he said Lord Lytton enabled them to do (Cheers and laughter) He could not see either justice or reason in a criticism of that kind, and he left to the judgment of the public It had been a favourite proceeding on the part of Tory speakers to accuse the late Indian Government of extravagance What, however was the state of the case? When the Afghan war broke out, Lord Lytton ordered the provincial government to suspend their expenditure and he drew from them a sum of £700,000 for the expenses of the war The suspension of local expenditure lasted for three years, and at the end of the time the local governments had in their hands an unexpended balance to the amount of £3,000,000 The late Indian Government came to the conclusion that the proper balance to be retained by the provincial governments was £1 000,000 so that there remained an excess over the amount considered necessary for security of £2,000 000 When the Afghan war ceased the normal condition with regard to local expenditure was restored The £700 000 was repaid to the local governments, who also proceeded to spend the excess balance of £2 000 000 The present Secretary for India said that £1,200,000, more was spent than had previously been expended on civil buildings That sum was really spent out of an accumulated and useless balance of over £2 000 000 To have tied up such a large sum in the hands of the provincial governments would have been perfectly useless To have spent it on military defences or frontier railways would have been wholly incongruous with the system of financial decentralisation, and which have utterly destroyed those arrangements of which the Secretary of State spoke with such strong approval when he was taking credit for the policy of Lord Lytton's Government The £1 200,000 was spent upon the civil buildings and roads There was no purpose upon which money could be spent in India more usefully or profitably than on roads Civil buildings included goals, and the goals of India required, if they were to be put in a thoroughly satisfactory position, a very much larger expenditure upon them than had yet been made Civil buildings also included schools which were vitally necessary for the primary education of the people, and he was not ashamed to have included them in the £1 200 000 (Cheers) If he understood Lord R Churchill aright he had complained of the expenditure upon railways and irrigation His object had been to get certain valuable work completed if he could do so without increased taxation and indeed simultaneously with the reduction of £3,000 000 of taxes, and he believed the best and wisest provision for straitened times would be found in an active public works policy when times were prosperous The Famine Commission appointed by Lord Lytton has reported that the construction of 1000 miles of railway [illegible] capital to obtain anything like security against famine in India The late Government of India completed 2,000 miles of railway some of which had been begun under Lord Lytton, and commenced the construction of a somewhat less mileage than that He did not regret in the smallest degree having pursued that policy for he believed it had conducted largely to the welfare of the people to the strength of our financial position and to the security of our military power As regarded works of irrigation the late Government of India opened 1,000 miles of main canals and some 1 200 miles of branch canals and he did not in the smallest degree regret what had been done in that respect He objected in these matters had been to enable the country to apply all her resources for the prevention of a terrible calamity as famine (Hear, hear) From the financial point of view alone such a policy was a sound one The famine which happened in Lord Lytton's time cost as much as £1,050 000 Was it a wonder if the resources of India to guard against a recurrence of such an expenditure as that? (Cheers) No, it was the bounden duty of the Government to do so, and he who neglected that duty to use the phrase of Lord R Churchill himself, committed not only a blunder, but was guilty of a crime (Cheers) He deprecated in the strongest manner any permanent cessation of the King of public works in India It might be necessary for a time to check such works but before doing so permanently a Government ought to go through its whole expenditure in all its branches—to reduce the parts of its military expenditure which drain away from the power of the Army, to diminish salaries to see whether it was not possible, by diminishing the number of covenanted servants and increasing that of the uncovenanted servants, and employing more natives to bring about a reduction of the public outlay (Cheers) He claimed that by reducing the salt tax his Government gave substantial relief to the great body of the people and at the same time strengthened the financial position of that country He claimed that by abolishing the cotton duties they applied sound economic principles to the relief of commerce from the pressure of taxation He rejoiced to think that therefore they were enabled to carry out, without increased taxation most valuable public works and to afford a large amount of security against the evils of famine He claimed also, in words of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that his Government "left the finances of India in a sound and healthy condition, and they left to the Government which was best entitled to enable them to meet any sudden emergency and any unexpected demand (Hear, hear) As to the policy which he had pursued in military matters he anxious but he and his colleagues had been not to diminish efficiency for the sake of economy that while Lord Lytton's commission had recommended reductions which they said would produce a saving of £1,000,000, the late Government did not venture to go much beyond half that sum One would have imagined from what Lord R Churchill had said that the fighting strength of the army of India had been reduced by the late Government In morning would perhaps therefore be surprised to hear that the proposals of the Late Government did not involve the reduction of a single fighting man in the Indian Army. On the contrary, they improved the efficiency of the Indian Army, and they saved £100,000, a year. As to the charge that the late Government allowed the British army in India to fall ten thousand men short of its proper strength, his colleagues and himself, as had been explained by Lord Hartington, had nothing whatever to do with it the deficiency having been caused by a change in the administration of the army at home and by a misconception as to the establishment necessary to provide for relief With respect to the loss on exchange and to the statement of Lord R Churchill that he had acted in connection with a foreign man under the influence of a member the Indian Government in 1882 recommended the formation of the frontier of India They did so from an Indian point of view, but it had resisted with the Home Government to take what action they thought necessary having regard not only to Indian matters, but to the condition of things in Europe and the state of feeling in England He and his colleagues had not been regardless of the proceedings of Russia or indifferent to their results The Russian advance had been constantly before his mind from the earliest period of his administration, and had formed the most important consideration in the determination of his policy It had been his constant desire to prepare to the utmost of his power India against the contingency of India's British ally (Cheers) for that great and healthy ally we shall have need He had strived to make the people of India feel that he had a policy which had been declared by the Government of England for the last fifty years was wise, just and honest and substantial concessions, which the British Government when bound and were determined honestly to fulfil (Cheers) He was content to appeal from Lord Randolph Churchill to the people of India—(Loud cheers)—and he presented that appeal in contrast to certain measures which the Secretary of State for party purposes might propose to carry (Renewed cheers) When he recalled those enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude and affection which accompanied him from the People of Calcutta and from Calcutta to India and which it was not for him to describe he could only say that to accept such a manifestation in a spirit of party triumph (Loud cheers) He could only feel more sad when he recalled to mind those expressions of loyalty to the Queen and the Throne to British rule which had been lavished upon him during the last few months He would, however, summon one more witness against the Secretary of State and what was the Secretary of State himself Towards the end of his speech Lord R Churchill spoke of the result to the present condition of India of the Liberal policy and of Western civilisation When he read that passage he found that it was identical with the views he had been expressing very frequently in India and to England (Cheers and laughter) If Lord R Churchill would only carry out his (Lord Ripon) policy in that matter he might say of him what he supposed they all knew—namely that it was the best [illegible] assistance to the Liberal party and to the cause of the people (Cheers and laughter) Except by Liberals in this country, there was no one to attack the description of that to which he had just addressed himself He had not thrown back the progress of the cause of equal justice and righteous government in India He was proud to think that he had done something to advance it, and that a fatal blow had been struck at the opposite policy He had had a stiff battle to fight, but it had practically been won He progress India in the future would be sometimes more rapid and sometimes slower but such progress as he would hope for he was very sure that English nature would not allow the many millions whom God had intrusted to our care in India to be ruled for any other object than the promotion of their own highest welfare, the utmost development of their best faculties and the legitimate satisfaction of other just aspirations These were the ends he had set before him, and he was confident that in striving to attain them he had pursued the only policy which was worthy of the reputation of England and the honour and character of her people (Loud cheers)

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885. No. 39

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	6 0 0
Per mensem		0 8 0
Single copy		0 3 0
Back numbers		0 4 0
Local Subscription		5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and final following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be inserted periodically	0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Particular instructions are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher values are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission Family Outfitting to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/2 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

L KASTURI RANGANGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hotel, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARAYANDEO

Merchants, Commission Agents Cutlery Dealers and Dealers in English and Country wines, &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention and respectability

That they are the sole agents for the Peninsular Shirting Press, all genuine at any cost

Stationary Watches Toys Cutlery &c &c

Inserted to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work make direct statements to address all business letters to the Managing Partner

Specie our Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Parliament is further prorogued until the 5th December

A proclamation has been issued dissolving the military

Rome 19th Sept Latest advices state that cholera is increasing to an alarming extent in Palermo

Paris, 18th Sept—Advices have been received by the French Government from Madagascar, that a reconnoissance made by a French force has been repulsed and that the French lost thirty three in killed and wounded

Madrid 18th Sept—At a Cabinet Council held here to day, it was resolved to increase the Spanish army

Constantinople 18th Sept—The population of Roumelia has proclaimed a union with Bulgaria The Governor General has been seized, and Provisional Government has been proclaimed The army has taken the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander I of Bulgaria The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Province of Roumelia

Sofia, 19th Sept—The Bulgarian Army has been mobilised The Roumelians have occupied strategic positions on the Turkish frontier

Sofia, 20th Sept—Prince Alexander is now on the way to Philippopolis, and has issued a manifesto accepting the crown of the two Bulgarias He calls upon the people to help to defend the union

London, 21st Sept—M Lessar and Colonel Kouhlberg start this week to meet the British Commissioners for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier which is expected to occupy at least eight months

The *Times of India* publishes a special telegram from London stating that the reduction of the tariff for telegrams to India refers only to press messages

London 22nd Sept—Prince Alexander formally resumed his entry into Philippopolis yesterday His reception was most enthusiastic It is believed that he has acted with the knowledge of the Great Powers who are expected to limit the extent of the revolution

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Vienna, that Austria and Russia are in favour of the settlement of the Bulgarian question being effected by the Great Powers, thus requiring the deposition of Prince Alexander

Two clerks in the Public Works Department have been convicted, previously by a lately constituted tribunal, with a view to securing his conviction

Heavy rain is falling at Bombay, and the crop prospects are generally good

Philippopolis, 22nd Sept—Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Great Powers and the Porte, admitting the Suzerainty of Turkey and declaring his loyalty towards the Porte

His Highness requests the Sultan to fulfil the wishes of the people of Bulgaria

Belgrade, 22nd Sept—The mobilisation of the Servian Army has been ordered

Bucharest, 22nd Sept—Roumania, Greece, and Servia have come to an agreement to oppose the union of Roumelia with Bulgaria

London, 23rd Sept News has been received that an Albanian insurrection has broken out at Jakova

General Terrens has been appointed to the command of the troops in South Africa

Constantinople, 23rd Sept—The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, protesting against the acts of Prince Alexander in Roumelia, and quoting the article of the Berlin Treaty allowing, in fact to repress any disorder Turkish troops are now assembled on the Roumelian Frontier, but the Sublime Council of Ministers postpone action in deference to the wishes of Germany and Russia

London 24th Sept—Latest advices state that 8000 Abyssinians started for Kassala on the 15th instant to relieve the garrison

London 24th Sept—The British Government has proposed to the Great Powers, to take steps to restore the *status quo* in Roumelia and Bulgaria

Turkey and the Great Powers have virtually agreed to a conference to settle the Bulgarian question

Philippopolis 24th Sept—The Russian officers holding posts in Bulgaria and Roumelia have received peremptory orders received from the Russian Government

The Bulgarian troops have arrived here to day

Constantinople, 24th Sept—Sadi Pasha, the grand Vizier has been dismissed, and Turkish Ministry has been dissolved Kamil Pasha, Minister of the Interior, and Ali Saib Pasha, Minister of War

Sofia, 24th Sept—The National Assembly has voted fifteen million francs for military operations The whole of Bulgaria has been declared in state of siege

Berlin, 24th Sept—Germany and Spain have accepted the mediation of the Papacy in connection with the dispute regarding the Caroline Islands

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885

ENHANCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT

THERE has been a great deal said, and is now being said, by the English section of the Anglo Indian press, on the power which the British Legislature in this country has conferred on the Judges of the Indian High Courts of enhancing the punishments awarded to convicted persons by the lower criminal courts As is usual with the English section of the press in India, all the journals, without exception, view the matter and discuss it from an entirely European standpoint, as a provision which affects only Europeans and Eurasians, and though it does also affect pure natives, yet it is thought not worth comment on the latter consideration Our contemporaries have made, and continue to make, considerable noise about the enhancement of sentences in the cases of Messrs Catley and Fox, the former an engine driver of the G I P Railway, Bombay, and the latter an Assistant Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, in the same Presidency The first was convicted by a European mofussil Magistrate of negligence of duty, by which he was the main cause of a collision, and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and the second was convicted by a European Magistrate of neglecting to carry a lamp on a trolly at night, and was convicted and fined Rs 50 In both *cases, the parties accomplished their sentences,* the one suffering the imprisonment and the other paying the fine, and both returned to their work, the railway authorities in both cases considering that the men had sufficiently expiated their offences, and restoring them to their posts, and in the case of Catley, it appeared that he had been for 18 years in the service of the railway, and there was not a single black mark against him Such being the facts of these cases, it followed that no further steps were necessary to vindicate public justice, but the High Court of Bombay, as a Court of Revision, and section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, lighting upon the calendars of these two cases, submitted to the judges in due course of business, in accordance with the provisions of the Code, came to the conclusion, at least, two of the revising judges did, that there had been a miscarriage of justice and thereupon they put into operation that omnibus power of enhancement of sentence, and all the powers concurrent with it Now the exercise of these powers affects pure natives as well as Europeans and Eurasians, and thus all classes alike are at the mercy of two revising judges of a High Court, who, in their irresponsible wisdom, might think that the Magistrate and mofussil Sessions Judges, subordinate to them have been guilty of a miscarriage of justice in cases which they personally investigated and disposed of Our grievance against our English contemporaries is, that, in considering and discussing so grave and important a question as the enhancement of legal punishments, after they have been enforced, our contemporaries did not think it worth while to mention the fact that the provisions in question as deeply affect the natives as well as Europeans and Eurasians Our contemporaries considered and have discussed the question as if it concerned only Europeans and Eurasians, and that the natives were safe from these barbarous provisions of an otherwise elaborate and well devised Criminal Code. There are scores of cases, brought up to one or other of our Indian High Courts, in which sentences have been enhanced and in which the parties concerned are pure natives, but which have not received that attention at the hands of the English press which isolated cases, in which Europeans and Eurasians have been concerned, have received, for, as a rule, unhappily, such cases in which pure natives are concerned never reach the native press, for the simple reason that the persons concerned have no means to employ legal advice and advocacy to plead their cause, in short, to raise that agitation in the public mind and in the columns of the newspapers which the more fortunate Europeans and Eurasians have at their disposal as in the cases of Catley and Fox It becomes, therefore, incumbent on our part to impress upon the mind of the public that this question of the enhancement of punishment really and truly and equally affects the pure natives of India as the other two classes, and that the former are equally liable to the whims and caprices of two "revising judges" of a High Court, with this addition that natives (as we have said) have little or no chance of the advantage of a public agitation of their cases. *To return briefly, however, to a consideration* of this question of enhancement of

punishment The power is given to the Judges of the Indian High Courts by Sec 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, which lays down that the High Court may, "in the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a court of appeal, and may enhance the sentence," and it goes on to say, that when the revising judges disagree in opinion the matter is to be settled by reference to a third judge The further provision is laid down that this section shall not be construed into force, except the person concerned has had an opportunity of being heard either in person or by counsel The other powers conferred on the Judges of the High Courts concurrent with the above, are that they may order the arrest of the person who has already expiated a sentence, at any time and in any place in which he may be found when arrested, he may be remanded to jail or let out on bail, pending the decision of the Court, and there is not the slightest consideration shown to him—whether he suffers vexation, incurs expense or is harassed by delay The practical meaning of these monstrous provisions, is that a man is liable to be twice charged on the same offence and twice punished for it It is one of those anomalies of law and so called justice which would never be endured for a moment in England, and yet it is English statesmen and legislators who have burdened all classes of people in this country with this legal incubus and nightmare, and hence we heartily join in protesting against its existence

THE COUNCIL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH

We have on more than one occasion called special public attention, in these columns, to the exceedingly unsatisfactory constitution and procedure of the Council of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore We have over and over again pointed out that the Council was next to useless as an institution of the state, that the Maharajah was not prominently and part of the Council, as he ought to be and that the Dewan had too prominent a place in it and that his powers were too extensive, and finally, that the number of members in the Council was too small, and that some of the present members should retire and make way for younger and more vigorous men In a word, our opinion was, and now is, that the Council of His Highness is *res et praterea nihil*—a voice and nothing more—if we are called upon to consider it as containing the highest and most practical wisdom—the welfare and progress of the people of Mysore Comparisons are said to be odious, and to a certain extent the saying is true, but there are occasions on which we cannot help making them for our own good, and for the good of the Sovereign Prince for whom we entertain feelings of the profoundest loyalty, and whom we sincerely revere and respect. Our comparison, therefore, which we are about to make, is not intended to be odious It is made wholly and solely on the principle that we may *live to learn from others, and that we may* take lessons even from our enemies Certainly, the comparison we are about to make and the contrast we are about to draw are taken from the most friendly native power to the Maharajah of Mysore and his state and people, a native power the first in India, and next to which Mysore itself comes, and the rulers and minister of which sought to take lessons in Government from *us*, not very long ago We refer to the great state of Hyderabad in the Deccan It may be remembered that, about a year ago, one of the Ministers of His Highness the Nizam and certain deputed officers with him visited Bangalore, with the special object of examining into and taking notes of the revenue, judicial, and financial administration of the Province, *and went away full of information and* quite pleased with all they saw That being so, we should say that it would not be unpleasing, on the contrary, it would be as profitable to us, if we, on our part, took lessons from the Government of the Hyderabad state We have, therefore, no hesitation in placing before His Highness our Maharajah, his Dewan, the members of the Council, and all those interested in the good Government of this state, the following extract from the *Deccan Times* which will speak for itself —

Meeting of the Council of state —On Thursday last, the 17th instant the Council of state held its meeting at Hyderabad His Highness the Nizam and all the members were present The Secretary Mahamad Ali Baha furnished the proceedings of the last meeting with regard to the investment of the Council with legislative functions, which were adopted The Nawab Vikar ul Omrah the president and chairman His Highness permission to introduce a Bill defining the powers of the legislative Council H E the Minister asked and obtained His Highness' permission to introduce a Bill levy wheel and other taxes ordinarily levied in large towns The Nawab Fakhar ul Mooll gave notice that he would move the reading and passing of the new Limitation Bill at the next meeting H E the Minister asked permission to introduce a Bill authorizing the levy of custom duty on all goods imported into His Highness territory, whether they were for the use of Government, His Highness or the Nobles and others and present exemption from the payment of such duties After some discussion His Highness granted leave for its introduction remarking that for his own part he was quite willing to pay duty on all goods imported for his use The Council then adjourned till Thursday the 1st October

In reading the above, one is almost apt to forget that it is about a purely native state that he is reading—the whole account of the meeting of the Nizam's Council being so much, so very much like what we are accustomed to read about the legislative councils of British India The report of the meeting, highly creditable to Hyderabad, is painful to us as Mysoreans, to think that our Maharajah's Council cannot show half so good a work, during its existence of five years as this Council of Hyderabad has shown in the brief space of a year It is a far younger Council of State than ours of Mysore, and yet it gives far more gratifying and hopeful signs of better things to come may, it has already begun a work which throws Mysore in the shade, and Mysore ought to be ashamed The differences in the Nizam's Council and that of the prince of Mysore are obvious enough The Nizam is the President and controller of his own Council, and takes personal part in the debates and deliberations of its members, here, the sovereign is never seen at any of the meetings—sufficiently—of his own Council, much less is he President Here the Dewan is the President There is one *ex officio* member in the person of the Second Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, and two retired officials of the Mysore Government, who, having done good work in their day and earned their pensions and honorable retirement, ought never to have got into harness again At all events, their presence in the Council amounts almost to zero in value, and the second Judge of the Chief Court being more occupied with the judicial work of the State, the Council is reduced to a membership of one, who practically has it all his own way The arrangements for this sham Council were made by Sir James Gordon, the first of the Chief Commissioners, and the first of the British Residents, of Mysore, and whatever his motives may have been in contriving such a body, it is neither here nor there It is time, we think, that the Maharajah set *ex le* those *antagonists* and entirely reconstitute and recast his Council The Maharajah's proper place is at the head of his Council of State, the Dewan of Mysore like the Prime Minister of Hyderabad should fill a similar place in his master's Council Such a change will remove any suspicions which may exist in the minds of the outside public regarding the Maharajah's ability as a ruler, or his personal interest in the welfare of his subjects It is five years since His Highness took charge of the country, and it is high time for him *to show to the world that he has been* occupied in the acquisition of that knowledge and experience which alone would enable him to cope with the onerous duties of his responsible position Our Maharajah's subjects would like to see His Highness more self reliant than he appears to be at present, because it is a regretful thing to us that a prince, like the Nizam of Hyderabad, who is much younger, and personally less experienced, personally interests himself in the affairs of his state, and takes part in the deliberations of his Council, while the Maharajah of Mysore, who is not a whit inferior in education and intelligence to his younger brother of Hyderabad, should keep himself so much in the background, and *not take upon himself some of the duties* which are at present delegated to the Dewan The present is a critical time for the Province of Mysore Famine is again threatening us, and the people are looking to the Maharajah and his Government for relief and succour In such a time is this a view to the duties of the Maharajah *personal* interest in the well being of his people and sympathy with them would tend to draw closer ties of affection respect and loyalty that ought to exist between a prince and his people

AN INDIAN VIGILANCE LEAGUE

We notice that a number of Indian gentlemen interested in the imperial institution of justice have constituted at Madras the Indian Vigilance League In the absence of Parliamentary representation and the safeguard of interpellation the League aims at supplying the want of a wholesome check upon injustice, arbitrariness, jobbery, abuse of power and patronage An emissary of the League visited lately in Octacamund charged with negotiations having for their object the restitution to office of a number of native magistrates said to have been wrongfully dismissed at the instance of Dr Mackenzie and other civilians The emissary did not succeed in his mission Agitation has for some months past been stayed, but is to be revived Delegates are to be at once despatched to London to interview Lord Randolph Churchill, and interest the Metropolitan Press and the Constituencies and candidates for election in *the old and administration of South* India With a view to influence Europe in opinion in this country and to support the agitation in England, a weekly critical review of political social and literary topics will be issued early next month under the name of "The Telephone" The projectors of this paper propose to get it out in the style of the London *Vanity Fair* and to make it the organ of Indian Society The editorship has been offered to and will probably be accepted by a popular barrister one of the most brilliant writers in the country The members of the League claim to be in possession of a number of facts upon which they intend to found charges of such gravity against the Madras Government as, in the opinion of the Leaguers, to make the issue of a Commission of Inquiry to this country inevitable and they are sanguine that the result of their efforts will be the recall of Mr, Grant Duff Breakers are evidently ahead, and it remains to be seen whether the gubernatorial barque and crew will escape or be *swamped in the coming storm*

Occasional Notes

Sir Arthur Collins, the new Chief Justice of Madras, leaves London for Madras by the P & O Steamer *Sutley* on the 21st proximo

The Rao of Cutch has promised to give Rs 5,000 to Lady Reay's Bombay Fund for supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India

Mr Edwin Arnold, the well known editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, is about to revisit India Mr Arnold is a fellow of the University of Bombay, and was principal of the Poona College some years ago.

The question whether a new High Court *will be built in Madras or whether the old* buildings will be improved is still undecided One thing is certain, and that is that the military authorities decline to give up any portion of the marina near the lighthouse for the purpose

A Rovat decree has been issued at Mandalay against the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation for 23 lakhs The Corporation refuses payment. It is thought that the Ministers will not proceed to enforce the decree The Corporation have many hundred elephants and 20,000 men working the teak forests of Upper Burmah

Information has been received by the *Government of India that the Turkish Gov*ernment has increased from 8 to 15 piastres the charge levied upon British Indian pilgrims on landing in Turkey, for the pass to enable them to travel in the interior This regulation also applies to subjects of any nationality travelling in any part of Turkish dominions

The *la ale* of the proposed Camp of Exercise has been changed to the country on the right of the Jumna between Umballa and Delhi The two contending armies will *concentrate at these places, and the decisive* battle of the campaign will probably be fought on which railway between them. All preparations continue for the camp in the belief that it will be held, but the final decision rests with Sir Frederick Roberts

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, edged with a black border, was issued on Thursday stating that the Governor General in Council announces with deep regret the death of the Maharajah of Cashmere His Highness succeeded as second ruler of the Cashmere State to only eight years ago, and signalized his accession by rendering valuable services to the British Government during the mutiny The Governor General in Council feels that by his death the Indian Empire has lost a great and honoured chief, whose loyalty to the Crown has been conspicuously proved in the time of trial

Serious reports of the damage done by floods in Bengal continue to arrive The town of Santipore, in the Nadiya district, was nearly destroyed on Wednesday by a flood Serious damage has been done to the Central Bengal State Railway line by breaches near the Bongong station The night trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been stopped In Murshidabad the condition of the people and cattle is deplorable The suffering in the area affected is being daily intensified The Bengal Chamber of Commerce propose holding a meeting to raise funds for the sufferers by the calamity

The young Maharajah of Kishnu, Man Pertab Singh, who succeeds to the throne of Cashmir, enters upon his reign at a time when grave doubts are entertained as to the material welfare of the State "Let the Maharajah remember," says a contemporary, "that his grandsire was a sturdy trooper in the army of Ranjit Singh, and let him forego the empty pleasure of celebrating his access to power by a series of tawdry but expensive displays Let him act with some of the energy and independence of Ghulab Singh, and save the money of the State for the hour of necessity which is impending"

The floods on the Eastern Bengal Railway, due chiefly to the bursting of the Lalkhan embankment, are says a contemporary, the highest yet known in this part of the country The official report says that the water has been rising at the rate of 8 inches daily, and, on the 10th instant, the line was breached at Bigoly Since then, three breaches have been made between Bigoly and Kishengunge The entire line between these places being under water, a temporary boat service is in operation. Ladies are warned not to travel There is great uncertainty as to when the line will be opened for regular traffic, probably not for a month or six weeks

Mr Munro Lee, of Mandla, in the Central Provinces, has, we learn, endowed the

schools of his native town with a sum of Rs 62,000, yielding an annual income of Rs 2,500, which will provide a zillah school and a branch school under the management of the Education Department. The lower primary department will be given free of charge, and fifty pupils, whose parents reside in the town, will be entitled to pursue their education up to the entrance standard under the same liberal conditions. The fees paid by schools which are not on the foundation will be credited to the general school fund, and certain scholarships, called after the name of the founder, will be competed for each year.

From the French revenue returns for the first seven months of this year, it appears that the home sugars have produced, in the seven months, only £1,320,000 instead of £2,120,000 which they were estimated to produce. This shows that the recent protective legislation has not given the results anticipated. On the other hand, the foreign sugar duties estimated to yield only £125,000, have exceeded that amount by no less than £1,260,000. So much for the system which was to exclude foreign sugars. A similar tale is told on comparing the actual receipts. Those upon foreign sugar produced £1,310,000 more than in 1884, the colonies gave £350,000 more while the home sugars yielded £110,000 less.

A Secunderabad paper hears that it has been finally decided to postpone the Nizam's trip to England to a more convenient season. "While our recent copious rains have come in time to avert a famine, or even serious scarcity, it is to be hoped, yet the crops, especially in parts, have failed to such an extent that will very considerably affect the revenue. Prospects have certainly improved in the Medak and Ielung Districts, but now and then, fears will arise of a failure in the Districts towards the Bellary Kistna side, where the crops have already withered. This consideration is in itself sufficient in His Highness' opinion, to render it impossible to incur the heavy expenditure of a trip to Europe at so early a date as April next."

The Hon'ble Rama Row, says the *Madras Mail*, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee formed to raise funds for the erection of an Hospital for Caste Women in Madras, has received about one lakh of rupees in donations, which is now in the hands of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., the Bankers and Treasurers to the Committee, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. Several persons have promised to give annual or monthly subscriptions, so as to secure something definite in order to commencing operations. A Committee has been appointed to select a house to be used as a temporary hospital, during the erection of a permanent building. The task is, however, a difficult one, but negotiations have been entered into for a bungalow, in a quiet locality, offered on easy terms, and it is probable that in a few days we shall be able to announce that a temporary hospital has been opened.

In a notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, the Lieutenant Governor says that the late Maharajah of Cashmere "has long been known as an admirer of education and lover of literature in the Punjab as well as in foreign territories. He has shown his friendship to the British Government in various ways, and, amongst others, by the abolition of vexatious imposts, the encouragement of trade between his dominions and Central Asia, and the help afforded to British Officers charged with letters in Gilgit and Yarkand. His princely courtesy and hospitality will long live in the recollection of officers of the Punjab Government, and those who, during last eight and twenty years, have been visitors to Jummoo or Kashmir. The Lieut. Governor has lost in the Maharajah an old and valued personal friend, and offers his sincere condolence to the family of His Highness in its present bereavement, and to the State of Jummoo and Kashmir, which has thus *been* deprived of its distinguished Ruler."

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH.

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation or any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied if available.

T. NARAINA RAO,
Hon. Secretary.

No. 16, 16th, Sidhikatti,
Bangalore.

Local and Other.

Town Municipality.—A meeting of the Town Municipality will be held to-morrow morning, at half past seven o'clock.

Monthly Sessions.—The monthly Sessions of the Mysore Civil Court will be opened on the 5th Proximo. We believe the calendar of cases is very light.

Mysore State Railway.—It is reported that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in taking over the Mysore State Railway, is not willing to retain the services of some of the higher officials of the latter.

The Resident's Office.—The *Bangalore Spectator* learns that Mr Arunthiswam Rao, B.A., (now on leave) Secretary of the British Residency office, is to be appointed as an Assistant Commissioner of the Fourth Grade in Mysore State Service, from January next.

The British Resident.—Mr C. B. R. Gudlestone, the British Resident, at the Court of the Maharajah of Mysore, will leave Bangalore for Mysore, with Mr A. H. T. Martindale, Assistant Resident, on the 1st proximo (Thursday next) to be present at the Dussera festivities.

Bangalore Munsiff's Court.—There is a row in the Bangalore Munsiff's Court. The present Munsiff, Mr Anangoo Rao has discovered, it is said, considerable defalcations in the accounts and seems to have been embezzled. An enquiry into these matters, by a specially appointed officer, is now going on.

Official Changes.—It is stated that Mr Abdul Khader, Khan Bahadur, will retire from January next, when Mr Vijayendra Rao, Secretary to the Dewan, will be made Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, and Mr Madhava Rao, Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Sub-Division, will be appointed Secretary.

Bench and Bar Prize.—An attempt is being made to get up a match, under the above title, to be given by the members of the Mysore Bar, at the S. P. L. A. meeting. A subscription list is in circulation and we think a very fine match ought to be the result, if each member of the Bar would contribute to a list.

A Fire-proof in Lal Bagh.—A new and extensive fernery, the largest ever attempted, is to be erected in the Lal Bagh garden on the site known as the Rosery. The inside of the fernery will, besides, give shelter to a large collection of other rare plants which require shade for their growth. The sides and roof of the fernery will have creeping grape vines.

A Suspension.—Owing to the suspension of Mr Thoroomalachar, Amildar of Bowringpett Taluk, the following arrangements have been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, subject to the approval of the Dewan: Mr Rajoo Moodliar is to be the Amildar of Bowringpett, and Bayly Seshayya Row, head examiner of the Government printing office, is to be head clerk in the Kolar District office.

Sunday Evening Lectures.—A course of Popular Lectures on "Studies in the life of Christ" was commenced last evening by Mr Slater, in the Hall of the London Mission, Pettah, Mr S. Venkatachelingar presiding.

The second Lecture will be delivered next Sunday, at 6-30 P.M. when Mr A. Srinivasa Chetty, Vice President, Pettah Municipality, will preside.

Deputy Commissioner's Office.—Owing to the death of Mr W. Thompson, Head Clerk of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Deputy Commissioner has made the following arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, namely, Mr W. Tracey to be Head Clerk, Mr M. Steele to take Mr Tracey's place, and Mr R. Ambrose, Chief Constable, Pettah, to act for Mr Steele, the last place being filled up by Mr Narahari Rao.

The Hindu Religious Association.—A meeting of the members of this Association was held on Saturday last the 26th instant. There were present Mr A. Ramachendrar, Mr S. Venkatachelingar, Mr A. Srinivasachar, Mr D. Shama Rao, Mr P. Singarachar, Mr T. R. Seshaiyya Iyer and many other gentlemen. Mr A. Sreenivasachar was voted to the Chair. The rules were read, discussed and adopted with certain alterations and modifications. The Secretary of the Association was also appointed ex-officio Treasurer. A few of the leading gentlemen present enlisted themselves as members, and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Chief Court.—The *Bangalore Spectator* learns that Mr Ramachendra Iyer, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, will shortly proceed on leave for three months, and that Mr L. Ricketts the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District will act for him. It is rumoured that T. N. Krishna Murti, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, will act for Mr Ricketts, and Mr Ananda Row will take charge of Tumkur. We do not know how this could be. It was always understood in fact, it is laid down by rule, that the First Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore should be a European, while the second and third Judges should always be *natives*. *How, then, can Mr Ricketts act for Mr Ramachendra?*

The Dewan.—Courtesy to first arrangements, Mr K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Bangalore from Mysore, last Thursday evening. He was accompanied by Mr R. Vijayendra Rao, Secretary. Several high native officials, now in Bangalore, and some of the Advocates of the Chief Court and other friends, were on the railway platform to receive the Dewan. The local *Spectator* says that "it is rumoured that the sudden trip of the Dewan to Bangalore at this time,—on the Dussera is pending is with the object of holding a meeting to commence famine works, in the Districts of Kolar and Chitaldroog, as the apprehension of a famine is becoming daily greater, in consequence of the rain having ignominiously ceased."

Bishop Cotton's.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students and pupils attending Bishop Cotton's College and Schools, both boys and Girls, took place on Wednesday last, Mr C. B. R. Gudlestone the British Resident of Mysore, presiding. The report for the past year was read by the Warden, the Revd. H. C. Parker and showed very satisfactory results, both as to progress and numbers, and success at the various public examinations. Mr Gudlestone distributed the prizes to the students and pupils. Mr Gudlestone addressed the meeting, and especially the boys and girls before him, giving the latter much sound advice. Mr Gudlestone was followed by the Right Revd. Dr Gell, Bishop of Madras, who made a short and effective speech which his lordship concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr and Mrs Gudlestone, a proposition carried with much enthusiasm. The interesting proceedings concluded by three cheers each for Mr and Mrs Gudlestone, the Bishop of Madras, and the ladies present, cheers given as only English boys can give them.

Kolar Hindu Girls School.—The distribution of prizes to the girls of this School took place on Sunday the 20th instant. There were present Mr Y. Sreenivasa Rao, Executive Engineer, Mr G. Raghunath Rao, Police Assistant Commissioner and other leading gentlemen of the place. The Hindu Association was represented by its President Mr M. S. Narayan Rao, the Secretary and other members.

Mr Y. Sreenivasa Rao kindly presided on the occasion and distributed the prizes, consisting of slates, books, and other articles and he gave a few cautionings to the girls on his own accord. The report of the school clearly showed that the institution progressed well during the past year. The girls are sadly in want of a building, and it is hoped that the authorities will help in the matter. It also appears that the committee were asked to make over the school to the management of the Missionaries. The idea was deprecated by a member of the Hindu Association and the chairman. The school has been progressing and is well supported by the public of Kolar and there cannot therefore be any necessity for the change of hands. The meeting commenced with a chorus of song in praise of God and closed with a *Mangalam* and the distribution of Pan, Supari and flowers to the gentlemen and of sweet meats to the young children.

News Letter.

Mysore, 24th Sept. 1885.—Alas! no rain. The nights are sultry and the severity of the sun is unbearable, and this in September! Astrologers' predictions have been falsified, and the little water available in tanks and wells will soon be exhausted.

The Dewan with his Secretary left this by the ordinary train, this morning for Bangalore. I hear that the object of the present trip is to go and see for himself the parts greatly suffering from want of rain viz., Gubbi and Sira in the Tumkur District. If unfortunately no rain falls until then, and famine becomes a certainty, I dare say that the Dewan will lay before what some of the admirers of the present ministry call the Parliament of Mysore, a scheme for relief of the famine stricken parts and people. Would it not be as well for Mr Seshadri Iyer to extend his personal observation to the other parts of the country, consult the officers on the spot and issue definite instructions to be carried out in the event of a famine? Mr Editor, would it not be as well to dispense with the National Assembly this year? Instead of the worthy representatives listening to the speech of the Dewan (many with closed eyes,—some with mouths wide open,—others intent only on admiring the grandeur of the spacious hall, and the rest grumbling that the full quantity of tobacco, ghee and other condiments were not given them) they might *read* the speech at their own leisure hours in their own places. The printed report will, perhaps, not be ready for 8 or 10 months more to come, but this does not matter in the least. The last year's speech is still being published. While the very necessary reports are in arrears, your local contemporary suggests the publication of the Administration Reports. He cannot imagine for a moment any hard worked the people in the Dewan's opinion are, or he would not have made this cool request.

I learn of some postings among Amildars. The Nunjangud Amildar comes here temporarily, Huggundavoodi may mean taking his place.

Poor Mr Abdul Khadar! A correspondent of the local *Spectator* lets him very hard, though he gives him much credit for his revenue knowledge. That the Khan Bahadur is certainly a hard working officer, no one who has seen him work last year, from morning to night, in connection with the demolition of houses, and Fort Wall, can, for a moment, doubt. Does he not "scrub" the members when they are unruly? And has he not "very broad shoulders" to bear everything. The *Spectator's* correspondent's sample of an officer would be *too radical* for the old city of Mysore.

Moodappa was at last caught nicely. He is to be in Jail for a period of 3 years and has been directed to disgorge a sum of Rs 500, or in default ask to remain in Jail for a further period. Judgment was passed by the Sessions Judge last Monday. It is very likely that the man may appeal, and therefore I refrain from saying anything more on the subject.

Four persons have been sentenced to pay the extreme penalty of the law on a charge of murder committed by them in Heggada devankotte Taluq. Sentence was pronounced this morning.

On Wednesday a cricket match was played in the Residency compound between the Europeans and Eurasians on one side and the native boys of the schools on the other. The latter won the day by a large number of scores.

His Highness, accompanied by his brother and Mr Narasim Iyengar (Palace Assistant) paid a visit to the Sanskrit College a few days back. His Highness heard the reciting of Vedas, &c., and went away quite pleased with what he saw and heard.

A certain Vydeeka gentleman of Hosdrug has, I learn, arrived at Srirangapatam, and will be there shortly installed as the Royal Guru and Swami of the Parakala Matt. The most eligible gentleman here having declined the honor, the future Guru has been sent for from Hosdrug. It is not known when he will receive the "Asrama."

Extracts.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The *Sarbhi*.—Is it proper and justifiable that India should pay the two crores of rupees? proposed to be spent for its defence annually. The English Treasury is in a flourishing condition, but it is otherwise in India. England can easily spend two crores of rupees annually, but India can hardly do that. If the subject be carefully considered England ought to pay this amount, but the burden has been thrown on India. The whole country ought to protest against the proposal. It is a matter of deep regret that no native paper has yet

discussed the subject with earnestness. We hope its contemporaries will now take up the question.

RETRENCHMENT.

The *Somaprakash*.—If the Government is desirous of effecting retrenchment it ought to proceed disinterestedly. It will be no saving if the people be put to difficulty. There are several unnecessary appointments in the Military Department. What is the necessity for retaining the Commander-in-Chief's staff in Bombay and Madras? There would be a great saving if these two appointments were abolished. There would be no harm done if the salaries of the highly paid civilians were reduced and competent natives appointed on less pay. The Government would be able to make a great saving. Lord Dufferin is a shrewd politician. We don't think that this subject will escape him.

The *Vidyabhiddar*.—It is easy to effect retrenchment in the Public Works Department for reductions may easily be made in the departments where a good deal of money is spent. By reducing the expenses in the Education Department the Government has only killed flies. If the Government is really desirous of effecting reduction, let the heavy and unnecessary expenses for the maintenance of European troops be reduced and also the pensions enjoyed by the highly paid Civil and Military officials. India is unable to bear these two charges.

The *Muslim Herald*.—The Chief Justiceship of Hyderabad is about to become vacant and there is a strong rumour that the vacancy is to be supplied by the introduction of an Englishman of trained and acknowledged abilities. There can be no doubt that an English Barrister can be found who would adorn the woolsack at Hyderabad in every sense of the word. But a Muhammadan may be as capable to fill and fulfil the position and duties equally well at least, then why not first ransack the Muslim ranks before making off to "old England." The succession of an Englishman to the Chief Justiceship at Hyderabad is in many ways a mistake if it is not offensive. In the first place it is a reflection on local intelligence. It means that no Muhammadan is as capable as an English Barrister will be, to cope of the judicial administration of Hyderabad. It is a reflection on Mr Mohi Hassan, the present incumbent, it is a reflection on the whole Muhammadan community in India, and what makes the mistake worse is that there is not the slightest necessity for it.

When natives of India were declared competent to go up to the topmost rung of the judicial ladder in India, and when the Ilbert Bill attempted to give Natives of India equal judicial powers with Europeans on the judicial bench, Englishmen raised a tremendously indignant howl against the injustice on the rights of Englishmen and women in India. What could a native know of the social customs of Europeans, what experience could they have of reading the ways of Europeans from the light of European habits and rules of life? These were very pertinent questions and very properly and pertinently asked. But, according to a Britons argument, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, or at any rate it ought to be. Therefore, we opine, or rather conclude, that if a native District Judge and First Class Magistrate or both are an anomaly and carrying injustice in British India, then a European as Chief Justice of an intense Muhammadan centre is equally an anomaly and injustice, which ought not for a moment to be tolerated.

The last, and by no means least, reason against such an appointment, is we don't like it, not because, we are disloyal and dislike the English, but simply because there is not the smallest excuse for it, and it is a reflection on us.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS

LORD RIPON'S APPEAL TO INDIA.

The *Sahachar*.—Lord Ripon knew that if the people of India were contented there would be no danger. He also knew that if they were discontented the English would not be able to defend India. He knew that an increase of taxation would cause disaffection, so he tried his best to reduce it. This far sighted and statesmanlike policy the Tories are incapable of understanding.

The *Sangabad Prabhakar*.—Lord Randolph Churchill attacked Lord Ripon, a real friend of India, unnecessarily and unjustly. The manner of his attack shows that he did so not of party feeling. We know what will befall India under his administration? Lord Randolph Churchill's remarks affect Lord Ripon very little for his administration has been approved of from one end of the country to the other.

The *Bharata*.—Lord Ripon discharged his duties as Viceroy with great success. It was fortunate he left for England and India is now out of this country. The people of India are thoroughly loyal. Lord Ripon consolidated their loyalty, and the English nation ought to be grateful to him. But instead of that he is to be abused. If the Conservative party approves of what Lord Randolph Churchill has said it will be a matter of great apprehension to us. By abusing Lord Ripon the new Secretary of State has wounded our feelings. To the people of India Lord Ripon is sacred like.

The *Natabhabhar*.—Lord Ripon could understand that as regard Russia it would be enough if the people of India were satisfied. He was not a despot so he acted in a manner which pleased the people. Lord Randolph Churchill says that Lord Ripon did harm. This insane assertion can only be believed by men of his class. We hope that he will come to his senses.

THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

The *Indian Spectator*.—The address given by the Hon Mr Hunter to the Mahajana Sabha of Madras will commend itself to all thoughtful Indian politicians. We think the time has come for the appointment of at least one Native gentleman to the Council of India if for nothing else, as a sort of standing protest against the exclusion of that nation. How can the interests of this country suffer for want of a proper representative in the Council of the Secretary of State the general public is not yet aware. We shall give only one extract here out of a paper what we wrote last year with reference to Dr Hunter's work at home. Urging his few months stay. As requested by Lord Ripon Dr Hunter visited the authorities at Oxford and Cambridge, and also the Scotch Universities, and obtained their concurrence as to the desirability of raising the limit of age for the Indian Civil Service candidate. These written opinions from the University authorities were if we remember aright, forwarded to Lord Ripon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Secretary of State. The argument used by Dr Hunter, and accepted by the above authorities, was that the 19 years limit practically closes the Indian Civil Service to all Englishmen who have completed a liberal education in the ordinary acceptance of the word. A liberal education is not completed before 19 with his passed through his college course, and that he could do so, he is precluded from entering the Indian Civil Service by the limit of age. It must be remembered that the special training which the selected candidate may afterwards obtain at a University is of the nature of a professional, rather than of a liberal education. Such were the facts on which Dr Hunter based his argument in favour of raising the limit of age, and it will take very little time to see that the argument assumed with an eye to the interest of the Indian candidates especially. Later on we learnt that besides this representation the Scottish Universities addressed a formal memorial to the Secretary of State urging the same view at greater length. But as usual, the Indian office stood between public opinion and the desired reform. Just think of the Indian Council of Her Majesty without a single native gentleman on it.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.—Under the Crown, India, though teeming with hundreds of millions of an intelligent population, has been rendered into vast field of pasture for the benefit of the middle classes of England. If he has no other means of livelihood, the Englishman secures a passage to India. If he is not quite a competent man, the Police Department, the Opium, the Forest and other departments are open to him. If the better classes of people are starving here if the people of India have shown a wonderful aptitude in the acquirements of Engineering knowledge, all these go for nothing. We have a Cooper's Hill College in England to train Engineers for the so called requirements of India.

The natives have been estranged from all the higher appointments of the State. And these offices form a happy family. They have been imported from a foreign country under princely salaries for the alleged benefit of India but the happy family live, as far as possible, from any contact with the people. They come here as birds of passage to make money. They do what they are bid to do by their superiors. If one of them is caught in an unworthy act, the whole body comes forward to help him out of his difficulties. They praise each other, and live in an atmosphere of congratulations, and there is none in the world to question whether there is any truth in what they say of each other. If the local Ruler governs a Province, so does the youngest Assistant for the creed is that the supreme duty of the officials is to support each other, and thus even the young Assistant carries the city against the wishes of the whole nation.

As regards the internal administration of the country, let it suffice to say that, the biggest Pandit has to tremble before a Police constable. How the people feel the rigors of the administration was made clear in these columns. The police hunt up cases, and the head of the Police tries them. The trying officer usually takes the honest of his doubt himself, and he is not give it to the prisoner at the bar. The man is then sent to the prison where the jail fetters in all they can to work, crime or starve him to death. There was some safety before in the independence of the High Court but now by a single secret the crown cancel it. Wonderful much confidence.

The true description of British rule in India under the Crown may be not the Viceroy but the exercised but also who has started the matter. Matters exposed through the columns of the newspapers must admit that it is the universal view on the subject. The result is that the natives of India feel so very discontented like. The Civilians' view of the subject is entirely with that of the natives. But this is the Civilians view may to with the Civilian and in infinite misgivings of the British public. It are no doubt the natives of India under the rule. The matter these times to be settled and the English public. It is by a clear and honest exposure of what British rule in India under the Crown has been a blessing or a curse to the people. If it is proved a blessing it will put a stop to the ravings of the native papers. If it has proved a curse the British public will see their way to introduce a better state of affairs.

As we said the opportunity is not to be lost. The *Times* and other organs of English public opinion advocate a Commission of Enquiry. But India is a country must be moved to give an impetus to those who are for such a Commission. Lord Randolph Churchill is picking hard his hands in the strength and by the voice of the people of India. India should demand, that the Commission must be the duties with opinions that it must be composed of non official Indians and officials be left by the Commission man of liberal views. And the members must travel all over India, and take evidence from all classes of the people. We hope our countrymen will see the great importance of the subject.

THE EX VICEROY'S APPEAL.

The *Bharata Mihira* writes as follows in the issue of the 9th instant:—"An attack was made on Lord Ripon by Lord Randolph Churchill who is an outspoken youth, and a thorough going Conservative. In this attack he openly declared that the principles which guided Lord Ripon in governing this country were dangerous that the Government of India was a despotic Government, and should be maintained by the sword. After quoting some portions of Lord Churchill's speech the *Abhbar* says:—In short the Secretary of State could not find any thing good in the administration of our late Viceroy. On the contrary he thought that the country had been thrown back for at least one generation. Is not this a hard fact he? And especially the statement that the late Viceroy deserved the censure of the people of India? Do not the thousands of memorials and addresses presented to Lord Ripon blacken the face of this statement or does his Lordship mean by the people of India, the natives of the people—the haughty white men? The deeds done by Lord Ripon are too numerous to permit of our repeating them here. He has done for India what no other Viceroy has yet done. Lord Randolph Churchill seems to be a notoriety hunting youth. Formerly it required a Hotspur's earnest and honest labour to gain a reputation, but at the present time even a school boy can gain notoriety in a minute if he chooses to do so. Lord Churchill has made a great mistake in attacking Lord Ripon, whose reputation cannot be spoilt by any such attack. On the contrary, he will bring himself into contempt."

The *Paya Bhi Akhbar* of the 2nd instant, makes the following remarks on the same subject:—"It appears from the telegram of the 25th ultimo, that Lord R. Churchill criticised the administration of Lord Ripon when presenting the Budget. Lord Ripon made a speech at Bolton, asking the people of this country to defend his administration from this attack. It cannot be doubted that the people of this country own a deep debt of gratitude to the ex Viceroy on account of the salutary reforms which he introduced in the internal administration of the country. But it is also beyond doubt that he did nothing for strengthening the frontier. But for this, it is not he but the Cabinet to blame who paid no heed to the state of affairs on the frontier till the Russians attacked the Ameer's territory. As regards the appeal which Lord Ripon has made, he may rest assured that the people of India are not ungrateful. On the contrary they always take the part of their benefactor. In this instance it is only just they that should take the side of Lord Ripon. If Lord Ripon made reductions in the army he made no mistake in doing so. In fact, there was no necessity for increasing the army in times of peace."

The *Ashirbar* of the 5th instant, says:—"Lord Ripon's possibly result from Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on Lord Ripon except perhaps affords amusement to those who indulge in it. The people in India approve of the portion of his speech in which he intention of Government to appoint a commission of inquiry is announced, but they cannot agree to the strictures passed in the administration of Lord Ripon. They hold that the ex Viceroy conducted the government of this country in a manner calculated to promote the interests of the people, and although his Lordship could not benefit India to the extent he desired but still the people got something better than nothing while they were assured that their legitimate rights would be granted to them. All classes of the native community entertain so high an opinion of his valuable services that they cannot afford to forget, and although he has left the country, yet he has left his mark which the people will always remember. The speech of Lord Randolph Churchill shows that he made uncalled for comment on so just and conscientious a Viceroy. He went so far as to refer to the disgraceful mismanagement and confusion into which the affairs of India were thrown by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. It was Lord Ripon who put a stop to this state of things. Lord Lytton wasted no fewer than 15 millions on the Afghan war, from which no good resulted, and the abandonment of Candahar was essential to the fulfilment of the treaty concluded at Gandamak and to the independence of Afghanistan. Lord Churchill took notice of these facts, but in order to defend the Administration of Lord Lytton, he hit upon the unworthy expedient of attacking Lord Ripon. The notice of the Secretary of State is universally condemned by the people at large."

Nyamal Bhar of the 4th instant writes as follows:—"It is a matter for deep regret that Lord R. Churchill should have made an unjustifiable and unfounded attack on our most popular ex Viceroy, who is charged for not having provided against the Russian menace. Now that Lord Ripon has appealed to the people of India we beg to state that if the people of India and their opinions go for anything the lies of the native papers and the numerous addresses presented to him amply testify to the high estimation in which Lord Ripon's services to this country are held by them. It is true that he made reductions in the military expenditure, he stopped work on the Suez, but he incurred the feeling of discontent and hatred which Lord Lytton's maladministration of Lytton had produced in the minds of the people towards the British Government. Now is this all. He not only removed dissatisfaction but gained all classes of the people into devoted and loyal subjects of the British crown, and this is certainly a much more valuable service than a construction of a number of fortresses and frontier railways. It was due to Lord Ripon that the people of India showed their readiness to aid the Government against the Mahdi and Russia, and they will continue to evince the same hearty loyalty if his policy is continued."

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885. No. 40

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English Line, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese done do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion	per line	0	2 0
For the second and each following insertion		0	1 0

For Inserts in Monthly Terms, Quarterly Terms, Half-yearly Terms, and Yearly Terms, Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Proprietors shall be prepaid. Remittances may be made by money Order. Notice of discontinuance of advertisements must be given. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
TIRUCHINOPOLY, TANGALORE

All kinds of Commission & Agency business transacted with promptitude and dispatch.

Commission 2 C 5 12 p c

All business transactions to be addressed to

B KASE OLU CACHINGAL
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARAVELU & CO

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and Dealers in British and Country wares &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to orders.

They have the advantage of the Premises Chatty Street, and place their every endeavour can be had from them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes Customers are kindly requesting their work which our assistants to hand all Orders addressed to the Managing partner

Spectacles Agents
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY
H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMENS RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted point in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSINGA RAO
Hon Secretary
No 16 Bull Sri Bikatta,
Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[FRIDAY'S EDITION.]

Philippopolis 29th Sept—Prince Alexander has sent a deputation to assure the Sultan of the loyalty of the Province of Roumelia

London, 1st Oct—Sir Michael Hicks Beach replied yesterday to Sir Bishop said the British Government would endeavour to accord with the Porte powers to settle the Roumelia difficulty equitably and peacefully

The tone of the Russian press indicates that the Russian Government is bent on dethroning Prince Alexander

Although the peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian question is expected extensive military preparations are actively progressing in Greece, Palestine and Servia

Turkey is mustering eighty battalions of her reserve and is calling her troops in Crete

London, 2nd Oct—The Bulgarians notwithstanding the fact of the Russian Government having Prince Alexander

Bulgaria has not entered into any agreement as to the policy to be followed in regard to Bulgaria, and that the Conference is consequently delayed

Vienna, 26th Sept—The Austro Hungarian Legislature was opened to day by the Emperor Francis Joseph who, in his speech, declared that complete unanimity prevails among the Great Powers regarding the maintenance of European peace

It is believed that the Conference of Ambassadors of the Great Powers will take place at Constantinople to discuss the Bulgarian question

General Stoedmann's demands for the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia are opposed

Constantinople 28th Sept—The Porte has sent a note to Greece protesting against the Demonstration of Wednesday, the deputation of Egypt has also protested

It is believed from the secret of the recent action of Albania that the insurgents have defeated and disarmed the Turkish forces sent to quell the insurrection

St Petersburg 28th Sept—M de Giers is on his way to Copenhagen, where he will join the Czar. He will afterwards confer with Prince Bismarck

Philippopolis 28th Sept—Prince Alexander has taken steps to maintain peace in the Macedonian frontier

Wady'alfa, 2nd Oct—Dervishes are with eight miles of British advanced posts. The Second British Field Division have been ordered to Gakdul and Gakdul

Copenhagen, 2nd Oct—The Czar has declined to receive a deputation of the Bulgarians, who have arrived here for the purpose of interviewing him

Constantinople, 2nd Oct—The Turkish troops are converging on Salonica. A Turkish war vessel has been ordered to Syrian to fetch Turkish troops

THE Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885

POLICE OPPRESSION

Mr Nameal Rao, late Police Assistant Commissioner, and now Magistrate of the first class in the Sub division of Chitaldroog has not of late figured very much in his circle in the sight of the public. A few months ago, he occupied the uneasy position of a high official who had assaulted and wrongfully confined the patel of a village and two ryots, and with the offence he was found and convicted and had to pay the penalty of a fine to the amount of seventy rupees. Having received so severe a lesson he had reason to expect that Mr Nameal Rao would have been more careful of his conduct in future, by not giving any cause to arouse public criticism against him. As a police officer he had gained some reputation for suppressing some daring dacoities in the Chitaldroog district, and for this he had the approval of the Maharajah's Government and a sword of honour was presented to him. This reputation was somewhat tarnished, as we have said, by the incident of the assault upon, and wrongful confinement of the patel and the ryots. Now once more, Mr Nameal Rao has exposed himself to the penalty of public criticism, and the question that he is now subject to the high position he occupies in the administration of justice in this province. The recent exploit, or, rather, escapade, of Mr Nameal Rao presents him in not very creditable *communion* as a Jemadar of police, a man who has his master, was found to be expert in the detection and suppression of dacoities, in the Chitaldroog District, and his master, was rewarded with a medal, we believe and some cash, so that he, too, as Mr Nameal Rao, should have done, *ought to have* become a reflection of patriotism but exposed to the unfriendly but justifiable comments of the public. Nevertheless, in this case we are bound to offer a few remarks upon, both master and man seem to have acted in a manner which shows that they did not behave toward the persons public or to their hallowed, and, in the case of Mr Nameal Rao, how he had but recently risk of their credit. The facts of a case, a case of police oppression and tyranny, apparently supported by law and justice themselves, are set forth in a judgment, on appeal, by the Chief Court of Mysore, consisting of the Chief Judge, Mr C G Plowden, and Mr A Ramchandra Iyer, Chief Judge, which judgment appears elsewhere in our columns this morning. We would specially recommend that judgment to the perusal of the public. It will be seen from it that the chief actor in the case, as it was tried and disposed of by Mr Nameal Rao, as Sub Divisional Magistrate, was the Jemadar of police, by name Ramaswamy the hunter, and, so to speak, of Mr Nameal Rao, in the trial of that chief against the dacoits of Chitaldroog, at the end of which he won his sword of honour and the Jemadar his medal and money. The defendant (appellant in the Chief Court) was one Suriah, a weaver, petal in the Chitaldroog district, and he was charged with offering a bribe of Rs 25 to the Jemadar, in order that the latter might hush up a case of burglary against Suriah, and the Jemadar, incorruptible and immaculate man, at once refused the bribe and instituted the prosecution against Suriah. The only substantial evidence against Suriah was one Thimmah, a police constable (evidently *fidus achates* to the Jemadar) to whose hands Suriah is said to have handed the bribe of Rs 25 for the Jemadar. But Suriah had another tale to tell. He said that the Jemadar had falsely accused him of having taken part in a burglary in the village, that his house had been searched for stolen property, and when none was found, he (the Jemadar) had asked for a bribe to hush up the case, that he (Suriah) being thus coerced, promised to get the money, and went to a sowcar to borrow it, at the same time, threatening to report the matter against the Jemadar, who thereupon anticipated matters, and had him (Suriah) charged with having offered a bribe to a public servant. The Chief Court, in its judgment, prefers to believe this version of the affair, and there is hardly any one who hears it who will not cordially concur with the Chief Court. Mr Nameal Rao, as presiding Magistrate, acted in a very unaccountable manner. He did three things (as disclosed by the judgment) which call for special attention. In the first place, he called the prosecutor, who cited but one witness, his subordinate Thimmah, by calling persons who are called "court witnesses," that is, witnesses whom the Magistrate went out of his way to cause to be produced, to help the complainant, his own redoubtable and immaculate Jemadar. In the second place, Mr Nameal Rao, for no reason that appears on the record (see the Chief Court's judgment) "dispensed with" several of the witnesses cited and offered by the accused Suriah. The judgment of the Chief Court says that, in consequence of the dispensing of three witnesses, the man Suriah had not had a fair trial, and *this is the kind of justice we have administered* in far off out of the way places in the Province, and by an officer in the state service of Mr Nameal Rao's standing and position! In the third place, Mr Nameal Rao would not allow any incriminating questions to be put to the Jemadar, in cross examination. It was more than insinuated by the defendant that the Jemadar had been convicted of a criminal offence, but a question to that effect was proposed to be put to the Jemadar, but Mr Nameal Rao would not allow the question to be put because the Jemadar objected! The Judges of the Chief Court say that this was "a great error of judgment" on Mr. Nameal Rao's part, but we consider that it was worse than an error of judgment. It appears to us as if the magistrate desired to shield his favourite Jemadar, the man who was his companion in the hunt for dacoits in the Chitaldroog district, a hunt in which both master and man had reaped state honours. We quote concur with the Judges of the Chief Court, when they say that "it is strange that he (the Jemadar) should object to the question, if he could have truthfully given a negative reply to it." It is only a guilty conscience which refuses to answer questions that

would incriminate a man and save his innocent victim from an undeserved condemnation It was after a trial like this that an old and reputable man amongst the village community, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months! and saved from such a fate by the swift and efficacious action of the Chief Court of Mysore, and may that Court exist for a long, long time to do justice and to work righteousness in a land in which, we are very much afraid, much injustice and unrighteousness are wrought, under the very shadow of the Law!

We cannot conclude these remarks, without quoting here the honest and straight forward words of the Judges of the Chief Court, when they say—"It is, we fear, the common experience of all judicial officers of any standing, that it is no unusual circumstance for a policeman to take a bribe, also a most unusual circumstance, for a policeman to denounce the briber, when, as in this case, that is done, a suspicion is aroused that there is something very an usual behind the screens to account for such unusual conduct We do not hesitate to say, though we may say it with regret, that the story told by the appellant is on the face of it, a far more probable story than that told by the complainant" We have nothing to add to the stern and honest truth of the above words, but to say—and we make the announcement with the utmost pleasure, in behalf of the public—that there are at the present moment, at least two officers of the Mysore Police force, who have received medals from the Government for skill in detecting crime, who are now in trouble, and the trouble has reference to bribery and corruption on their part!

APPEAL ON ACQUITTAL

In our issue of last Monday, we published an article on the power with which the judges of the Indian High Courts are vested of enhancing sentences passed by magistrates and judges of subordinate courts The power is exercised under what is entitled the revisionary sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and, as we pointed out, the exercise of this power is accompanied by collateral powers which confer on the judges the right to re arrest a man who has already worked out his sentence, to send him to jail, or to let him out on bail till he gets his second sentence passed on him We propose now to consider another of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which is even more arbitrary and oppressive We allude to the power which the Criminal Procedure Code has conferred on any Local Government or Administration of preferring an appeal on acquittal to any High Court within its limits, that is to say, of directing the Public Prosecutor to file an appeal against the action of a subordinate in discharging and acquitting a man who has been well and properly tried on a given charge or charges Under the old Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, the provision on this head was very stringent, arbitrary, and, we may say, tyrannical Section 272 of that Code laid down as follows —

"The Local Government may direct *an appeal* by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf from *an original or appellate judgment of acquittal*, but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed by any criminal court Such appeal shall be to the High Court, *and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section* The High Court may in any case so appealed, direct a new trial, or may pass such judgment sentence, or order, as may be warranted by law

Such was the harsh and severe character of the law up to the year 1882, when a fresh and elaborate Criminal Procedure Code was passed, the one which is now in force, namely, Act X of 1882 Reflection and experience and the number of cases in which injustice was wrought seem to have worked their influence in the mind of the Government of India and the Supreme Legislature, so that the provision in Act X of 1882 is somewhat mitigated and mild Section 417 of that act lays down as follows —

"The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any court other than a High Court"

In reality, however the power of the Government to direct an appeal on acquittal is substantially the same, as the High Courts still retain the collateral powers which are necessary to carry the above section into force, for it is enacted by section 427 as follows —

"When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail

In other words, a man once acquitted and having resumed his work, whatsoever it may be, runs the risk, on the application of the Government, of being re arrested, retried and condemned on the same charge, on the same evidence, or any additional evidence subsequently raked up or concocted There is however, one mitigation to the exercise of these arbitrary powers by the High Courts Instead of being above the rules of limitation, as laid down in section 272 of the old Code, quoted above, the Government, or local administration, is now bound within a period of six months, under the Statute of Limitations (Act XV of 1877) in which to prefer an appeal on acquittal to any High Court It is clear however, that appeal on acquittal is a blot on the statute book of the realm, and ought to be erased The provision is founded on no principle or practice that can be found in English law and practice In short, it is an utter and incredulous innovation on English law and practice, and was introduced into the Indian Criminal Statute Book by inexperienced and ignorant English legislators, fresh from England whose ambition seems more to do something to gain personal distinction or notoriety, rather than to do good to the teeming millions of India

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Jeypore has given Rs 10,000, and the Rajah of Kapurthalla Rs 5,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's fund

A Calcutta paper says that the conviction is growing among Missionaries in India that a special effort is demanded to counteract the atheistic and debasing literature which has been flowing into India for some years, and is eagerly read by the rising generation of educated Natives

The Viceroy will leave Simla on the 20th instant He will visit Nahan, Dehra, Saharunpore, Delhi, Alwar, Ajmore, Oodeypore, Indore, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares, and will arrive in Calcutta on the 12th December He will hold *durbars* at Delhi, Ajmere and Agra

The Joint Magistrate of the Bagalpore District says that in Bonsi "the educated classes appear to be becoming disgusted with or tired of the ignorance of their wives, and the drives them to the society of the Hetaires for the sake of music and dancing Married ladies in Krishnaghur and Satipore are learning to dance the Bai Nauch, with the intent of keeping their husbands at home"

The Russian papers have officially confirmed the discovery of immense deposits of gold on the Chinese side of the Amoor river, and that upwards of 4,000 Siberian gold diggers and other Russians, and about twice that number of Chinese have rushed to the spot Both powers have a large force quartered on the Border The Chinese say that they can work their mines themselves and do not want any foreign labour

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of Mr Wilson Bell, of Bombay, Chief Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as Agent and chief Engineer of the Indian Midland Railway Active operations will now commence in such directions as the Government of India may desire—The services of Mr David Ross, C E, Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, have been secured by the Government of India

Tantia, the dacoit, has again broken out in the Central Provinces With a body of some 25 armed men, he made a raid into the Nimar district on the 2nd ultimo located a village called Bukrara, and carried away about 2,000 rupees' worth of property The villagers as usual, offered no resistance, and gave no information of the attack until it was too late to be of use After this escapade Tantia took refuge in Holkar's territory

The *Indian Mirror* says that it does not pay in this country to take to painting as profession "There is so little appreciation of the fine arts among our countrymen that painting hardly pays, as the proprietors of the several art studios in Calcutta will be able to testify But what we want our countrymen particularly to learn is the manufacturing industries We hope they will move in this matter in right earnest They should not rely on Government alone to assist in their views"

A military correspondent of the *Times* says that the peace effective strength of the regular army of India are, in round numbers, 217,000, and that by calling in the men on limited furlough these can be raised to 704,000, of all ranks The mobile militia numbers 330 000 men and the territorial militia, two and half years ago 84,000 men and this, no doubt, increased since then Consequently the number of men at the disposal of the military authorities amounts to about 2,000 000

Proposals are now before the Government for increasing the strength of the force to take part in the Camp of Exercise from 20 000 to 37 000 This increase is suggested in consequence of the fact that the 16,000 men reckoned upon from Native States will not be forthcoming, the Chiefs having represented that sufficient notice has not been given to enable them to equip and clothe their contingents as they would wish before sending them to take the field in the cold weather The manœuvers will be held between Delhi and Umballa

In a Resolution just published, the Bengal Government reviews the position of the distressed districts An immediate payment of Rs 1,000 is sanctioned for charitable relief in Jessore, in the district of Nuddea Rs 5,000 is sanctioned for relief works besides A public distribution of advances under the Agricultural Loan Act to the extent of Rs 10 000 has also been granted and an expenditure of Rs 1,000 on relieving persons incapable of work Other measures will be taken when the Lieutenant Governor arrives at Krishnagar and consults the local officers

According to the *Englishman*, the calamity that has fallon upon Bengal is probably more serious than any similar event since the great famine of 1874 "A large proportion of the population in the flooded districts has been brought to the verge of ruin by a disaster which they could neither foresee nor avoid The most harrowing reports of distress and misery are received from the afflicted districts,—reports from Civilians, District Engineers, Railway Officers, Planters, and Zamindars,—and it is evident that nothing but a vigorous effort on the part of the public can prevent a terrible loss of human life"

Last year the amount received in the Punjab from the sale of court fee stamps, was no less than Rs 23,58,875, an increase of Rs 9 009, over that of the preceding year This increase is no doubt due to the higher value of the suits instituted, for there was a considerable decrease in the total number of suits "For some years, says a contemporary, there has been a steady decrease in the sale of one anna receipt stamps, but the Financial Commissioner does not think it probable that the law requiring receipt stamps to be given for sums over Rs 20 was evaded to any greater extent than in former years According to his opinion owing to the good harvests of 1884 fewer debts were incurred, and fewer stamped entries made in the money lenders books"

NOTICE

Those of our subscribers who have not favoured us with a reply to our application for payment of their arrears will not have this paper sent to them from this day forward. We are sorry as shall be compelled to put them to unnecessary trouble or expense if they fail to pay up at once their arrears up to the end of last month

Local and Provincial.

Assistant to the Resident —It is stated that, during the absence of Mr A H F. Martindale, Assistant to the British Resident of Mysore, Major W P Nowell, First Class Political Agent and Into Second Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad, will act for him

The British Resident —Mr C E R. Girdlestone, the British Resident of Mysore will not leave Bangalore for Mysore, on account of the Dassorah festivities, till the 14th or 15th instant It is stated that, after the Dassorah, Mr Girdlestone will leave for Coorg, on a tour of inspection

Sunday Evening Lectures —The third of Mr Sliters Lectures on 'studies in the Life of Christ" will be delivered next Sunday evening, the 11th instant, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah Mr P N Purnaiya, will preside at 6 30 p m Native gentlemen are invited to attend

An English Essay —It is said that a Native Gentleman, a resident of the Civil and Military Station, has offered a gold medal, for the best essay in English, written by a Native of India, on the subject 'Are the Natives fit to govern their country, and if they are not fit, what measures should be adopted to train them?' Printed notices of the offer, and the conditions of competition, are in hand

The Dewan —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, accompanied by the Secretary Mr Vijyendra Rao, returned on Thursday last from his tour in the Punkur district and some of the taluks of the Chitaldrug district, whither he had gone to look about the prospects of the threatened famine and what relief works would be required We are glad learn to that rain has fallen in those parts

The Last Saturday in the Month —The *Daily Post* understands that the clerks of the Civil and Sessions Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore petitioned the presiding Judge, Colonel W Hill, to order all the office establishments to be closed entirely on the last Saturday in the month, in accordance with the custom as observed throughout the whole province, and the other Courts of the Civil and Military Station Colonel Hill, however, has declined to sanction the request The practice is universal in India of closing public offices on the last Saturday of the month and we think it rather hard that the clerks of this Court alone should be deprived of so wholesome a holiday

Bangalore Water Supply —The question of the water supply of Bangalore seems to be again under consideration, because during the course of the past week, Mr Girdlestone, the British Resident, Major Bowen, the officiating Engineer, Mysore D. P W, and Mr L Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, have been knocking about between Malloor and Kolar and the gold fields of the latter, the object as reported, being to discover some means of bringing water into Bangalore, from outside, at a distance, as they have done in Madras from the Red Hills lake and in Bombay from the Vehar lake. There was a "conference" on the subject amongst the gentlemen named and others specially asked to give their experience and advice, but when we shall have, and whether we shall have water works on a large scale for Bangalore, is a question which it will take probably fifty years to answer

News Letter

MYSORE, 2nd October 1885.—Being a very loyal and dutiful subject of H H the Maharajah, I have taken the liberty of noting down a few hints for his gracious consideration, fully hoping that he will consider the suggestions rather on their own merits than on the humbleness of the position of him from whom they emanate.

1. He should mix as freely with the Native officers and gentlemen as he does now with Europeans on all occasions on which the outside world is admitted

2. That he should himself see that every respectable gentleman is by turns invited to the Palace instead of leaving every thing to his assistant in waiting

3 That he should give facilities for any gentleman seeking a private interview, without the intercession of others, of course such gentleman obtaining the necessary Royal sanction through the *Private Secretary*

4 That one day in a week be set apart by him and notified to the public on which, the sovereign himself should hear the grievances of his subjects in the presence of the Dewan and Councillors, and call for reports from the officers complained against and pass orders

5. That all from and above the grade of Amildars visiting the capital, on leave or duty, should pay their humble respects to His Highness, who might take the opportunity of asking the officers regarding the state of their Huduqs Sub Divisions or Districts, &c, as the case may be

6 That in filling up vacancies in the grade of Assistant Commissioners and above, the Maha Rajah should exercise his own discretion giving preference to *Mysoreans* over *foreigners*

7 That some hill station, such as Santavary, Nandidrug or Deva Raja Droog in the Mysore Province, be selected for His Highness' summer residence instead of Ooty in the Madras Presidency

If His Highness who is already so much beloved by his subjects for his simplicity courtesy and goodness will graciously take in consideration these few hints and carry them out then he will assuredly be *the best* of Native Princes and Mysore the best of Native states

His immediate advisers, who have now everything in their own hands, might throw obstacles in the way, as all or some of the above hints, if carried out, will curb their unbounded powers and bring H H into free contact with people who can give unvarnished accounts of the people and Government to the Maha Raja But our beloved Maha Raja is now too old and experienced to be in their trammels, and can see his way through himself, without the assistance of interested advisers

People are under the impression that H H has no regard whatever for his countrymen, but I cannot, for a moment, bring myself to believe this Our gracious sovereign will be the *first*, I am sure, to take such steps as may remove this erroneous impression from the minds of some of his loyal subjects who hold their Ruler in veneration next to God alone

Legal.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE, AT BANGALORE

WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPT 1885

Present—C G PELLER, Esq, Chief Judge and A RAMACHANDRA ITTI, Esq, Judge

Appellant (Prisoner) Suria

Petition of appeal No 81 of 1885, against the conviction and sentence by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chitaldrug, under Section 214 Clause II, of the Indian Penal Code in Criminal Case No 40 of 1885

JUDGMENT—Appellant was convicted of paying a bribe of Rs 25 to the complainant, a Police Jamadar, in order to induce the Jamadar not to take steps to bring him to legal punishment, and sentenced to undergo 9 months rigorous imprisonment by Mr Ramaiah Rao Appellant has appealed to this Court After hearing the arguments of Advocate D V Venkatarangaiya for appellant and of Advocate Singaracharlu in support of the conviction, we quashed the conviction and directed the immediate release of appellant It is, we fear, the common experience of all Judicial Officers of any standing, that it is no unusual circumstance for a Policeman to take a bribe, it is, we fear, also a most unusual circumstance for a Policeman to denounce the briber, when, as in this case, that is done, a suspicion is aroused that there is some thing very unusual behind the scenes to account for such unusual conduct We do not hesitate to say, though we say it with regret, that the story told by the appellant is, on the face of it, a far more probable story than that told by complainant The story of complainant is briefly that appellant was suspected of having been concerned in a burglary, that on the 2nd May last he searched his house but found nothing, that on the 9th May he having seen nothing of appellant in the interval, appellant came to him, took him outside the village, and there gave him Rs 25 begging him not to proceed further against him in the burglary case The appellant's story is that he was kept in custody for many days, that he was fettered along with others, that to escape from such treatment, he went with Police Peon Timmah to Aloor, borrowed Rs 50 of a Sowcar and gave the money to Timmah to give to the Jamadar, that as he and his people were about to complain against the Jamadar, the latter forestalled him and concocted his story We do not say positively that the appellant's story as outlined above, is true, but we do say that it contains the elements of probability to a much greater degree than the story of the complainant

Now, as to the evidence The Magistrate admits that the case for the prosecution rests entirely on the evidence of the Jamadar and Peon Timmah, indeed, there would appear to have been the only witnesses cited by the complainant, for the other witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution are called Court witnesses, that is we presume, witnesses examined at the instance of the Court Of course, the Jamadar and Timmah support each other pretty closely as to the giving of the bribe Timmah deposed that when the bribe was given, 2nd Court witness Pippah was within 2 yards of the spot that after the money was paid to the Jamadar, witness and Pippah went to where the Jamadar was putting up, and that when the Jamadar counted the money, the Jamadar said nothing about the presence of Pippah when the bribe was given when he gave his evidence as 1st witness for the prosecution Pippah, the Potale of Hosahalli, did not say that he saw appellant give any money to the Jamadar, he said he did not see the appellant with the Jamadar he flatly contradicted the evidence of Timmah, for he said he did not go with the Jamadar after the bribe was paid, but that he went home The Jamadar and having kept appellant in custody at Hosahalli, whereas Pippah deposed that appellant Chenna Naga, Lutchiga and Bomma were all kept in a Mojed in his village and were watched by the witness Timmah, if this piece of evidence be true, it not only goes to corroborate appellant's story, but it does completely falsify the statement of Timmah, that he did not know of appellant going to Aloor until he heard of it from some friends whom he could not name nor describe The statement of these Court witnesses who said that the Jamadar told them that appellant had given him some money is pure hearsay evidence, and not legally admissible Even if it were legally admissible, the Jamadar said nothing about having told these men of the bribe, and it does not of course at all follow as a necessary consequence that what the Jamadar said to these men was true We consider that the Magistrate was guilty of a great error of judgment when he refused to allow appellant to ask the Jamadar if he had been convicted of a criminal offence in the Bellary district The Jamadar was by far the most important witness in the case, it was of the utmost importance for the appellant to discredit his evidence If the Jamadar had admitted the conviction, such an admission would or certainly ought to, have considerably discredited his evidence It appears, however, from the record, that the Jamadar objected to the question, it is strange that he should object to the question if he could truthfully have given a negative reply to it The appellant has proved clearly that he did go to Aloor on the 9th May, that he did borrow Rs 50 from Sowcar Pippah, and that peon Timmah was present there Timmah at first deposed that he did not go to Aloor but he afterwards admitted that he did go to Aloor to the Sowcar's house, and that he saw appellant and a middle aged woman there The Sowcar, 3rd witness for defence, swears that the money borrowed from him by appellant was paid to Timmah, and the 4th, 5th and 6th witnesses for the defence, corroborate him There are no doubt some trifling discrepancies in their evidence, but we are of opinion that, to say the least their evidence is quite as worthy of credit as the evidence of the Jamadar and Timmah The witnesses are not shown to have any grudge against peon Timmah, nor any particular interest in or friendship for appellant, they may fairly be called disinterested witnesses and we can adduce no good reason for not believing them

The Magistrate records that the evidence of several witnesses cited for the defence was disposed with, he does not say by whom We think that the Magistrate should not have closed the trial without examining Chenna, Naga, Lutchiga, and Bomma, their evidence was of the most vital importance, and without their evidence taken, we do not consider that appellant had a fair trial When, in a Criminal case, the issue turns on a balance of probabilities there should be but one verdict, that of not guilty, when, as in the case before us, not only does the issue turn on a balance of probabilities and the evidence greatly preponderate in favour of the accused the accused must most certainly be acquitted We quash the conviction and sentence appealed against, and direct the immediate release of appellant

Extracts

THE GOVERNOR'S EXCURSION TO SIMLA

The *Mitra Mail*—The cost of transporting Mr Grant Duff and party from Ootacamund to Simla and back to Madras is estimated at about Rs 15 000—thus

To hire of special trains from Mettapolliam via Bombay, Ahmedabad, Ajmere and Delhi, to Umballa, 2 187 miles at Rs 2 8 0 per mile	5 472
To hire of special train from Umballa via Delhi, Ajmere, Khandwa and Bombay Madras, 1,967 miles at Rs 2 8 0 per mile	4 935
To 8 first class tickets from Mettapolliam to Umballa at Rs 186 10	1,490
To 8 first class tickets from Umballa to Madras at Rs 150 0	1 211
To 2nd and 3rd class railway tickets for servants and followers at say, half those first class	1,367
To transit expenses from Ootacamund to Mettapollium and from Umballa to Simla and return—say	1,000
	Rs 15 003

These figures are necessarily approximate but they are probably sufficiently correct to demonstrate the first cost of the Governor's tour at a time when the Government of India is in such financial extremity that it has by its own admission adopted a "retrograde policy with regard to the development of the country" The sum represents the pay of about 5 000 coolies employed for one month upon railway construction, and we all know that public works of great utility have been summarily stopped for want of funds, and at the risk of an ultimate loss of several lakhs of rupees in consequence of the unused lives It is natural that Mr and Mrs Grant Duff should wish to visit the Himalayas, and to see the chief hill places in Northern India, before their return home, but it is not reasonable that the people of India should be taxed at such a time as this to pay for the Governor's excursion outside his Presidency We may be told that the tour has been undertaken mainly in order to present confidential talk with Governor and the Viceroy about affairs of great consequence to Madras, but such conference might have been postponed until December, when it could have been held at Calcutta, at no greater expense than the cost of passage ticket to and from the Capital, a Secretary and an Aide de Camp It is an ill sign for India that retrenchment should commence at the top of the tree It is idle to expect subordinate officials to practice a rigid economy in the outlay of public money in exceptionally hard times, if conspicuous officials set an example of a different character to public opinion of inappropriate and unnecessary expenditure

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISASTER

The *Amrita Bazar Patrica*—In this country an abnormal flood is the greatest calamity that can befall the people Epidemic diseases leave some untouched famine caused by drought or simple failure of crops leaves people at least free to move and to utilize the wild vegetable products of nature But the devastation caused by a sweeping flood brings misery of every description and to an extreme degree in all directions It brings on famine and epidemic in its train, but, besides, it deprives the man of a place to stand upon, and causes that greatest of all calamities to the agricultural population i.e., the utter destruction of their cattle The over whelming flood in Bengal is reducing the people actually and prospectively to the above deplorable condition. Yet how are our rulers looking upon it? How are the fashionable, gayety-seeking upper few—the few enjoying the fat and flesh of the country—forming the Government, are looking upon it? They are quite complacent and easy If a few of them only care for this dire disaster, it is because it has caused some inconvenience in their pleasure trips and vacation journeys Some perhaps carry their minds to the degree of seriousness which the financial loss to the Government, owing to the disturbances in the working of the State Railways call for The calamity is one which is enough to distract any ruling power, even if it were purely accidental and brought about by no fault of its own Even, in that case a Government should find itself more pressed by considerations of allevating it than any difficulties arising from fears of foreign invasion, or the like The duty of saving the life and property of the subject is paramount over all You make severe laws to punish murderers and thieves You deal with an iron hand those who create disorder and commit disturbances of public peace You pride on your extraordinary exertion to protect the rights of property And should you be so callous, so heartless when the people are wholesale reduced to a prospect of death and utter ruin? We have so long assumed that the calamity has been brought on by simple accident, and not by any fault of the Government The fact however is that, the calamity of the flood is the result of the positive derelection of the duty of Government It is the pure and simple out come of the culpable negligence on the part of the Government to carry out duties imposed upon it, not only by custom but by positive law Every body knows that the evil of floods is not a new one It has been the scourge of the country from time immemorial Hence every Government, whether under the Hindu Raj or the Mahomedan rule, has accepted it as one of its primary duties to take steps to prevent it And it is by no means beyond power of men to prevent it A little attention and a little outlay of money is sufficient if not totally, to prevent the evil, at least to diminish its dimensions We pause to know what action Lord Dufferin takes to alleviate the immense suffering of the people caused by the fault of the Government, nay by acts amounting to criminal offence We pause to know whether this matter will draw a little bit of his Lordship's attention from the diplomatic business and the frontier work with which he is engrossed We are glad the *Englishman* and the *Daily News* have called attention to the above phase of the question

THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEANS IN NATIVE STATES

The *Amrita Bazar Patrica*—It may have struck many of our readers as exceedingly strange that the influence of Europeans should be so prominent in the Native States and that Native Princes should confer important posts of trust and emoluments at their disposal on Europeans to the exclusion of their own countrymen who may be better qualified and whose services less costly to entertain The explanation of these somewhat curious phenomena may not, however, have been apparent to all There may be a few who know better, but the large majority probably attribute this state of things to the want of patriotism of our ruling chiefs. It is not generally known how the Native Princes are *compelled* to entertain the expensive services of Europeans though they may not always be able to afford to do so Resolution after resolution is recorded complaining of the mal administration of a particular State, and if the Prince is not wise enough to take the hint, he is ultimately threatened openly with the absorption of his State into the British Empire, or at any rate the extinction of the shadow of power he may possess, when from the instinct of self preservation he finds himself obliged to employ a number of Europeans on high salaries and no sooner this is done than all at once the criticisms cease, and we are told that the administration of the State is improving, though it may be a thousand times worse managed under those Europeans than it ever was before Instances can be multiplied from the past history of the relations of the British Government with the Feudatory States bearing out every word we have said above The comments, however, in the present instance, have been prompted by a perusal of a Resolution of the Bengal Government on the administration Report of Hill Tipperah for 1884 85 which appeared in a late issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* We will not just now enquire whether the Government of Bengal had any right to treat the affairs of an independent chief in the way it has done'

but this we will say that the entire Resolution has been drawn out in a fault finding spirit which cannot be too much condemned in the responsible ruler of a province The merits of the administration are skipped over, and its alleged short-comings severely dwelt upon For instance, the jail mortality in Hill Tippurah was exceedingly low, as is evidenced by the fact that only one prisoner out of 34 or three per cent under treatment during the year died We are not told what percentage of prisoners fell ill and were under treatment, but even without this information it is not difficult to see that the Jail mortality in Tippurah must have been very low indeed Now compare this with the enormously high rate of jail mortality in Bengal And yet the ruler of Bengal was not generous enough to say one word by way of special praise in connection with the jail administration of Hill Tipperah Then, again, so far as the figures given go to show, the arrangements for the administration of justice in the State cannot be called unsatisfactory Has the ordinary courts of appeal there is a Khas Appellate Court presided over by the minister assisted by two Thakurs Of only eleven cases that came on before it during the year, in three the orders of the lower courts were upheld in five modified and in three reversed The results speak for themselves But yet the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to remark with reference to this that "as the Thakur Judges are, though well meaning, without much training or experience, it is a question whether they are any more likely to arrive at the truth in a particular case than the court which originally tried it" We suppose our Lieutenant Governor would be glad to see the Thakurs replaced by some Europeans who from the fact of belonging to a superior race are competent for every kind of work more especially for sifting the truth in a particular case, as is evident from the manner in which "trained and experienced European Judges and Magistrates administer justice in British India

MR W DIGBY ON INDIA

I wish to speak to you about matters concerning the Empire of India, and the reason I am going to do this is that you are responsible for all that happens in India The real ruler of India sits on the Treasury bench in the House of Commons, this throne is a place overlooking St James' Park, everything that is done with regard to India is done in your name, and you are in the last degree, responsible for all that happens in regard to that country I venture to assure you [said Mr Digby, his voice betraying the emotion he felt on approaching a subject in which he has taken so deep an interest] that the questions which concern India and ourselves are so important that I should not think it right considering the many important matters affecting yourselves which call for attention to trouble with matters concerning another country if you were not yourselves responsible for what goes on in that country (hear) The affairs that interest us, and occupy our attention are momentous, but there are some even more momentous in India Things are carried on in that country which in any other country would be shameful, and which in India are simply scandalous I am not, believe me, using too strong a word in what I have just said. India governed by a despotism of the strongest possible kind (hear, hear) In all that concerns the great affairs of State there is not the shadow of representation, there is nothing, there are no means whereby the people of the country can be interested in their own affairs Things are worse in some respects than they are in Russia—I may say that I am alluding rather to the Russia of the Russophobists than to the real Russia, because, I believe, there are many things in Russian administration which are good But in India you have a despotism of the most complete character When Lord Ripon went to that country as Viceroy he had such rudimentary work as this to do—he had to restore to the people one of their commonest, and at the same time one of the most dearly prized, of political blessing, the liberty of the press The people, as I have said, have no voice in their own land If we apply the doctrine for which our political forefathers fought, and for which we contend, namely, that taxation without representation is tyranny, then are we the greatest tyrants in the world (hear hear) We deal with India in such a way that we look after our own interests and not those of the people We suck all the juice from the orange and leave the people nothing at the withered pulp and the empty peel If it be said that, in using such an expression I am exaggerating, I will refer you to some facts to show that we take care to keep every benefit to ourselves, and to give nothing to the Indian people Here is a statement with regard to one department only In that department there are 72 officers in all drawing salaries ranging from 300 rupees to 30 0 rupees per month—the total salaries amount to 38,150 rupees per month It might be thought that a portion of this huge sum would go into the pockets of the people of the country As a matter of fact there is not a single native in that in this department (hisses) What would you think of this country if every office and everything in the way of appointments except one or two in the Judicial Bench and two or three in the Civil Service granted under exceptional circumstances, were held by foreigners who certainly spent some of the money they received in this country but took a great put away? (indignation) If there were any spirit left in Englishmen it would be long before such a condition of things was altered (applause) A few years ago Mr Bright (cheers) moved in the House of Commons for a return of all salaries paid in India That return, after a great deal of delay was prepared, and laid upon the table of the House of Commons But the India office possesses so much power and influence that it has to this day, prevented that return being published It was ashamed at the facts the return revealed (indignation) I do not wonder at it I have seen that return in manuscript and I found that considerably over £11 000 000 every year are paid for salaries and commutations with India (shame) The significance of that statement can hardly yet be appreciated by you £3 000,000 are paid for pensions Now, let me carry the question a little further, so that I may show you what I have stated means in respect to India India is one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth This I will prove to you by a statement of the annual income of that country as compared with the annual income of this country The annual receipts of the people of India from the products of the soil, from manufactures, from trade, &c, is £300,000,000, that is about £1 4s per head of the population residing in the British provinces Now turn to this country The total income obtained from our commerce and agriculture, and the like amounts in the course of twelve months to £1,217 000 000, that is about £35 per head The amount of these two particulars falls £1 5 per head England £5 Now will anyone suppose that if there were any reasons but over the two nations it would be for the richer nation Question now how far that is the case In India we raise about £60,000 000 by way of taxation every year this is 20 per cent of the total revenue of the country In England we take in round numbers about 7 per cent Let us consider this 20 per cent of the total income of India taken from the people by taxation In any case you would say that it would be used for the benefit of the people Even if the whole of this money was spent among the people it still would be a grievous burden to be borne, but of that £60 000 000, £30,000,000 at least come to this country every year, that is one tenth of the total income of the people I for one think it a burning shame when we consider that out of every pound earned in India by commerce or agriculture, two shillings comes to this rich country to be spent among a people who earn £3 per head per annum, against those poor wretches who only earn £1 15 (loud cries of shame) But ought to be altered (applause) It causes such grievous burdens that they cannot bear Things are getting worse year by year Famines are more frequent now than in the old days of the East India Company, and that was not a good rule by any means, before the Crown assumed the control of the Indian people Things were better in India in 1858, after the Mutiny, when the Queen became ruler of India than they are now The people were better off then than they are at the present time I could bring fact after fact keeping you here till midnight in so doing, it needs but I could multiply proofs in support of many assertions Going to the way in which we are treating not the surplus wealth but the very life blood of the people the absolute necessities of daily life are being taken from the people to enrich this country ('shame') Famines occur on an average, says the Famine Commission, once in every four years. We are now at the beginning of a famine cycle, which I venture to say, judging from what I have seen of the past, will be most serious in its effects How are we to meet it? I have a story to tell you illustrative of what is going on in India at this moment, and if it does not rouse your indignation I shall be much surprised, and shall begin to think that my fellow Englishmen are not actuated by those feelings which I have always thought animated them I am going to speak of what has recently happened, nay, is at this moment happening, in the district of Burdwan, in the Presidency of Bengal You must know that when a famine occurs in India the cause ostensibly is that the rains have not fallen in their due seasons The real cause is that we take away the produce of the country that when the rains do not occur, as, for example, they have not occurred in England for the past few weeks impeiling the root crops, instead of there being temporary distress among the people or a less that can be borne, as is the case here, under such circumstances, men the farmers are able to pull themselves together after a time, that which should be distress of a mild character deepens into famine In March last, in the district of Burdwan the chief Magistrate, discovering that the scarcity was deepening into distress, and that a famine was impending, convened certain distresses and reported to the Commissioner, who, in turn, reported to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that there were one thousand of people, too old to work, absolutely destitute, and a number of others lame, too young to work also utterly destitute He applied for permission to relieve them Very right and proper You will say he did what he ought to do But he! He took no notice of the Commissioner Thompson, who appealed to the Commissioner, that to those poor old people two or farthings worth per day of rice should be given, and those little children one and a half farthings worth of rice per day that meant at the time at which rice was selling then, eleven ounces for the old people and five and a half ounces for the children Further more—I have the official record in my possession which I am willing to show to any one caring to see it,—with a refinement of cruelty hardly possible to believe, the officials recommended and the Lieutenant Governor sanctioned, that the rice should be given to the people raw, because forsooth, if cooked, it would cost the Government a halfpenny a pinch of salt and a particle of fuel to present it in a palatable condition (hear, hear, cries of shame) You, some of you are fathers of families you probably have legal friends Have what it means to give to people in the condition in which I have described, two ounces of raw rice Eleven years ago in the very Province of Bengal it was decreed that three pennyworth of grain—that is, two pounds of raw grain—was necessary to preserve life Now you have given a third of that But mark this the eleven ounces were provided because it was felt that quantity was necessary for the sustenance of life But if it cost the Government an halfpenny to cook the rice, surely it would cost those poor people money to cook it Inferred and that means that you probably have to deduct two ounces from the eleven ounces, an ounce from the smaller quantity to enable the starving creatures to eat the food thus provided by a merciful Government (hisses) If these things are being done in our name, we ought to be very much ashamed of ourselves if we permit them to continue (hear, hear) But there is some thing more to be told to you which aggravates the matter I remember whilst I was in India in 1877 78, during the great famine of that time when 1,000,000 of people perished in less than twelve months the absolutely of hunger and diseases caused by hunger, I remember at that time the Government proposed a new tax called the Famine Insurance Fund It was agreed to Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, and Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, in language the rose solemn and emphatic of which our tongue is capable, said that under no circumstances shall this money—raised for the poor of the country—be diverted from the purposes for which it is proposed to be used Twelve months passed, the Afghan war took place, gentlemen, the whole of the one and a half millions raised was taken away to pay for that war (sorrow) The Tories were in power in that time, and I well remember the indignation that was raised amongst English audiences in 1879 and 1880 when that fact was stated At this moment, according to information that reached me only last Monday, we are going to do the same thing again I see in an estimate received from Simla, where the Government was at the time, of the manner whereby means should be provided to pay for the war preparations taken in hand in consequence of the Russian scare on the other side of Afghanistan,—I find that £750,000 are to be taken out of the Famine Insurance Fund this year to help to pay this demand That is the children's food is to be taken from them and cast to the dogs of war, at the very time when your representatives are keeping the poor old people and young children on three farthings and one and a half farthings per day respectively (indignation) You are throwing £750,000 away in expenditure upon that desecrated scare And remember there is no poor law in India We spend £3 000 000 of money among 60,000,000 of people year by year In India the people are so kindly disposed, so charitable one towards another, and look so well after their own poor that there is no need for a poor law When money is raised under such circumstances as the Famine Insurance Fund was raised we ought to take care that the people do not suffer in the way they are suffering, and that the money raised for that particular purpose should be applied to that purpose, and that only (cheers) For my own part

"Although I be the feeble of mankind,
I will not cease to speak the hopes I hold
Of my country Poor men
The strongest, most delicate, mourn
unsold
But my life is as well as their life
We question, return—not to assure
it
(hear hear, cheers)

Gentlemen I have spoken to you longer than I intended, but there is one point further I must refer to and it is only fair with regard to one fellow-subject I have to mention it Are these people, on whose behalf I ask you sympathy and support, worthy of your sympathy and of your support? Let me tell you one thing When I came back from India in 1880, I do not know anything that thrilled my soul so strongly as the great demonstration in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, where I heard John Bright and Lord Hartington speak On that occasion, in the city of Manchester, which with the neighbouring towns of Salford, numbers a population of 400 000 80 000 people were gathered together, and I thought that was a remarkable achievement But let me tell you something about a demonstration which took place within the past six weeks upon the plains of Bengal The people of that Province chose to demonstrate, and they determined to demonstrate, in a peaceable, orderly manner, not to allow any passions to be roused so that the agitation should have the Legislature in view A demonstration was held at which 1 0,000 people were present, nearly all of whom had been receiving "stamps" for I remember it was in the plains of Bengal, where there are chiefly scattered villages and very few towns in the neighbourhood Over 1,000 heads of families were there They met together and our friends met last year, when agitating again the House of Lords as quickly as possible, they conducted their business as you conduct yours They passed resolutions expressing their satisfaction that war between England and Russia on the one hand and Russia on the other and have carried they deprecated taxation for warlike purposes, and they passed a solemn resolution which had just been passed, called the Famine Protection, under any circumstances in which you might be called upon, show that you were worthy of the privilege which you possess, and if the vote should have to be given to a Tory Government could you, I say, better prove that you were worthy of citizenship than did those fellow subjects of yours in the distant Bengal (Cheers) I read in the Indian newspapers that the resolutions were passed, and the active part taken, by genuine cultivators, that is the fellow Ryots, who, I understand, is a poor creature that, to some people, is worthy of contempt is but enough Here was a great, and the proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner A magistrate was there, and the police to keep order but they found their services quite unnecessary There was not a single case of drunkenness Appeal to the men on whose behalf I ask your sympathy and your support in the struggle before us (cheers)

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885. No. 41

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per num,	Rs	10	0
English Edn, do	"	6	0
Kanarese dnn, do	"	6	0
Per mensem	"	0	8
Single copy	"	0	3
Back numbers	"	0	1
Local Subscription	"	5	0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese paper alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be continued, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels half rupee, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
HARGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission Agency entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 C 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASPOORI RANGIENGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

A SINGAMYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and keepers of many other articles which can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Specimen Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has no equal in its power to effectually prove to all concerning one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Dumbness, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menstruation, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Palsy, Pain of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restlessness, Dizziness, Swimming of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice Hysteric Fits, Urinary Diseases, Tightness of chest, Short Breath, or any other disease that affects the heart

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—10 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Electricity) cures almost one of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in the standing dresses"

A P W THURNAM M D,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LITTLE GEM —which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sure and remedy for leprosy Leucoderma, White Leprosy, Impotence of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a impure state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a cure to cure—one month

☞ For purchasing of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhoea and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs. 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

These sufferings from liability of body eruptions, lassitude, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis and screwing of youth Scrofula, sores of all kinds are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel the entry out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE CIGARETTES.

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

BUBOLIN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use.

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, &c, &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz, phials, packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIBILE

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIBIOTIC DROPS

For the speedy cure of Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —for curing urethral discharges, Fortnight's injection concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterest grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of his wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 day's time. It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE MOSS, FOR

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp Price Rs 2 8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver.

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of.

Dr Gbfford's.

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SEE PARTICULARS OF MALADIES

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R

Chandernagore, near Calcutta

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTICE.

The existence of deep cesspits in many dwelling houses in the Town and large accumulations therein of excretal matter are highly objectionable not only in a Sanitary but also Domestic point of view. They pollute the water in the wells, render the air the people breathe dangerously impure, and are a fertile source of disease and death The repeated attempts of the Municipality to enforce a daily conservancy system have often met with opposition from the residents of the Town, because it was an innovation and contrary to *mamool*, but it is not denied as a fact that the presence of large accumulations of filth and fecal matter produce very offensive odours, especially in the rainy season This I have often noticed during my inspection of houses, and pointed out the evil to the occupants then and there

2 To remedy this state of things and to meet the requirements of decency and health, there is no other course open than to enforce the provisions of section 108 of the Municipal Regulations, which prescribe a certain penalty for every owner or occupier of a house allowing for more than twenty four hours any dirt, dung, nightsoil, or any offensive matter to remain on his premises. The Bye law No. 22. will be enforced as regards such privies as from their situation afford no facilities for their daily clearance by Municipal or private scavengers

3. For the purpose of carrying out the said provisions of the law, two special Overseers have been appointed, whose sole duty will be to inspect every cesspit in the Town, and advise the house owners or occupiers to duly conserve them, and, in case of neglect, to take action authorized by law.

4. The head of each family is therefore earnestly requested to co-operate with the Overseers in carrying out the said neces-

sary improvements, and to offer no opposition to their entering the houses or back *yards for the purposes of the said inspection*. It may here be noted for the information of the public that Municipal Commissioners *and their officers have authority* under the Municipal Regulations to enter into and inspect any building or land within *their limits and cleanse them for* sanitary reasons

A. SREENIVASA CHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission
OFFICE OF THE CITY MUNI. COMMISSION,
BANGALORE,
Dated 27th July, 1885

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted point in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSING RAO,
Hon Secretary
No 16 Bête, Siddikatta,
Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Belgrade, 6th Oct—The Servian division is marching towards the frontier

London, 7th Oct—The masters at Odhi in will not agree to the compromise proposed by the operatives

Wady Halfa, 6th Oct—The 1st Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment, instead of the Dublin Fusiliers, will reinforce General Grenfell

London, 8th Oct—Lord Salisbury made a speech at Newport yesterday, in which he claimed the credit of having settled the Afghan difficulty As regards Burmah, he said that armed intervention was impossible. The policy of the British Government would be to uphold Turkish rule wherever it can be healthily upheld, and to foster autonomous nationalists wherever Turkish rule is inconsistent with the welfare of the population, its supreme object would be the maintenance of peace He advocated a large reform of local government, and the easy transfer of land, and also the closest union with the colonies He refused to entertain any Irish proposal touching the integrity of the Empire, and said he was strongly opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of England

Constantinople, 7th Oct—The Sultan has accepted in principal the Bulgarian Union

London, 8th Oct—Further accounts of the victory gained by Abyssinians under the command of Ras Alula, over the Mahdists on the 23rd September, state that Abyssinians found the Arabs under the leadership of Osman Digma, in a strongly entrenched position, which, after desperate fighting on both sides, they carried The Arabs lost three thousand *in killed, including Osman Digma* whose body was identified after the battle

Belgrade, 8th Oct—The attitude of Servia still continues to be threatening Servia claims an extension of territory

London, 9th Oct—A great fire broke out last evening at Charterhouse buildings, resulting in the destruction of fourteen warehouses and sixteen houses. The damage is estimated at £75,000

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885

APPEAL TO THE ELECTORS OF ENGLAND

OUR readers are aware of the excellent movement which has been set on foot, and the first steps of which have been already taken, to send a number of native delegates from India to England, in order to bring before the great body *of electors in that* country the real condition, true wants, and substantial grievances, of the people of this country, so that the electors may be induced to send to the British House of Commons members who have deep sympathy with and a true and abiding interest in India and the Indians We mean, of course, Englishmen who have had some connection with India, either public or private, official or non-official, and who have *made the country and its varied inhabitants* the subject of study and earnest consideration, so that if they become members of the great assembly of the House of Commons, they will be in a position to instruct the House, to secure larger attention on its part to Indian subjects, and thus advance *the interests of India and its people* With these most excellent and laudable objects in view, as we have said, the movement to send competent native delegates to England was set on foot That movement was most successfully begun in Bombay, by the Bombay Association It was followed *up by similar associations in Calcutta and* Lahore. Madras has not been behind hand in heartily joining the movement, and at a meeting of the Mahajana Sabha, it was resolved to send Mr S Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M A, B L, as the delegate from Madras Mr Ramaswamy Mudaliar has *already started for Bombay, where he will* meet the other three delegates, who have all, probably, by this time, sailed for London, as the General Elections come on by the end of November, as there is no time whatever to lose, if the scheme is to have the desired effect, in influencing the course *of the elections, so that amongst the Anglo* Indian candidates, at least, for Parliament none may be chosen but those who have the real interests of India at heart and will do her real good service with the Home Government The Bombay Association has, by a formal resolution, couched in forcible terms, already indicated the names of those, who are real "friends of India, and those who are but sham friends, clinging to get into Parliament only for mere party purposes All these efforts of our countrymen are most praiseworthy and laudable, and should be crowned with success the complete success which is so earnestly sought for, but how can that success be secured, unless the managers of the movement *are supplied with the sinews* of war," that adequate amount of money, without which no movement whatever of the kind can possibly achieve success! The public, therefore, must open their purse strings, and, as far as has in each individual, put down his money Bombay, Calcutta, and *Lahore, especially the first* (as is usual in such cases) have come out splendidly, and the expenses of their delegates have been guaranteed and secured The committee of the Association in Madras look for similar liberality, in support of so great a political cause, from the public of *Southern India in which is included*, as a matter of course, the Province and State of Mysore It is with very great pleasure, therefore, and anticipating a hearty and speedy response to the appeal, that we ask our Mysorean countrymen and the general public of the Province to weigh well and carefully what has been said and what *will* strike them, on the smallest reflection, about the great importance and the enduring results to India and her masses, of the movement to induce the British public, and especially members of Parliament to take a large and more abiding interest in the affairs of this country It would seem that the total expenses of Mr Ramaswamy Mudaliar, to and from England, and while *resident* there and prosecuting the difficult and delicate task entrusted to him, will amount to about Rs 7,000, and this amount, it is proposed to raise by public subscriptions—the only possible and feasible way in which to secure such a fund We are glad to know, as a fact that up to the 5th *instant, many influential native gentlemen* of Madras have subscribed sums which have brought up the amount to Rs 2,100 and many others, no doubt, have by this time, subscribed further sums Raja Sir T Madava Rao, who is well known and highly popular and respected in the Mysore Province, writes as follows of this movement —

"I quite approve of the plan proposed at Bombay for interesting the Electors of England, &c, in the affairs of India during the approaching Parliamentary elections The plan is good and feasible, and must result in some good while no harm can ensue Therefore I would afford encouragement to it Madras ought to do its best in the matter and *ought not to shrink from it* I am therefore, willing to join in the proposed guarantee in regard to funds to be collected by voluntary subscription I trust that all educated natives will give their utmost sympathy and support in the matter which has an important *bearing on India's welfare at an important* epoch"

It remains now to be seen whether the people of the Mysore Province and State who cannot but be included in so great and well devised a movement, will respond liberally and quickly to this appeal

All friends and well wishers of India, in this province, are earnestly requested to support this movement, all subscriptions paid towards which will be thankfully received and acknowledged in our columns Educated Mysoreans can surely—we *know* they can—subscribe at least Rs 2,000 amongst them!

HUNA LOKOKTI HIRAVALI,

OR

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE OF ENGLISH PROVERBS

It may be remembered that, amongst the items of salutary advice given to *those amongst our youthful countrymen*, who had gained the distinctions which the University of Madras confers, at each annual Convocation, when the selected speaker made his address, there was one item on which the speaker appealed, according to his own fashion, instead, and *that was, that every graduate should*, as much as lay in his powers abilities, and opportunities, endeavour to present before the rising generation of his countrymen the future brilliant and glorious of the same University such translations in the shape of books and parts of the works of Western authors as himself had read and from which he had acquired knowledge, in the original In short, the advice given was to the effect that native graduates of the University would do well, and confer the greatest blessing on the nation, by disseminating the fruits of their own knowledge and acquirements amongst the masses of their countrymen by means of such translations Not many of the *alumni of the Madras University* (though they may be counted by the thousand) have undertaken to discharge so patriotic a duty so that when we see one of them coming forward to devote his time, his talents, his acquirements, and even his money to the fulfilment of such a task, we are bound to *give him a hearty welcome*, and to help him and to wish him godspeed on his self imposed service Such a man we find in Mr R Sivasankara Pandia, B A, who has devoted himself to the responsible and onerous task ever since he acquired the honorable distinc on which our *alma mater of the Southern Presidency confers on her* successful votaries Mr Sivasankara Pandia has gained many honours, in an unusual kind of degree besides his degree, but the devotion of his whole intellectual life seems to be to carry into practical action the choice precept by the public orators at Convocations, and that is, to spread Western knowledge and learning, by all the means and opportunities a graduate may have at hand, and with this noble object in view, he has begun and continues work he very appropriately terms—"The Hindu Excelsior Series," a cheap English Sanskrit, and Vernacular series of books of moral knowledge, issued twice a year (since 1882) "devoted exclusively to the cause of Hindu Moral and Religious Progress"

The third of the above "Excelsior Series" is now before us and is entitled—"Huna Lokokti Hiravali, the Diamond Necklace of English Proverbs" We cannot too highly commend this little book, whether we consider its *contents or its author* The author has, by this work, displayed the highest and most excellent industry and research He is, without doubt, one of the most laborious and diligent students of work we have heard The devotion of his life seems to be to "*consume the midnight oil*" in the *I to any purpose which he has adopted and* those pursuits have been taken up in no mean or sordid spirit Mr Sivasankara Pandia's object is not to reap pecuniary profit from his labours It is enough for him if the printer can be paid, and for that purpose, he has even paid money out of his own pocket His aim and object is that Aryan Morals and the Aryan Religion may be promoted and advanced, and especially amongst the youth of both sexes of the present generation, when there is so much atheism and infidelism abroad, and so much of the vain babblings of so called philosophy Such an aim is high and noble and deserves all the encouragement and support and pecuniary help, both public and private, which the *people of India*, of all religions, classes, and creeds, could give We have, therefore, much pleasure in drawing the earnest attention of all those who sympathise with and have the success of Mr Sivasankara Pandia's work at heart, to page 21 of the appendix to the *volume, in which the author* makes an earnest and respectful appeal to "all rich and generous gentlemen and ladies who take an interest in Hindu Moral and Religious progress" In this appeal Mr Sivasankara Pandia points out that he has four other works of the "Excelsior series" *ready for the press, but he adds*—"Unfortunately I am not so rich as to bear all the expenses connected with their printing and publication I shall, however, undertake to publish them, if I get sufficient pecuniary aid As pecuniary gain is not one of my chief considerations in compiling these books, I am prepared even to hand over for publication my manuscripts to any distinguished and charitable gentleman, whether a native or a foreigner, who, I think, will be a proper man to have them" We need not say much on the contents of the No III volume of the "Excelsior series," to commend them to the attention and study of the public, especially of the student youth of both sexes of the present generation. The contents of those pages will speak for themselves, on the very first perusal They consist of a well written introduction, in which the merits and claims of the English language, which is rapidly becoming the *lingua franca* of the whole *world*, are set forth, supported by extracts from some of the best English and foreign authors, and there is also quite a gem like string of definitions of proverbs from various sources The book itself consists of a choice selection of eight hundred proverbs in the English language, arranged in alphabetical order, with a translation into Telugu, followed by an explanation or comment in English, and concluding, wherever it can be done with an equivalent proverb in Sanskrit, given in Roman characters The selection of proverbs is *simply unique and displays* the utmost liberality and research on the part of Mr Sivasankara Pandia The explanations in English are, for the most part, correct English The Sanskrit equivalents are most appropriate We have not the slightest hesitation in commending the work to the *purchase and perusal* of the public

Local and Provincial

FUTURE OF LEASES —The tenure of lands held on grass assessment is for the future to be held as including the concession to grow grasses for fodder

THE SESSIONS —The monthly Sessions of the Chief Court of Mysore were held on *Tuesday last There were only two cases*, one of forgery and the other of abduction In the former, the accused was acquitted, in the latter, the accused was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS —Four Students *of the Agricultural College of Madras*, who have received scholarships from the Mysore State, have arrived here, having completed their course, and have proceeded to Mysore to see the Dewan regarding the Inspectorships which have been guaranteed to them We hope the promise will be fulfilled

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS —On Wednesday and Friday last, the courts and public offices in the Mysore Province, and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, were closed on account of the feast of *Mahalaya Amawase and Ayutha Poojah, respectively* The usual nine or ten days' leave on account of the Dasserah will begin on the 14th instant and end on the 21st instant

ASSUMPTION TO THE RESIDENT —Major W P Newall, first class Political Agent and Second Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, arrived in Bangalore on Thursday morning by mail train, to assume charge from Mr Martindale of the office of the Assistant Resident of Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Mr Martindale going on 6 months' furlough

THE ULSOOR TANK —On Tuesday morning last, Mr C L R Girdlestone, the Officiating British Resident of Mysore, accompanied by the President and Executive Engineer of the C and M Station *Municipality* of Bangalore, visited the Ulsoor tank, which, both in the old tank and the one adjoining, has a splendid quantity of water, owing to the heavy rains we have had

MR GIRDLESTONE AT THE FORT —Mr Girdlestone, Officiating British Resident, accompanied by Colonel Swinley, Assistant Quarter Master General, Colonel Andrews, R H A and Major Maltby, President of the C and M Station Municipal Board, paid a visit to the Fort on Friday morning and went over the place He was shown over the Fort by Major Maltby, who also pointed out places of interest to the Resident

RESIDENT'S COURT —Mr. L Anantaswami Rao, B A, Registrar of the British Resident's Court, who went on three months' leave, will resume his appointment tomorrow morning, and Mr Abdul Rahiman Sahib, who was officiating, will revert to his post as Chief Clerk of the Civil Court of the C and M Station, and Mr. Vurdanaah, who was acting in the latter

post, will go back as Chief Clerk of the District Magistrate's Court, C and M. Station.

THE TUMKUR LINE.—The *Daily Post* hears that portions of this line, owing to the recent heavy rains, are in a very dangerous state, and that the side cutting is tumbling in at intervals. The driver has to be very cautious in going over this line. The train, on Tuesday last, due here at 5 P. M., did not arrive till 8 o'clock, as some considerable portion of the way was blocked in consequence of the cuttings falling on the rails, and the *debris* had to be removed before the train could pass on.

THE MOHURRUM AND THE DASSARAH.—The Mahomedan festival of the Mohurrum began on Friday, as also did the Hindu festival of Dassarah. In consequence of these two festivals *coming together*, and there being fears of disturbances between the followers of the two religions, the authorities have taken precautions to put down any disturbance. Packets of all the troops in garrison, that is to say, small bodies under arms, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to meet any emergency.

SUICIDE OF A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Syed Ameer, Special Police Inspector, in the Chitaldroog Sub-division, against whom charges of torture and extortion have been preferred before the Chief Court of Mysore, committed suicide, by cutting his throat. He had been ordered into Tumkur, by the Deputy Commissioner, and he was informed by some friend or other, that the charges against him would bring him into disgrace, and hence the rash act. The charges against him were made by certain ryots of Kodihally village. The deceased inspector had lately been rewarded by the Government with a bangle and promotion for his taking part in the detection of dacoities with Mr Nanjunda Rao, the Assistant Commissioner, who was also rewarded with a sword of honour.

MYSORE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of an index map to the sheet maps of the Mysore Topographical Survey, from Major J. T. McCullagh, R. E., Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Mysore Topographical Survey. From this map, we find that the whole of the Province almost has been surveyed and mapped out. Two tracts South on the Eastern side, have been surveyed, but not mapped, and two tracts, one the extreme East (Kolar district) have been triangulated but not as yet surveyed and mapped. We believe that after these surveys have been completed, the survey Party under Major McCullagh returns to Bengal, as all events, the party breaks. We need hardly say that this index map of the Mysore Survey is skilfully and neatly drawn up, and will prove of the utmost value, inasmuch as the rules of which all the maps joined together would show of the survey of the whole of the province. We may add that each sheet or map of the Mysore Topographical Survey cost Rs 1-4-0 thereof, and Rs 1 uncoloured, and may be procured through Messrs Higginbotham and Co, Madras.

A MILITARY TRAGEDY.—Another military tragedy occurred in the C and M Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of Tuesday last. This time, the hero was a trooper, a recruit of eight months' standing, of the First Madras Light Cavalry, named Surat Singh, who is said to have been a Bangalorean. It would appear that the man was one of the worst characters in the regiment, and had been constantly reported and often punished for insubordination and other military offences. On Tuesday noon, the man had been ordered to attend at the officers' Mess House of the regiment, in order that a complaint against him might be enquired into. The man attended, and while waiting, he asked leave to go and get a drink of water in a tank in or near the mess house, which is "Langford House," Richmond Road, but instead of going to the tank, Surat Singh proceeded to the barracks, which are in Arab Lines, close by, and there got his carbine and managed to possess himself of about fifty or sixty rounds of ball ammunition, with which he repaired again to the compound of the Mess House, and there, he fired at Colonel Cherry, the commandant, who was in the house, about 150 yards away. Luckily the man missed his aim. Colonel Cherry who had a rifle close by him, loaded with buck shot, fired at the man and wounded him on the knee. He thereupon made off to a large mango tree, one side of which was protected by a wall. Under this shelter, Surat Singh kept up a rapid, but ineffectual fire, but for one sad incident, which we shall presently note. A number of troopers, who had been directed to turn out and ordered to shoot down the man, failed to do so, and quite a series of carbine firing was kept up for half an hour, much to the terror of the residents of Richmond Town, where—

There was a rout and terrible shout,
And nobody know what they were about—

till trumpeter Cotter, of the regiment, by a well aimed shot, hit Surat Sing in the right elbow, the ball entering the arm, getting through the chest, and being finally extracted from under the left shoulder blade. The man fell almost instantly dead, and thus this dreadful skirmish was brought to a close, but not before the saddest incident in the tragedy had occurred, and it was this. During the random shots fired by Surat Singh, one shot hit a little native girl, about six years old, the daughter of a retired native dresser, one Govindoo Rajooloo Naloo, who was standing in the verandah of her house which is on the opposite bank of the tank, in the village in Langford Road. The child died instantaneously. Strange and mysterious are the ways of Providence! A pure and innocent little child is the only victim of a tragedy which would not have occurred, had the deceased trooper no ready access to his deadly weapon and the bullets!—a matter which it is high time the British Government of India should look into both as to its Native and European troops. After the usual inquest, the body of Surat Singh was, on the following day, cremated according to the Hindu custom.

News Letter.

MYSORE, *8th October* 1885.—The principal topic of conversation now is Dassara. Mighty preparations are being made everywhere for the great national festival which *commences tomorrow*. The Town Hall is getting almost ready. The redoubtable Pandit is very energetic at this work. The Dewan has got ideas of furnishing this Hall very grandly, the Literary Union and the Native Sabha, which contributed Rs 1,500 and 3000 respectively, towards the building are to get back the contributions and to pay rent for the building. It is doubtful whether this spacious building has at all the required accomodation for the Literary Union. It answers perhaps mainly the purpose for which it was built, viz, Theatrical Hall.

All the Public buildings have undergone the process of white washing and blue washing, &c, &c. Our Brown of the palace Mr Frampton is making suitable preparations to make his guests comfortable in every way in his "Gordon Hotel."

Mr Stanbridge, the Sanitary Engineer, is hard at work with his subordinates in *making the Electric Lights a success in* stead of a failure as in the last year. I wish him every success. If this gentleman has only a little more patience and can work without fuss then certainly he will turn out very good work.

The Hinkal Race Course, and the Bungalow close by on the main road, to Yelwall, built by H. H. the late Maha Raja, and which had been completely deserted, are, it is pleasing to see, done up well and have assumed cheerful appearance. A large number of workmen are daily working in the course and in the Bungalow compound, accomodation for horses is provided for. The road from the Female Hospital to this bungalow is simply wretched, and I hope the authorities concerned will put it into a thorough passable State. The new Swamy was installed last Saturday, in the presence of Royalty. The *Pattabhisheka* ceremony took place in the Mutt at 11 30 under a Royal salute. All the Ursus and some native officers and gentlemen of the station were present on the occasion.

They talk of two Dramatic companies coming here from Bangalore during Dassara. One has already engaged the Town Hall for 3 nights.

At the end of the Dassara, His Highness entertains his European guests in the Jaggan Mohan Palace. The Dewan on the other hand gives a ministerial dinner to all the representatives and gentlemen of this city. But the thousands of poor people who throng this city to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign on the Jambu Sawaree day go away uncared for. This is really a matter for great pity. Every poor man has his own friends and relations and feels the poor according to his circumstances. While so, it is desirable that H. H.'s attention should be respectfully drawn to the fact that thousands of poor villagers who come to the capital to see him and enjoy the festivities are unfed and unfed. A very small proportion of the sum annually spent in Jagan Mohan Dinners, will be more than sufficient to feed the poor who will loudly proclaim the hospitality of their benevolent Prince to their people on *their return home. Very ordinary meal* (Rice and curry) will do. A few temporary sheds may be put up in different parts of the Town for the people to lay their heads under and people fed in different localities.

The Municipal Commissioners can at least superintend the feeding. Of all the gifts feeding is said to be the most meritorious. I hope therefore His Highness's advisers will lay this matter before him and supply this great want. I am sure that, with regard to the feeding of poor people, economy will not be urged as a plea. If economy be very necessary then that can very well be applied in electric lighting, Fireworks, &c, &c. I believe brahmins are fed in the chuttur. But my observations have only regard to classes other than brahmins.

In conclusion a word or two to that August body—the Municipality may not be amiss here. The sanitation of some portions of the city is any thing but satisfactory. During Dassara, if additional care is not taken much harm might be caused. Temporary latrines seem to be very necessary to prevent nuisance being committed in streets, lanes and open spaces. Additional scavengers might be appointed and each Municipal Commissioner be asked to be responsible for cleanliness of his sub division.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, October 10, 1885.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DIWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 6th October 1885.—List of Candidates declared to have passed the under mentioned Examinations held in 1885.

Revenue Examination, English.

P. Srinivasa Row, Deputy Amildar Jagalur.
B. Narayan Rao, Sheristadar, Kankanhalli Taluk.
K. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar, Mandya.
C. Srinivasangar, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.
C. Seshadriangar Police Inspector, Shimoga Taluk.
Y. Narasimhaiya, Sub Auditor, Comptroller's Office.
S. Krishna Rao, Deputy Amildar, Huliyar.
R. Subba Rao, Judicial Head Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
Straph Shama Rao, Head Munshi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, Shimoga.
C. Subba Rao, Munsiff, Hole Narsipur.
S. Seshagiri Rao, 3rd Munshi, District Judge's Court, Mysore.
M. Narayana Rao, Manager, Dewan's Office.
B. Ramaswamaiangar, Acting Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, Nagar.
K. Krishna Rao, Forest Ranger, Tumkur District.
C. D. Ramaswamy, Amildar, Arsikere.
N. Gopalaangar Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tumkur.
R. G. Anantaramaiangar, Sayer Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
P. V. Kasthiraracharlu, Deputy Amildar, Hosdurga.
C. N. Chandaiya, Sheristadar, Sub-Division Office, Chitaldroog.
V. Krishna Rao, Judicial Head Munshi, Tumkur District.
M. Shankar Narasappa, Head Munshi, Hole Narsipur Munsiff's Court.
H. R. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of Hassan Taluk.

Revenue Examination, Canarese.

K. Subba Rao, Sheristadar, Nagar Taluk.

Extracts.

ENQUIRY INTO INDIAN AFFAIRS

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The Secretary of State's Council, for instance, will be submitted to judgment, and unless we have all along exaggerated the inconveniences of its constitution and working and under estimated the possible service that it may render the Empire, the Council is scarcely likely to survive the inquiry exactly in its present form. There are many suggestions for its improvement—short of that for improving it out of existence—to which the attention of the Committee of Inquiry may profitably be directed. We in Bombay, for instance, must had means of protesting against the absolute deprival of this Presidency of any direct representation in a Council of fifteen members, and Madras, which is not much better treated in being given one seat at the Board, will doubtless echo our protests. This is a grievance upon which we should be disposed to lay more stress even than upon the inclination which successive Secretaries of State have shown to have in their Council men who ought to be resting from their Indian labours, but who instead seem to think it their mission to make the labours of a newer generation in India difficult and unprofitable. The whole state of the case as regards the working of the Council must be laid before the Parliamentary Committee, and it will be the fault of those who have had reason to lament what was lately called in Bombay its 'abominable obstructiveness' if its short-comings are not removed. We can at least ask that some such limitation shall be placed upon the discretion of the Secretary of State in nominating members, that it shall no longer be as it is to-day the almost exclusive refuge of Bengal officers and civilians, and some limitation too, must be put upon the period of service, so that members shall be in a little closer sympathy with the India of to day than many of them now are. Considering their complete irresponsibility, public opinion in this country would look with no displeasure upon a curtailment of their powers. A Council which, as Mr Slagg says, "has got up wars, obstructed reforms, ignored Secretaries of State, and set aside Viceroys" is in some danger of having its wings clipped so soon as any serious inquiry is made into the way in which it has employed the faculties somewhat too liberally entrusted to it. It must at least be subjected to a very searching examination even though the result may be to reveal that huge mistakes were made by those who created it in 1858.

HYDERABAD FINANCE

The *Deccan Times*.—It will be remembered that at the meeting in August of the Council of State it was arranged that His Excellency the Minister should submit a budget for the ensuing Fasli year, which will commence on the 10th instant. The Minister has wisely, we think under the circumstances of the country, and in view of the late radical reorganisation of the administration and of the reform now being applied to many departments of the State, remitted the preparation of this budget to a general committee composed of gentlemen occupying various positions of trust in the State. These again have appointed a number of sub-committees, composed respectively of officers having experience in the different departments, to enquire into and submit their opinions on the financial condition and wants of the several departments. Each of these sub-committees is presided over by the Mamlatdar or Assistant Minister at the head of the departments to which it belongs and has as its members for the most part the leading officials of that department and others who are considered specially fitted to deal with questions appertaining to it. The objects to be aimed at are very clearly laid down in H. E. the Minister's speech on opening the General Committee. They are first to devise means for developing the sources of revenue, and second, to cut down all un-

necessary expenditure The circumstances and working of each department are to be enquired into so far as is necessary to arrive at just conclusions on these two points, but it was never meant that interference with the systems themselves should be within the province of these finance committees So assured are we of the many Revenue producing capabilities of the State that yet remain to be developed, that if these be dealt with in an intelligent and statesmanlike manner, the financial equilibrium will be restored without the necessity of dealing with the subject of retrenchment in a way that will entail a single individual hardship We do not mean to say that retrenchment is not to be dealt with at all, in the sense of abolishing useless appointments, lopping of unfruitful branches, and cutting down needless expenditure What we do mean is, that if the Revenue be increased in the ways and to the extent we know it is capable of, then the financial condition of the country will not demand any violent or sudden application of the pruning knife That there exists a large number of useless appointments, and a great deal of uncalled for expenditure is known to every one who is conversant with the affairs of this State, but retrenchment should proceed on lines of absorption rather than of dismissal or even reduction, so long, that is to say, as necessity does not demand the sacrifice of the individual to the good of the State

THE DURBAR FOR HILL CHIEFS

The *Bombay Gazette*—Simla, Oct 1—The following Native Chiefs will attend the Durbar in the order of precedence—The Rajahs of Sirmur, Kahlur, Bashahr, Hindur, Keonthal and Baghal, the Ranas of Baghat, Jubbal and Bhaji, the Thakur of Mulog, the Ranas of Balsan, Dhami, and Kathar, the Thakur of Kunhiar, the Rana of Mangal, the Thakur of Baja, the Ranas of Kothkai and Darkoti the Thakurs of Tarech and Rateah The brother of the Rana represents Kunhiarsain Lotty's nine chiefs' relations will have chairs at the Durbar

Later—The durbar held to day was very interesting The usual ceremonies were gone through All went off satisfactorily. Immense crowds of natives from the districts around had come in Many ladies were invited to witness the ceremony from the verandah of Viceregal Lodge

The Viceroy made the following speech—Rajas, Chiefs, Thakurs—I was desirous that my first season at Simla should not close without an opportunity being afforded me of making the personal acquaintance of those Chiefs whose territories are situated in the neighbourhood of the summer capital of the Government of India This desire has been strengthened by my knowledge that since the restoration of peace and order in this part of the country—a period of seventy years—the relations which have existed between the British Government and the Chiefs of the cis Sutlej hills have been uniformly of a satisfactory character. It is therefore with very sincere pleasure that, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress I welcome you at this Durbar It will be my duty to convey to her most gracious Majesty the pleasing assurance which your presence here to day signifies—that the cis Sutlej Chiefs are forward over in manifesting their loyalty to the Crown, and that they are as ready as in by gone times to prove by their deeds the reality of their protestations and sentiments Their offers of service when there seemed to be a probability of trouble beyond the north western frontier will not be forgotten by Her Majesty's Government. Though until to day most of the Chiefs here present have been personally unknown to me, I have kept informed of all that concerns your States by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab who has been intimately acquainted with your affairs for many years past, and who continues to take the keenest interest in your welfare From him I hear of your good and firm government, your gentle and just rule, and your peaceful administration If you will continue to rule so as to merit these words of commendation you will give the best return in your power for the benevolent protection that the British Government has always extended to your States It is with special satisfaction that I have heard from the same source of the remarkable advance made by the Sirmur State since the accession of the present Raja, who is a Knight Companion of that exalted order of which I have the honour to be Grand Master. The civil, criminal, and revenue administration of that State, the opening of communications, forest conservancy and police arrangements, are matters which have been specially brought to my notice. In the spring of the present year I was prevented from carrying out my intention of visiting Nahun, and seeing for myself what has been effected by the Raja's efforts, but I am glad to think another opportunity of doing so has occurred and I shall shortly have the pleasure of being His Highness's guest You have all, in varying degrees, similar opportunities of contributing to the moral and material well being of the people over whom you are called to rule Their interests are identical with yours, and all wise measures taken with these objects must infallibly result in increasing your own prosperity and credit and in securing for you the continued approbation of the British Government, which is ever solicitous for the honour and dignity of the chiefs and the happiness of the people living under its protecting influence Should it fall to my lot again to welcome during my tenure of office those present at this durbar, I trust that it may be in my power to congratulate you all upon continued improvement in your administration and the increased prosperity of your States You carry back to your homes my heartiest good wishes, and the assurance that I shall ever take a deep interest in all matters concerning your welfare

THE POLICY OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT CRISIS

The *Englishman Pioneer*—The letters of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division confirm our worst fears They indicate clearly the line of policy which the Government seems determined to adopt in connection with those calamity crushed by the floods According to the lowest calculations of men—the number may be five or may be ten lacs—have been left utterly destitute in the inundated tracts of Jessore and Kishnagur But the Lieutenant Governor authorises the Collectors of those districts to expend only Rs 1,500 for the relief of these men The Lieutenant Governor shows a similar feeling of generosity towards the other affected tracts The sub divisions of Chittal and Jungliapore have fared the worst by the floods Here also lacs and lacs of men have been reduced to a condition which it is horrible to contemplate And the Lieutenant Governor has, as far as we are aware, contented himself by sanctioning an expenditure of Rs 1,000 in Chittal and Rs 1,000 in Jungliapore Thus the liberality of the Government of Bengal amounts only to a few thousand rupees, to be distributed among hundreds of thousands of men who are actually on the point of death from starvation

The effect of this liberality has begun to fall upon the people Disease and starvation have commenced to commit a sad havoc in Chittal, while reports of death from want of food are reaching us from the Jungliapore side in Monsundwid But the pinch has yet to come Two or three weeks more and men and cattle will continue to die by hundreds in various parts of Bengal, unless the Government changes its policy and shows greater regard for human lives

The subordinate officials have been already affected by the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor, and they are straining every nerve to prolongish cases of distress As a truth, they are suppressing facts which would go to show the gravity of the situation, and thus compel the Government to open its pursestrings In fact, the whole administration in Bengal appears to be lost to all sense of humanity and the one idea of the Government seems to be to spend as little money as possible though the people may be dying by hundreds and thousands The officials are doing their best to prove to the world that there is no famine, no distress in the land, while, as a matter of fact, some of the famine districts in Bengal are passing through a most dreadful calamity that could ever befall a nation! But the facts cannot lie, even if the whole body of officialdom from Sir Rivers Thompson downwards were to go against them

There is no doubt that but for the advised writings and utterances of the Lieutenant-Governor, the officials would not have assumed such an attitude If Sir Rivers Thompson cares for his reputation it is absolutely necessary for him to proclaim at once to the public that, he never advocated economy at the cost of life that he was misunderstood, that he would never forgive himself if people died under his rule, and that his subordinates should never cast a stain upon his name by their over zeal in the cause of economy Sir Rivers may also remind his subordinates that Her Majesty's representatives have solemnly promised to the people of India that "no man nor woman or child shall die" and that they should help him in fulfilling that sacred pledge

Now the question naturally arises, how the Government will meet this great demand upon its purse? Already its coffer is said to be exhausted, and state debts are annually swelling by millions The Indian tax payers have been squeezed to the last drop, and the taking of a second a pieces from the exhausted orange is almost impossible But is our Government really poor? A Government which takes shelter under the plea of poverty, when the people are threatened with death from starvation, must be ipso facto defective in its constitution The Government pleads poverty but will not funds be forthcoming to punish the Amir if he turns insolent? Will not ten times the amount of money spent in the late Afghan war be available, if the Russians take it into their brains to break their heads upon the walls of fort Attock? Is not Government finding money for the fortification and railway purposes on the frontier? So the plea of poverty is a plea and such pleas will not do when the necessities of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects are threatened

The Government depends much upon private charity, but the fund of private charity is being drained through so many channels that it is utterly useless to expect any substantial aid from that quarter The prices of food grains are ruling very high, and the lower and middle classes, living beyond the range of the immediate tracts find it very difficult to make the two ends meet The Zamindars and the merchant classes are also not in a condition to contribute much to the fund The European community, who alone can spare some money, are not very good hands at subscribing and the whole weight of the charity must fall upon the handful of wealthy Indians who have yet something to spare Thus, if the Government finds itself really incapable of coping with the difficulty, the help of the ruling country must be sought England is rich and is our mistress We have been regularly paying England to the best of our ability, and in the days of our calamity, we have a right to expect something back from her

THE KASHMIRI STATE

Jammu Sept 30—The late Maharajah's death has brought about quite a revolution in the affairs of the State In the first place, Sir Oliver St John, directly he arrived, announced to the Durbar on behalf of the Viceroy, that in future a Resident would remain permanently at the Maharajah's court, as at those of the other great feudatories of India This summary deprivation of the most cherished privilege of the Jammu raj, created, as may be supposed, a profound sensation, and no little dissatisfaction, the Maharajah and his friends thinking it hard, that at the outset of his reign he should be visited with so pronounced a mark of the displeasure of the Government of India before he has had time to show what he can do in the way of the reforms that are universally acknowledged to be imperatively necessary In the country at large this step of the Government of India will be hailed with unmixed delight, as giving promise of relief from the burdens under which the most oppressed people in India have so long been labouring For thirteen days after the decease of the Maharajah Ranbir Singh, no business was actually done, but it was understood that the new Maharajah was preparing a comprehensive scheme of reform in all departments I should first say that the death of Wazir Punnoo a week before his old master, removed the main obstacle in the way of progress Punnoo was a man of strong character, and had great influence over the present chief He was old, ill educated and ignorant of the world outside Jammoo and Kashmir It may, therefore, be easily imagined that he was not fond of English ideas and a bitter [illegible] He was moreover, a financier of the old Indian type thinking only of the day, and screwing every ounce out of the wretched peasant without any care for the morrow His unpopularity in both Kashmir and Jammoo was immense, and the aneurism or whatever it was that struck him dead in Durbar was a stroke of good fortune for the country Had he lived, Wazir Punnoo would have been the leading spirit in the councils of the new prince, and a desperate struggle would have been made to carry on the Government on the old lines of antagonism to the English raj and English ideas But he is gone and the moderate party represented by Baboo Nilambar Mukarji, an educated Bengali, and the family of the late Prime Minister, Diwan Kirpa Ram, have now no formidable opponent in promoting an improved state of affairs The new Maharajah, Partab Singh is a man of 34 years of age, and therefore not likely to fall into the temptations which beset more youthful monarchs, and is of a mild and benevolent disposition The country has therefore everything to hope; and so far it would appear that its hopes are in a fair way to be fulfilled

The whole of the day of the 24th and the morning of the 25th were occupied in distributing to Brahmins those gifts which a pious Hindu son considers necessary for the safe passage of his deceased parent to Paradise, An elephant, thirteen horses, cows, buffaloes and goats, thirteen beds, suits of clothes, sets of jewels, in fact thirteen of every conceivable article that could be used by a Hindu prince in the world were collected and divided among the priesthood, together with a considerable sum in hard cash, the whole amounting in value, it is said, to two lakhs of rupees On the conclusion of this rite, which took place by the river side, the Maharaja returned to the palace, and took his seat in Durbar to perform the ceremony of "dastarbandi or tying on of the turban, signifying that the last burst of grief being over the mind of the bereaved son is sufficiently recovered to enable him to attend to his toilet and other worldly business After receiving the homage and congratulations of a vast number of employes and others, including deputations from other States of the Punjab, the new Maharaja received Sir Oliver St John, the Resident, in Durbar in which were present His Highness' two brothers, Mian Ram Singh, and Mian Amar Singh, his cousin Raja Moti Singh of Poonch, the Members of the Council of the late Maharaja, all the principal civil employes and the chief officers of the Army.

Baboo Nilambar, on behalf of the Maharaja, then read in English a manifesto Diwan Annat Ram then read an Urdu translat on of it followed by a proclamation, announcing that His Highness has, for the future remitted several taxes and imposts The principal of these are—the abolition of the custom of "Khod Khash," by which a part of the land is cultivated for the State through its own agents These receive money in advance to pay for labour, cattle and seed which they force the peasants to provide gratis putting the cash in their own pockets—the cessation of forced enlistment in the army, and the provision of substitutes in case of desertion—the abolition of the system of paying minor employes in rent free land These three constituted the main grievance of the Dogra population of the lower hills In Kashmir, the tax on rice and other provisions brought into the city of Srinagar by private sellers is reduced from two annas to half an anna in the rupee and a vexatious cess known as Hirkara beshi is abolished This last enabled the Government spies, charged with the duty of reporting misdeeds of all sorts, to levy the authorised tax for their own pay, and as can be supposed, led to frightful abuses In addition to these burdens other minor imposts are abolished

This proclamation reflects very great credit on the Maharja and his advisers, and will be hailed as an immence boon by the people, but it is after all but a small instalment of the reforms that are required Except the absence of crime due as much to the character of the people, as the efficiency of the Police, there is not a single fact connected with the administration of which the Government of the country have not reason to blush There are no roads, no schools, and no land settlement. The courts are subordinate to the executive, the taxation is terribly heavy, the burdens on commerce are crushing, there is a huge mob of under-paid employes who perforce live by corruption The army is far more numerous than the State require or can afford and is at the present moment sixteen months in arrears of its scanty pay There is no budget, no system of accounts, no provision for audit or control All this cannot be reformed in a day, and Maharaja Partab Singh and his advisers have their work cut out for them If they overcome the opposition they are sure to encounter at every step in advance they take they will deserve the greatest credit and the highest rewards the Viceroy can bestow—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885. No. 42

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	„	6 0 0
Per mensem	„	0 8 0
Single copy	„	0 3 0
Back numbers	„	0 4 0
Local Subscription	„	5 0 0

N B—Subscriptions can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first time for per line	0	2 0
For the second and subsequent insertion	0	1 0
For advertisements to be continued per line	0	2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of such directions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, *Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable rates*

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value cannot be accepted

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO,

General Commission Merchants,
THURGUTTI TANGADOKI

All kinds of Commissions kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RANGNGAI,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

NARSINGAYYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationary Watches Teas Cutlery &c. &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has *no equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints, *Brights Disease*, Heart Palpitation, *Rheumatism* Gout Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menstruation, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Heartburn, Paralysis, Loss of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head Night mares, Loss of Voice, Hysteria This Primary Disease, Lightness of chest, Shortness of Breath or any other disease that will bear it

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—Rs 20 per dozen to wholesale purchasers

It (Electricity) cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities *in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man*"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May worst hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the poor in long standing diseases

A J W PHILIPS M D,
Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LEPRO CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sure remedy for Leprosy, Bone Pains, White Leprosy Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system resulting from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst issues of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month

☞ Leprosy being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their malady

Dr Fowler's

VEGETABLE LEGEND FIELD

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for over-worked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mental and Heart diseases from whatever cause also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and stomach Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

Electric Eye Balm

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from debility of body emptiness Lassitude, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel the impurity out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day and by its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, such as Asthma *Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold*, and all pulmonary disorders &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without any operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

PLASTER PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days

Price Rs 2 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs colds pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphteria, &, &c

Price for 1 for 2 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr Playfair's

ANTIDOTE

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Intermittent Intermittent, Bilious and other forms of fever and ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

ASTHMA DROPS

For the speedy cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4 4

Injection —For curing urethral discharges, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4 4

Injection —For curing urethral discharges, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the threatening grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The extraordinary application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape *Price Rs 1 8 per phial*

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or grey hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp Price Rs 2 8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, *Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness*, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 1 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H RAYNOR & Co, E I R.
Chandernagore, near Calcutta

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S REFORM MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned

Any publicity is on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSING RAO,
Hon Secretary
No 16 Bêli, Siddikatta,
Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 10th Oct—Latest advices from Madagascar state that there has been fighting of an indecisive character at Passandava, on the north west coast of the Island, in which the French lost 21 in killed, and the Hovas 200

New York, 10th Oct—The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of cotton crops in the ten cotton States is 78 per cent Reports received state that the crop is injured by excessive rain, storms and worm

London, 10th Oct—Cholera is decreasing in Palermo, and diminishing fatally in Spain

Bombay, 12th Oct—A serious affray is reported from Baroda The Sepoys guards over the Mahratta jewels revolted on account of arrears of pay, and shot the police sent to take them Finally the military were called up and killed all the revolters in endeavouring to take them Altogether nine were killed and 18 wounded on both sides

Constantinople, 11th Oct—The war party is in the ascendant here and preparations for war continue to be made by the Porte on a large scale

Sir Drummond Wolff has arranged with the Grand Vizier the bases of an agreement respecting Egypt A Turkish Commissioner will probably accompany him to Cairo, to reorga-

necessary expenditure. The circumstances and working of each department are to be enquired into so far as is necessary to arrive at just conclusions on these two points, but it was never meant that interference with the systems themselves should be within the province of those finance committees. So assured are we of the many Revenue producing capabilities of the State that yet remain to be developed that if these be dealt with in an intelligent and statesmanlike manner, the financial equilibrium will be restored without the necessity of dealing with the subject of retrenchment in a way that will entail single individual hardship. We do not mean to say that retrenchment is not to be dealt with at all, in the sense of abolishing useless appointments, lopping of unfruitful branches and cutting down needless expenditure. What we do mean is that if the Revenue be increased in the ways and to the extent we know it is capable of, then the financial condition of the country will not demand any violent or sudden application of the pruning knife. That there exists a large number of useless appointments, and a great deal of uncalled for expenditure is known to every one who is conversant with the affairs of this State, but retrenchment should proceed on lines of absorption rather than of dismissal or even reduction, so long, that is to say, as necessity does not demand the sacrifice of the individual to the good of the State.

THE DURBAR FOR HILL CHIEFS.

The Lord by Gazette.—Simla, Oct. 1.—The following Native Chiefs will attend the Durbar in the order of precedence.—The Rajahs of Sirmur, Kahlur, Bishahr, Hindur, Keonthal and Baghal, the Ranas of Baghat, Jubbal and Bhaggi, the Thakur of Mulug, the Ranas of Balsan, Dhami, and Kathar, the Thakur of Kunhiar, the Rana of Mangal, the Thakur of Baja, the Ranas of Kotkhai and Darkuti, the Thakurs of Tarooch and Ratesh. The brother of the Rana represents Kunhiarsun. Forty-nine chiefs' relations will have chairs at the Durbar.

LATER.—The durbar held to day was very interesting. The usual ceremonies were gone through. All went off satisfactorily. Immense crowds of natives from the districts around had come in. Many ladies were invited to witness the ceremony from the verandah of Vice-regal Lodge.

The Viceroy made the following speech.—Rajas, Chiefs, Hill men.—I was desirous that my first season at Simla should not close without an opportunity being afforded me of making the personal acquaintance of those Chiefs whose territories are situated in the neighbourhood of the summer capital of the Government of India. This desire has been strengthened by my knowledge that since the restoration of peace and order in this part of the country—a period of seventy years—the relations which have existed between the British Government and the Chiefs of the cis Sutlej hills have been uniformly of a satisfactory character. It is therefore with very sincere pleasure that as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress I welcome you at this Durbar. It will be my duty to convey to her most gracious Majesty the pleasing assurance which your presence here to day signifies—that the cis Sutlej Chiefs are forward ever in manifesting their loyalty to the Crown, and that they are as ready as in by gone times to prove by their deeds the reality of their protestations and sentiments. Their offers of service when there seemed to be a probability of trouble beyond the north western frontier will not be forgotten by Her Majesty's Government. Though until to day most of the Chiefs here present have been personally unknown to me I have kept informed of all that concerns your States by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab who has been intimately acquainted with your affairs for many years past, and who continues to take the keenest interest in your welfare. From him I hear of your good and firm government your gentle and just rule, and your peaceful administration. If you will continue to rule so as to merit these words of commendation you will give the best return in your power for the benevolent protection that the British Government has always extended to your States. It is with special satisfaction that I have learnt from the same source of the remarkable advance made by the Sirmur State since the accession of the present Raja, who is a Knight Companion of that exalted order of which I have the honour to be Grand Master. The civil, criminal, and revenue administration of that State, the opening of communications, forest conservancy and police arrangements, are matters which have been specially brought to my notice. In the spring of the present year I was prevented from carrying out my intention of visiting Nahun, and seeing for myself what has been effected by the Raja's efforts, but I am glad to think another opportunity of doing so has occurred and I shall shortly have the pleasure of being His Highness's guest. You have all, in varying degrees, similar opportunities of contributing towards the moral and material well being of the people over whom you are called to rule. Their interests are identical with yours and all wise measures taken with these objects must infallibly result in increasing your own prosperity and credit and in securing for you the continued approbation of the British Government, which is ever solicitous for the honour and dignity of the chiefs and the happiness of the people living under its protecting influence. Should it fall to my lot again to welcome during my tenure of office those present at this durbar, I trust that it may be in my power to congratulate you all upon continued improvement in your administration and the increased prosperity of your States. You carry back to your homes my heartiest good wishes, and the assurance that I shall ever take a deep interest in all matters concerning your welfare.

THE POLICY OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The Statesman Patriot.—The letters of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division confirm our worst fears. They indicate clearly the line of policy which the Government seems determined to adopt in connection with the dire calamity caused by the floods. According to the lowest calculations of men—*the number may be twice or thrice as low*—have been left utterly destitute in the inundated tracts of Assam and Kooch Behar. But the Lieutenant Governor authorizes the Collectors of those districts to expend only *Rs. 1,500 for the relief of those men*. The Lieutenant Governor shows a similar feeling of economy towards the other affected tracts. The sub divisions of Ghatal and Jungipore have fared the worst by the floods. There also *lacs and lacs of men have been reduced to a condition which it is horrible to contemplate*. And the Lieutenant Governor has, as far as we are aware, contented himself by sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in Ghattal and *Rs. 1,500 in Jungipore*. *Thus the liberality* of the Government of Bengal amounts only to a few thousand rupees to be distributed among hundreds of thousands of men who are actually on the point of death from starvation.

The effect of this liberality has begun to tell upon the people. Disease and starvation have combined to commit a sad havoc in Ghattal, while reports of death from want of food are reaching us from the Jungipore side in Moorshidabad. But the pinch has yet to come. In two or three weeks more, and men and cattle will continue to die by hundreds in various parts of Bengal, unless the Government changes its policy and shows greater regard for human lives.

The subordinate officials have been already affected by the attitude of the Lieutenant Governor and they are straining every nerve to poohpooh cases of distress. As a truth, they are suppressing facts which would go to show the gravity of the situation, and thus compel the Government to open its purse strings. In fact the whole administration in Bengal appears to be lost to all sense of humanity, and the one idea of the Government seems to be to spend as little money as possible, though the people may be dying by hundreds and thousands. The officials are doing their best to prove to the world that there is no famine, no distress in the land, while, as a matter of fact, some of the famine districts in Bengal are passing through a most dreadful calamity that could ever befall a nation! But the facts "can't be, even if the whole body of official torn from Sir Rivers Thompson downwards were to go against them."

There is no doubt that but for the ill advised writings and utterances of the Lieutenant Governor, the officials would not have assumed such an attitude. If Sir Rivers Thompson cares for his reputation it is absolutely necessary for him to proclaim at once to the public that he never advocated economy at the cost of life that he was misunderstood that he would never forgive himself if people died under his rule, and that his subordinates should never cast a stain upon his name by their over zeal in the cause of economy. Sir Rivers may also remind his subordinates that Her Majesty's representatives have solemnly promised to the people of India that "no one's honour or child shall be touched," and that they should help him in fulfilling that sacred pledge.

Now the question naturally arises, how the Government will meet this great demand upon its purse? Already its coffer is said to be exhausted and state debts are annually swelling by millions. The Indian tax payers have been squeezed to the last drop and the taking of a second squeeze from the exhausted orange is almost impossible. But is our Government really poor? A Government which takes shelter under the plea of poverty, when the people are threatened with death from starvation, must be inherently defective in its constitution. The Government pleads poverty but will not fain be forthcoming to punish the Amir if he turns insolent? Will not ten times the amount of money spent in the late Afghan war be available, if the Russians take it into their brains to break their heads upon the walls of fort Attock? Is not Government finding money for the fortification and railway passes on the frontier? So the plea of poverty [illegible] plea will not do when the lives of hundreds of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects are threatened.

The Government depends much upon private charity, but the fund of private charity is being drained through so many channels that it is utterly useless to expect any substantial aid from that quarter. The prices of food grains are ruling very high, and the lower and middle classes, living beyond the range of the inundated tracts, find it very difficult to make the two ends meet. The *Zamindars and the merchant classes are also* not in a condition to contribute much to the fund. The European community, who alone can spare some money, are not very good hands at subscribing, and the whole weight of *the charity must fall upon the handful of* wealthy Indians who have yet something to spare. Thus, if the Government finds itself really incapable of coping with the difficulty, the help of the ruling country must be sought. *England is rich and is our mistress. We have* been regularly paying England to the best of our ability, and in the days of our calamity we have a right to expect something back from her.

THE KASHMIR STATE.

JEMMU, *Sept. 25*.—The late Maharajah's death brought it home to a revolution in the affairs of the State. In the first place, Sir Oliver St John directly he arrived, announced to the Durbar, on behalf of the Viceroy, that in future a Resident would remain *permanently at the Maharajah's court, as at* those of the other great feudatories of India. This sudden deprivation of the most cherished privilege of the Jammu raj created, as may be supposed, a profound sensation, and *no little dissatisfaction the Maharajah and* his friends thinking it hard, that at the outset of his reign he should be visited with so pronounced a mark of the displeasure of the Government of India, before he has had time to show what he can do in the way of the reforms that are universally acknowledged to be imperatively necessary. In the country at large this step of the Government of India will be hailed with unmixed delight as giving promise of relief from the burdens under which the most oppressed people in India have so long been labouring. For thirteen days after the decease of the Maharaja Ranbir Singh, no business was entertained done but it was understood that the new Maharajah was preparing a comprehensive *scheme of reform in all departments. I should* first say that the death of Wazir Punnoo a week before his old master, removed the main obstacle in the way of progress. Punnoo was a man of strong character, and had great influence over the present chief. He was old, ill educated and ignorant of the world outside Jammoo and Kashmir. It may therefore, be easily imagined that he was not fond of English ideas and a bitter Conservative. He was moreover a financier of the old Indian type, thinking only of the day, and screwing every ounce out of the wretched peasant without any care for the morrow. His unpopularity in both Kashmir and Jammoo was immense, and the anchusm or whatever it was that struck him dead in Durbar was a stroke of good fortune for the country. Had he lived, Wazir Punnoo would have been the leading *spirit in the councils of the new prince*, and a desperate struggle would have been made to carry on the Government on the old lines of antagonism to the English raj and English ideas. But he is gone and the moderate party represented by Baboo Nilambar Mukerji, an *educated Bengal and the family of the late* Prime Minister, Diwan Kirpa Ram, have now no formidable opponent in promoting an improved state of affairs. The new Maharajah, Partab Singh is a man of 34 years of age, and *therefore not likely to fall into the temptations* which beset more youthful monarchs, and is of a mild and benevolent disposition. The country has therefore everything to hope, and so far it would appear that its hopes are *in a fair way to be fulfilled*.

The whole of the day of the 24th and the morning of the 25th were occupied in distributing to brahmins those gifts which a pious Hindu son considers necessary for the *safe passage of his deceased parent to Paradise*. An elephant, thirteen horses, cows, buffaloes and goats, thirteen beds, suits of clothes, sets of jewels, in fact thirteen of every conceivable article that could be used by a Hindu *prince in the world were collected and divided* among the priesthood, together with a considerable sum in hard cash, the whole amounting in value it is said, to two lakhs of rupees. On the conclusion of this rite, which took place by the river side, the Maharaja returned to the palace, and took his seat in Durbar to perform the ceremony of "dastar bandi" or tying on of the turban, signifying that the first burst of grief being over the *mind of the bereaved son is sufficiently* recovered to enable him to attend to his toilet and other worldly business. After receiving the homage and congratulations of a vast number of employes and others, including deputations from other States of the Punjab, He now Maharaja received Sir Oliver St John, the Resident, in Durbar in which were present His Highness' two brothers, Mian Ram Singh and Mian Amar Singh, his cousin Raja Moti Singh of Poonch, the Members of the Council of the late Maharaja, all the principal civil employes and the chief officers of the Army.

Baboo Nilambar, on behalf of the Maharaja, then read in English a manifesto. Diwan Anand Ram read in Urdu translation of it followed by a *proclamation, announcing* that His Highness has for the future remitted several taxes and imposts. The principal of these are—the abolition of the custom of "Khod Khash" by which a part of the land *is cultivated for the State through its own* agents. These receive money in advance to pay for labour cattle and seed which they force the peasants to provide gratis putting the cash in their own pockets—the cessation of forced enlistment in the army, and the provision of substitutes in case of desertion—the abolition of the system of paying minor employes in rent free land. These three constituted the main grievance of the Dogra population of the lower hills. In Kashmir, the tax on rice and other provisions brought into the city of Srinagar by private sellers is reduced from two annas to half an anna in the rupee and a vexatious cess known as Harkara beshi is abolished. This last enabled the Government spies, charged with the duty of reporting rumours of all sorts, to levy the authorised tax for their own pay, and as can be supposed, led to frightful abuses. In addition to these burdens other minor imposts are abolished.

This proclamation reflects very great credit on the Maharaja and his advisers and will be hailed as an immense boon by the people but it is after all but a small instalment of the reforms that are required. Except the absence *of crime due as much to the character of the* people, as the efficiency of the Police, there is not a single fact connected with the administration of which the Government of the country have not reason to blush. There are no *roads, no schools, and no land settlement. The* courts are subordinate to the executive, the taxation is terribly heavy, the burdens on commerce are crushing, there is a huge mob of under paid employes who perforce live by corruption. The army is far more numerous than the State requires or can afford and is at the present moment sixteen months in arrears of its scanty pay. There is no budget, no system of accounts, no provision for audit or control. All this cannot be reformed in a day, and Maharaja Partab Singh and his advisers have their work cut out for them. If they overcome the opposition they are sure to encounter at every step in advance they take, they will deserve the greatest credit and the highest rewards the Viceroy can bestow.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAK PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885. No. 42

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per numbers	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties who are in the habit of receiving accounts are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable rates.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARGHET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission (Indly Commission) orders will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 & 1/2 p.c.

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTOORI RANGANGAR,
Business Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGARAYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationary. Teas Watches Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing Partner.

Spectacular Agenda
Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY
H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS ARE NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has no equal in its power to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases:—

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Painful Menses, Impotence, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia, Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Female Debility, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to.

Price Rs. 1 8 each.—Liberal commission—15 to 20 per cent to wholesale purchasers.

It (Electricity) cures about three of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nerves, in a few minutes, by a single touch—most in a few days, so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man.

REV. J. WESLEY.

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected. May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases."

A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D.,
Practitioner of Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases, Madras.

Dr. Fowler's

LEPROSY CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a specific remedy for Leprosy, Leucoderma, White Leprosy, Symptoms of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the most obstinate of the skin.

Price Rs. 10 for two weeks, and Rs. 18 for a complete cure—one month.

☞ Two preparations of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their sickness.

Dr. Fowler's

VITAL PHOSPHATE FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY.

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease. Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and stomach Dyspepsia. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price Rs. 2 8 for large and Rs. 1 8 for small bottles. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye-glasses. They do not restore eyesight. Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye.

Price Rs. 2 for small and Rs. 3-8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Bateman's.

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from dirty of body eruptions, lassitude, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, we strongly recommend to use this Blood Purifier. They will soon feel relief and ultimately a permanent cure. This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price Rs. 2 and packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c.

Price Rs. 2 for small and Rs. 3-8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease.

Price Rs. 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra.

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr. Bateman's

BUBON PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure securely and radically the worst type of Bubo within 14 days.

Price Rs. 3 per pot with full directions for use.

Dr. Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the joints, Pains in the back, Lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, &c., &c.

Price Re. 1 for 4 oz., and annas 12 for 2 oz., phials, packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIBILE

The unrivalled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malarial, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and Ague.

Price Rs. 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DROPS

For the speedy cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs. 2-4. Packing annas 4.

Injection.—For curing urethral discharges, Partridge's medicine concentrated. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr. Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the hitherto grim jaws of death.

Price Rs. 2 per phial, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND BLOTCHES.

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time. It does not contain mercury in any shape. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative. The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per box.

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form.

Many thousand radical cures have been effected. Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs. 4 per bottle.

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY.

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. BAYNOR & Co., E. I. R.
Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH.

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available.

B. NARSING RAO,
Hon. Secretary.
No. 16 Bêli, Siddikatta,
Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 10th Oct.—Latest advices from Madagascar state that there has been fighting of an indecisive character at Passandava, on the north west coast of the Island, in which the French lost 21 in killed, and the Hovas 200.

New York, 10th Oct.—The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of cotton crops in the ten cotton States is 78 per cent. Reports received state that the crop is injured by excessive rain, storms and worm.

London, 10th Oct.—Cholera is decreasing in Palermo, and dwindling fatally in Spain.

Bombay, 12th Oct.—A serious affray is reported from Baroda. The Sepoys guards over the Maharani jewels revolted on account of arrears of pay and shot the police sent to take them. Finally the military were called up and killed all the revolters in endeavouring to take them. Altogether nine were killed and fifteen wounded on both sides.

Constantinople, 11th Oct.—The war party is in the ascendant here and preparations for war continue to be made by the Porte on a large scale.

Sir Drummond Wolff has arranged with the Grand Vizier the bases of an agreement respecting Egypt. A Turkish Commissioner will probably accompany him to Cairo, to reorga-

wise the Egyptian administration British evacuation will take place when possible No Turkish troops are to be sent to Egypt

Athens 13th Oct—The Greek Government is making warlike preparations and the reserves have been called out

St Petersburg, 13th Oct—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in a leading article, says that owing to the claims of minor States, it will be advisable to uphold the Treaty of Berlin

London, 14th Oct—Lord Randolph Churchill in addressing the electors of Birmingham yesterday, said that the main points were to conciliate Ireland by equal laws and firm administration, and with regard to India, to place its security beyond the influence of alarm, panic, and anxiety and to ascertain, by Parliamentary enquiry, the safest and speediest way to strengthen her Government by whatever is high and good in the traditions, intellect, and national aspirations of the native races of the country

Athens, 13th Oct—The Greek Government is making warlike preparations and the reserves have been called out

London, 15th Oct—Communications are being exchanged between England and France regarding the Burmese question

M Freycinet has given his assurances that France would not dispute the British claim to exercise exclusive control in Upper Burmah

The *Times* urges the deposition of the King of Burmah, in the interest of England and India, in order to open up a trade route between India and China

London, 16th Oct—The Marquiss of Salisbury speaking at a conservative meeting at Brighton, yesterday, said that the Burmah question rests with the Government of India, and that any other than British influence in Upper Burmah cannot be permitted to prevail

Constantinople, 14th Oct—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte, condemning the violation of the treaty of Berlin, and praising the pacific attitude of the Turkish Government

Constantinople 15th Oct Evening—The Porte has presented a note to the Great Power, declaring that the armaments going on in Greece are a menace to peace

THE Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19 1885

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA

Amongst the political associations started by the natives of India, since the benign policy of Lord Ripon was applied to this country, and since the controversy on the famous Ilbert Bill had awakened the natives to a sense of their political rights and privileges, of which there was but a *half-consciousness before*, we *think* we may claim the palm, in Southern India at least, for the force, vitality, and rapidity with which the Madras Mahajana Sabha sprang into existence, and continues to flourish with unabated vigour and strength up to the present moment, when the first annual report of the Sabha, for 1884 85, has been placed in our hands, and which courtesy we beg to acknowledge with thanks

After a preparation of four months, by wide circulation of the prospectus all over Southern India, and remoter parts of the country, the Sabha was started on the 16th May 1884, with 50 members on its rolls In June last, that is, within little more than a year of its inauguration, there were 205 members on the rolls, of whom 115 are mofussil members During the last four months, the number of members is perceptibly increasing, and by the end of the present year, we have no doubt we shall have double or treble the number on the lists As its name implies, the Sabha is a "People's Association," and its object, as is forcibly but simply expressed in No 2 of its Rules, is, to "endeavour to promote the interests of the people of this country" During the past year, there were eight meetings of the working committee, and six general meetings of the members of the Association We must consider the 'Madras Mahajana Sabha" as being still in its infancy, being only seventeen months old as yet, nevertheless, the work done during that time is, in our opinion, highly satisfactory Three memorials were submitted, through its agency, during the past year, and these were, a memorial to the Secretary of State on the Civil Service question, another to the Government of Madras on the Irrigation and Navigation Bill, and a third to the Government of India, *on the nomination, by the Madras Government*, in the early part of this year, to the Statutory Civil Service of the Presidency The Sabha also presented two public addresses, one to Lord Ripon, on the eve of his departure from India and the other to Lord Dufferin, on his accession to the office of Viceroy The first was presented by a deputation of the members of the Sabha at Bombay, and the second at Calcutta, through the Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Baboo Nuendranath Sen There was also a letter of condolence sent to Mrs Henry Fawcett and Miss Philippa Fawcett, wife and daughter, respectively, of the late Professor Henry Fawcett, member of Parliament for the borough of Hackney, the "member for India," as he was affectionately known amongst the educated Indians, here and in England The most important work done by the Sabha, during the past year, was to devise and inaugurate the system of Annual Conferences, the first of which was held, at Patchappa's Hall, Madras, between December and January last, and to which all educated natives of India, whether members of the Sabha or not, were cordially invited The first conference attracted the attention and presented the presence of several educated natives from the Mofussil Copies of the report of this Conference were sent amongst other leading Europeans in India, to the Governor of Madras, to the Commander in Chief of *Madras, to the present Viceroy of India*, and his colleagued predecessor Lord Ripon, all of whom have approved of the aims of the Sabha and the methods of procedure it has adopted to secure those aims In para 11 of the Report before us, it is very justly observed as follows —

"11 In printing *verbatim* and by way of an appendix to this part the Governor's the Commander in Chief's and other gentlemen's *words of approval and encouragement* together with the addresses and the memorials and such replies as they elicited the Sabha hopes to provide an answer to the adverse strictures to which the Sabha and its efforts were in some quarters subjected

The above remark is the most fair and effective way to meet and show the utter falsity of the adverse criticisms, which, the Sabha, like all other similar associations, was called upon to meet on the very threshold of its inauguration One of the latest acts of the Sabha was to send *to London*, in common with sister associations at Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore, a competent delegate for the purpose of instructing the British public and affording correct information as to the real wants, grievances, and disabilities under which the people of India are suffering, so that the electors of Great Britain (at the approaching general elections, which will take place in November) may elect only those retired Anglo Indians and true friends of India in England, like the late Mr Fawcett who will do justice to, and maintain the rights of, the people of India, within the walls of the House of Commons

Under Rule 10 of the Sabha, it is laid down that "the committee shall bring about the objects of the Sabha by means of memorials, deputations, public meetings, and such other means as it deems fit" Under the head of public meetings, the Sabha will hold its second annual conference, at Madras, *at the end of the present year, for* which purpose, taking time by the forelock, the committee have issued a printed prospectus (accompanying the annual report) from which will appear the importance and variety of the public questions to be considered and discussed, and, if necessary, action taken thereon by the Sabha Two memorials are to be placed before the coming conference, one on the improvement of the Indian Legislative Councils, and the other, on the necessity to have separate officers to exercise magisterial and executive functions, as was resolved on at the first conference To these are to be added the three following subjects for consideration and action, if necessary, namely —

"(1) The Operation of the Forest and Salt Laws in this Presidency

(2) The establishment of an Arbitration Court or Courts in this Presidency on the lines of the one in Poona

(3) *The means of promoting Industries in this Presidency*"

Details of the above three questions are then given in the prospectus, for which we must refer the reader to the prospectus itself In the meanwhile, we cannot but commend the claims of the "Madras Mahajana Sabha" to the attention and thoughtful consideration of all educated natives throughout South India, and not less so than in the Province of Mysore The smallest thought on the part of the educated and intelligent classes of the Mysore Province will show them that the "Madras Mahajana Sabha is in every way worthy of their active support"

HELPLESS HIGH COURTS

The questions of the power of enhancing sentences and of hearing appeals on acquitted preferred by any Local Government or Administration in India, conferred on the Indian High Courts, questions which have been and are being discussed by the Anglo-Indian and Anglo-vernacular press, have discovered a weakness and helplessness in these High Courts which were not very apparent before the above questions were publicly agitated The weakness and helplessness in tribunals which appeared all powerful, and some what arbitrary in the exercise of such powers, have now been clearly proved and authoritatively demonstrated by the recent *action of the Bombay High Court* in the case of an Assistant Engineer in the Southern Mahratta Railway, named Fox It will be remembered that Mr Fox had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees, by the District Magistrate of Kandesh, in the Bombay Presidency, on a charge of having ridden on a trolly on the line without a light at night *Mr Fox paid his fine*, and resumed his work; but more than a month after that, two Judges of the Bombay High Court, exercising the powers of revision conferred on the Indian High Courts, by section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) came to the conclusion that Mr Fox *had been inadequately dealt with*, by the mere infliction of a fine, and thereupon he was re-arrested by order of the Bombay High Court, put upon his defence, tried and convicted anew and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment So far the Judges acted within their powers, however arbitrary and vexatious to the public such powers may be It would appear, however, that there was some mistake of fact as well as of law on the part of the revising Judges, and Mr Fox, under legal advice and through counsel applied to the Judges to review their own order, and there came *the weakness and helplessness of the High* Courts, of which we have spoken above When the case came on for review before the revising Judges, the latter decided that *they had no power*, under the Criminal Procedure Code, to review their own order! The question was then referred to a Full *Bench of the Bombay High Court*, and wonderful to say the Full Bench, speaking through the learned Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, has just decided that no Indian High Court has power to review its own judgment or order passed under section 439 of the Code! This is quite an unexpected ruling and one fraught with the utmost injustice to people of all classes and conditions resident in India The dictum of the Bombay High Court really comes to this—two Judges of any High Court, passing a judgment or order under the revision section, may commit any mistake of fact or of law, and yet neither they, nor the combined action of all the Judges of the Court, can amend the mistake and right the wrong done to the applicant for review! Was there ever such a state of law or procedure before in any civilised country? Some crumb of hope—but what a dried piece of a crumb it is!—is held out to the victim of this anomalous state of the criminal law It would seem (according to the Bombay High Court) that the victim may, in short, *must* appeal, if he wants his wrong righted, to the Governor General of India in Council, and the Governor General may, in the exercise of his prerogative, remit the sentence! that is, *he may review the judgment* or order of the High Court and mete out justice to the victim! But this is very poor consolation, indeed The party affected must send a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, setting forth the facts and law of his case The case is then submitted for the opinion of the Legal Members of Council, who acts in conjunction with the Law officers of the crown, the Legal Member then advises the Governor-General and Council to send for the records of the case from the High Court concerned, and then, finally, when these have been duly considered in Council, the Governor General may remit the sentence All this is very good, very good, indeed, and the administration of criminal justice in this country may be said to be duly surrounded with the unique safeguards But, in the meanwhile, the hopeless victim of the weakness and helplessness of a High Court, which has really committed a mistake of fact or of law in its order, and is conscious of it, may have duly worked out his sentence in a prison! and, of course, the remission of the sentence by the Governor General of India in Council must be taken is a sufficient salve and solatium for the vexation, expense, delay, anxiety, and substantial imprisonment undergone by the victim of the Chartered High Court unable to amend its own errors! We need say no more We conclude, by again asking, was there ever such a state of criminal law and procedure before under a civilised progressive and paternal Government?

Occasional Notes

SEVERAL near relatives of Ameer Abdul Rahman have received commissions in the new native cavalry regiments that are being raised

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel W H Wilson, to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir Frank Souter, is noticed

Sanction has been received from home for the proposed increase to the forces at the Camp of Exercise, whose total will reach nearly to 40,000

The Nizam takes the warmest interest in the art of *photography*, and is himself a proficient in it His Highness frequently amuses himself by taking groups and scenes, and goes through the process of development in a manner that shows how carefully he has studied the many details of the art

The Hon Mr Justice Pinhey, of the Bombay High Court, retires on pension from Wednesday next, and leaves for England by the mail steamer of the 23rd instant *He will in all probability* be succeeded by Sir William Wedderburn, now an acting Judge of the Court. Having arrived in the *country in the beginning of 1851*, Mr Pinhey has just completed thirty five years as a member of the Bombay Civil Service

The *Indian Mirror* thinks that the only way of cementing the union of the European and native races "is to make the latter more contented and happy by a more equitable system of administration in which the present invidious distinctions shall be obliterated, by the grant of larger concessions, by a fair distribution of taxation, by admitting Natives to a proportionate share in the civil and Military offices of the Empire, and in fact, by reverting, to the lines of Lord Ripon's just and wise policy, which alone can effectually unite England and India by indissoluble bonds, and make a Russian invasion of the Indian Empire utterly impossible"

Mr J. M Macfan, writing from London to the *Bombay Gazette* says that Mr Gladstone's manifesto "is studiously moderate in tone, and breathes throughout that spirit of moral purity and magnanimous policy which Mr Gladstone knows so well how to assume, though he is in reality the most unscrupulous of Parliamentary intriguers The address may be divided into two parts the first is an elaborate apology for the misdeeds of the late Government, the second is an exhortation to the constituencies to give the Liberals another trial It is disappointing to find that Mr Gladstone has nothing new to say about the failures of the administration"

A Kashmiri correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes —"I had an opportunity of seeing the jewellery and other articles which are intended for distribution among the Brahmins, to ensure the safe passage of the late Maharajah's soul to Elysium The ceremony is called *Karma*, and is performed a few days after the ashes of the deceased have been collected There were some ornaments of great value One necklace was shown to me which was valued at Rs 10,000 It was covered with large diamonds, rubies, and emeralds Another similar ornament, worn on the forehead by females, was valued at Rs 7,000 There were also rings and bracelets set with gems, plain gold bracelets, a cheapoy made of pure silver, and a variety of other ornaments The whole was valued at two lakhs"

NOTICE

Those of our subscribers who have not favoured us the reply to our application for payment of the arrears, will not have this paper sent to them from this day forward We are sorry we shall be compelled to put them to unnecessary trouble or expense if they fail to pay up at once their arrears up to the end of last month

Local and Provincial

Colonel Olcott —A local contemporary learns that Colonel Olcott, President Founder of the Theosophical Society, who is now in Madras, will visit Bangalore at the latter end of this month

The Police Force —Mr Chickalingam Pillay, late Head Quarter Inspector Bangalore, having been transferred to Hosur in the Chittoor district, Mr Nagiah Naidu, clerk in the Police department, Dewans office, has been appointed in his stead

The Muharram at Tumkur —In consequence of a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur district a batch of policemen from Bangalore was sent to Tumkur, to aid the police of that town in keeping the peace, during the last days of the Muharram and the Dussera, between Muhammadans and Hindus

The Chief Judge and Civil Judge —The Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, and Colonel W Hill, Judge of the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station of Bangalore, left Bangalore for Mysore on Friday last, by the 10 30 A M, train All the guests, European and native, invited to Mysore for the Dussera festivities, will return on Friday next the 23rd instant

The Courts, C and M Station —Mr L Ananthanarayana Rao Avu, Registrar of the Mysore British Resident's Court, having obtained from those quarters leave, Mr Abdul Rahiman, Chief Clerk of the Civil Court, C and M Station, who had been officiating as Registrar, reverted to his post on Monday last, and Mr Vardaraja, Chief Clerk of the District Magistrate's Court, C and M Station, who had been acting for Mr Abdul Rahiman, resumed his appointment

Mr C E R Girdlestone —The British Resident at Mysore, Mr C L R Girdlestone, left Bangalore for Mysore, to be present at the Dussorah festivities, on Wednesday last, by the 10 30 A M, train He was accompanied by Mrs Girdlestone and Major W P Nevill, officiating Assistant to the Resident A salute of 13 guns was fired on the occasion Mr Girdlestone returns to Bangalore about the 24th, remains there till the 31st instant, and then proceeds on a tour in Coorg

Moharram Licenses —We regret to hear that there was considerable (and reasonable) dissatisfaction amongst the Mahomedan population of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at the District Magistrate's proceeding, first, in issuing licenses for the said disguises to a number of Mahomedans and then withdrawing all the licenses, and, secondly, in refusing to issue any licenses whatever, during the last days of the Moharram There was, of course, a fear of a riotous collision between Mussulmans and Hindus, as the Dussorah also took place at the same time this year, but every precaution had been taken to have several military pickets properly and timely to meet any emergency No such difficulty appears to have arisen in the Pettah

An Extraordinary Fatal Accident —It is with much regret that we record the death of a promising young student of the London Mission High School Bangalore, named Bhima Rao, on Wednesday morning last, in the College grounds It would seem that Bhima Rao had gone to exercise himself on the horizontal bar, at the gymnasium in the compound He appears to have made several somersets but in about half an hour afterwards, he was found quite dead, hanging by one leg to the bar On examination, it was found that he had been suffocated by his upper garment and long hair becoming twisted round his neck, in such a manner that he was unable to extricate himself, though he seems to have struggled hard to free himself Mr Maltby and Ab, the Town Magistrate, held an inquest over the poor fellow's remains an hour after the occurrence The *Bangalore Spectator* adds, in his issue of Thursday last—"The young fellow might have been saved, had it not been for the crass stupidity of a policeman This bright light of an ever bright service saw the young man struggling to free himself, but with the heroic agility and stupendous perspicacity that ever distinguish the Bangalore Police force, he dodged off full gallop—in the opposite direction, and reported at the station house that a man was being strangled at the Central College! If this policeman is not dismissed and promoted, the tone of the whole force will be lowered Conspicuous merit should always be rewarded!"

General Summary

The Hyderabad Lottery —Some of our readers may be interested in the information obtained from an authentic source that the Pure Drawing of the Hyderabad Lottery will take place on the 16th of November instead of the 31st of October, as stated before

The State Car —The State Car at Trivandrum is being repaired for use on the occasion of the Poojah Tuppu and Santhiranganlam Processions This is highly desirable The people are anxious to behold the sight of their favourite Maharajah moving in the State car —a sight which they have not seen for the last ten years —W S

Earthquake at Salem —There was a slight earthquake shock at Salem at 9 30 P M on Sunday It lasted for about ten seconds Direction from east to west Vibrations of a true or low than low rumbling close by perceptibly shook a good sized inkstand lamp on a firm piece of camp table causing it to rattle

The Mahajana Sabha —A meeting of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held on Saturday evening, at the office Mount Road A draft circular convening a Conference of native gentlemen at the end of the year was adopted The Sabha proposes to discuss, at the Conference, two memorials now being prepared one on the improvement of the Indian Legislative Councils, and the other on the necessity of having superior officers to exercise magisterial and executive functions Other matters will also be discussed including the operation of the forest and salt laws the establishment of an arbitration court or courts on the lines of the one in Poona, and the means of promoting industries in this Presidency

The Newly Invested Prince Rajah of Travancore —The formal elevation of His Highness Kerala Varma to the station or dignity of Elaiah Raja of Travancore vacated by the accession of the first distinguished holder, of the status to the royal musnud of Travancore as Maharajah took place on Wednesday before last the 30th ultimo, in the great Pagoda of Sree Padmanabha Swamy in the fort before the chief shrine of the presiding deity The ceremony is purely religious and was therefore exclusively confined to the Hindu officials of the State who bore testimony to their affectionate loyalty for the new Heir apparent by the large numbers in which they attended and by the respectful demeanour which they observed throughout the ceremonial The Prince who we now greet as heir apparent to the Musnud is the royal visitor who paid Malvan, Bangalore Madras, Trichinopoly and other places visited last year and manifested considerable interest in the antiquarian surroundings of the various places he visited, His Highness is well known in the best social circles in Madras and was well received there for his graceful and manly bearing for his gentle and outspoken address and for his taste for all manner of sports recreation and amusements most dear to the English heart and most familiar in English homes Nature has given him of considerable natural intelligence keen insight into human character and of a cheerful and buoyant disposition He is the eldest son of H H the late Parvathi Bahiye, the talented Junior Ranee of Travancore, and was born on the 29th August 1864 and is now therefore 21 years of age and a little over —W S

Extracts

PROGRESS IN NATIVE STATES

Mysore

The *Hindu* —10th Oct —Mysore is, perhaps, the best ruled native State in all India, its administration has been selected from an excellent system by the chiefs wise of English rule that is enjoyed by the people of the State of the prince of Mahatajah, and, now that troubles have been removed by the native rule having replaced it, Mysore is in a position to undertake a series of material and moral reforms which other native States want the requisite preparation and talent to undertake, and, indeed, had not the State been weighted down by an excessive burden of financial anxiety and the anxiety caused by adverse seasons, the Government would have probably directed its attention to some of these reforms

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad owes the boon of its present minister to the discerning sympathy of Lord Ripon Within the short time that the present minister has been in power, he has introduced many of the reforms that his illustrious father had in contemplation and the increasing attention that is paid to education and to the requirements of a systematic and popular rule is a sure indication of a new spirit of progress infused into the administration The establishment of a Council of State presided over by His Highness the Nizam and consisting of the Prime minister, the Peshkar and six other nobles, is a boon fraught with much hope as a prelude to other important reforms in the direction of establishing a constitutional representative Nor can it be ignored that the State has undertaken to send at its own cost a number of young men to England for the purpose of educating them there It is not mean, of course, the present rulers of Hyderabad have removed all the evils that have taken root in the administrative system of the country, these evils are of great magnitude and involving as they do influential vested interests their reform can only be brought about in time But no prudent minister will lay before himself an impossible programme, he should make progress slowly or rapidly as opportunities occur, and if in his yearly reviews of the administration he is in a position to tell the world that there are fewer evils in each succeeding year, he will have earned the approbation of the public

CASHMERE

We are happy to note that the new Maharajah of Cashmere has begun H The intimate that he caused to be published on the occasion of his installation breathes a spirit, which is in happy consonance with what is noticeable in some of the other important Native States He is determined to clear the administrative agency of all corruption and incompetency He eschews all pomp and pageantry as the basis of his power and fame, but relies on the results of his deeds, on the measure of happiness they will secure to the people, for the vindication of his name as a ruler He enunciated the passage the policy and principles that are to guide him in the management of the State business The programme of an enlightened and liberal Government indicates the effect that public opinion has produced on the confused and disorderly condition of the Cashmere Government It is not enough that the new ruler commences with good promises, he must have the courage to secure proper advice to carry them out; and we may hope that the same influence that induced the new Prince to make these promises will influence him in giving effect to them As an earnest of what may be expected of the new *regime*, we may mention the remission of several taxes and imposts that have been restraining personal liberty and hampering trade in the country We understand that in future there will be a British Resident permanently located in Cashmere, and consequently, whether for good or evil, the administration will be more subject to the control of the paramount power than hitherto If one of the duties of the Resident is to see proper reforms introduced into the Government, he will do well, we think to suggest to the Maharajah the desirability of appointing a new Dewan We know nothing of Dewan Anantra Ram, but, we believe, he was the Minister to the late Maharajah also, but considering what little improvement was noticeable during his time and how in some instances the Government was guilty of impudence and want of tact, the new Maharajah may try what other competent men filled in the position of Minister can do

INDORE

Even the wild and money-ridden ruler of Indore is showing signs of yielding to the force of public opinion On the occasion of introducing his new scheme of revenue settlement on the 30th of August last, he held a durbar to which were invited Zemindars, patels, patwaris and kiresans (farmers) amounting to a thousand persons in all The Maharajah addressed the whole assembly, and not only did he condescend to advise the farmers to continue in the paths of economy and good conduct, he also encouraged free and candid criticism of the measures of his Government We think that similar gatherings have not been frequently held in the State of Indore, and we trust that the present departure is due to the influence of his new Minister

OTHER NATIVE STATES

Altogether it is hopeful that some of the more important native States are moving in the right direction Their rulers are anxious to show to the world that they identify the highest good of the people with the object of their government and that they are willing to be judged according to the measure of good they confer upon their subjects What they have done and what they are doing is nothing, however, when compared with the evils and abuses that render their administration a subject of just reproach They are in a better position to introduce reforms than the rulers of the British Indian territories, and yet while the latter have made rapid progress in every direction, their territories have lagged behind

THE CONDITION OF AFGHANISTAN

The *Bombay Gazette* —A Quetta correspondent writes —The Turkoman tribes to the north of Herat have said lately veered round in their disposition towards the Boundary Commission There is now the greatest difficulty in procuring supplies The natives all attribute this to the very rapidly increasing influence of Russia, owing to the Russian war preparations becoming more and more felt and more visible In Kandahar the general opinion is that the Ameer so far less friendly even if he is not distinctly playing us false. Thus they attribute to the belief that Isan Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkistan, has concluded a most advantageous secret treaty with the Russians, the first outcome of it being, as I said some weeks since, the altered attitude of the Aimak tribes about Herat In Kandahar itself trade is almost stopped for two reasons—one the tyranny of the Ameer and the other, the very great prevalence of fever which has laid up more than half the population So sickly a season has never been known Altogether the Kadaharies now view with intense regret our departure from their town and they would hail our return with extraordinary delight The late Kotwal of Kandahar was recently called up to Kabul

and there murdered, as he had been found out sending arms and ammunition to his fellow tribesmen, a part of the Gilzai tribe The consequence of this kind of rule is that the Ameer stands alone, and that should anything happen to him the whole country would be in a blaze in a moment It is difficult to think what would then happen, as we could not let the whole border be in a state of anarchy without interfering in some way

OUR IMPENDING DANGERS

The *Indian Mirror*—We are just now passing through a most important period in the history, not only of India but of the whole world Somehow or other the fortunes of other parts of the world seem to be exercising a mysterious influence over the destinies of India We are on the threshold of a great crisis, and if we hope and wish to pass through it with credit, we must put forth all our energies and do our duty in a spirit, worthy of our glorious traditions The responsibilities at least of the educated portion of the Indian people are increasing daily with the rapid march of events Every educated native should now take a much greater interest in public affairs than he ever did before, for the benefit of his country, and every effort should be made to promote and maintain the utmost possible union of feeling and co operation, in fact a thorough fusion among the different races of India We should be alive to all that is transpiring around us we should note and watch every event, and take every precaution for the protection of our rights and interests We do not know what is in store for us England is determined to increase the military expenditure of India, and we are already threatened with an Income Tax Such a tax is, it seems, almost inevitable England is about to be involved in complication not only on the North Western Frontier, but also on the Eastern Frontier In the meantime the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is urging on the Indian Office the wisdom of extending railways in British Burmah and of connecting that possession with Western China, through Siam and the Shan States The same Chamber is also urging Her Majesty's Government to open trade communication with Thibet and China And England though pressed by Russia on the Afghan border, as yet ambitious enough to attempt to make Thibet a British territory Under these circumstances we must not go to sleep, but must protest most strongly against the present policy of Government, which is likely to prove so disastrous to both England and India, and indeed to the whole world

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT BARODA

NINE MEN KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED

BARODA October 10—A serious affray took place here last night and this morning, by which nine men lost their lives and fifteen were more or less seriously wounded It appears that three Seedees, under the leadership of a certain Suleiman, have been employed for many years past in guarding jewels in the palace of Her Highness Jumnabai They had been granted nemnooks of Rs 100 yearly by H H Khanderao Gaekwar, and these allowances had been cut down in the time of Sir Madava Row Further discontent has latterly arisen owing to some regulations for the better discipline of these guards On the 6th Oct Suleiman and his two companions presented a very violent petition to the Dewan in which they demanded payment of their nemnooks within three days, and threatened to resort to violent measures and to loot the treasury and help themselves to their arrears if their request was not granted within three days A warrant for their arrest (with a view to taking sureties for their good behaviour) was in consequence issued On the 7th, and on the 8th, some policemen made an unsuccessful attempt to serve the men by strategem The Seedees took refuge in the palace of her Highness Jamnabai, and efforts were made to persuade them to come to reason but in vain Here five other men joined them in their resistance to the police After all peaceable means of persuasion had proved ineffectual, it was resolved to besiege them in the hope of their ultimately surrendering This, however made the Seedees and their allies more desperate, and they began firing at the besiegers, with the result that five policemen were wounded and two of the Seedee party were killed Mr Dinshah Ardeseer tried to mediate, and had a bullet sent whizzing past his head for his trouble The Seedees kept on firing at intervals during the evening from six o clock to about nine o'clock when hostilities ceased until midnight, when a few shots were fired without effect At about six o'clock this morning Captain Nixon, with two companies of soldiers, appeared on the scene, and forced their passage upstairs Where a desperate hand to hand struggle ensued in which the five survivors of the previous night's fray were all killed On the side of the military one man was killed and about fifteen soldiers were wounded The Seedees had only their swords at the last, and their supply of ammunition full short Her Highness Jamnabai happens to be away at Chandodu on a religious pilgrimage and is expected back to day These men have been noted for their turbulence for a long time, and Suleiman once before went so far as to threaten the life of the then Settlement Officer, when with his taken leniency, no notice was taken by Sir Madava Row of the menacing menaces I should have mentioned that the military could not attack the Seedees on the previous evening because several of the palace women servants took refuge within or were unable to escape from the purdah where the buildings were unscreened and it was not until midnight that the women were got away—*Pioneer of India*

TRAVANCORE

It is repeatedly asserted in your paper (almost in every one of your issues) that it has been settled that Mr Ramaiengar is to retire It is more than a month since the agitation has passed the stage of rumour and yet the public expectation is profound Whatever may be said by interested advocates it is well known here that all the measures introduced during his administration are unpopular oppressive and above all, self laudatory to his brother the enormous wrongs they have worked, would be a laborious task and cannot be done within this short letter If the report of the present Dewan's retirement be true which I will not hope to be for the sake of Travancore, I must congratulate His Highness on the wise and prudent step he is about to take The late Maharajah was a man of mere words and when he came to deal with actuals, he was found greatly wanting As regards his chosen minister, he was a fish out of water He has neither abilities nor sufficient talents to rise to the occasion His experience of political matters was almost nil and it was idle to expect sweet temper or amiability or liberality in him He is to ride the high horse without scruples and took undue advantage of the trust reposed in him by his Sovereign master Almost all the measures were ill advised, and they now bear their fruits The people are groaning under the new Police A constable or Peshkar does now what an officer on Rs and 70 Rs used to do The criminal cases that were tried and decided by Zillah Judges on 200 and 250 Rs assisted by the munsiffs of the local Bar, are now disposed of by young and inexperienced Magistrates on 20 Rs without any check of an appeal or supervision In Travancore persons on 70 Rupees and 100 Rs are empowered with first class powers which in British India by Collectors and Sub Collectors on 2,000 and 1,200 and the investiture of powers is in the hands of the Dewan who is ex officio the supreme head in revenue matters and in matters of promotion Instances are not few in which he has sent mandating orders to Magistrates for exposing in their judicial capacity the misdeeds of the Police On the principle that charity covers a multitude of sins, he has appointed European Superintendents and European Assistant Superintendents who drive with the Maharajah and whose very name strikes awe into the Magistrates He has increased the tax on justice Nor does its administration seem to have been benefited in proportion to the expense incurred and delay now characterises it On account of the Stamp Act, transactions and free circulation of money are hampered as shown by the official returns and the people have not yet reconciled themselves to the impost It is too much to expect Mr Ramaiengar who cares more to be judged by the posterity than by his contemporaries to repeal the Stamp Act The Survey and settlement department has cost for the single year of 1883 the huge sum of 1,17,881, and the Dewan has to keep up to this time for the next 10 or 15 years On a calculation it is found that the owners of the land have to pay at the outset, for the value of the Dewan's services alone, thrice the amount of the land tax which amounts to 18 lacs per annum To show a large balance other incidental charges are laid on the ryots These demands must press on the tax payers rather badly This will appear all the more glaring when it is remembered that Mr Ramaiengar, is very fond of showing a small difference between the Demand and the Collection of the land revenue in spite of bad seasons and failure of crops

We may go on thus dwelling on each of the measures, but space does not permit it for the present All of a sudden to undo these things, may not be possible Again, Mr Ramaiengar pictured himself as the Governor and his late Sovereign His Britannic Majesty Now that the present Maha Rajah should call him to a sense of duty by asking his minister to attend office every day as his predecessors used to do and thus allow his subordinates &c, to have more frequent and immediate access to him would not make him look more dignified in the estimation of the public, nor will his immediate subordinates remain at that "respectful distance" from which they could not before deep into the internal working of the administrative machinery Neither the first and not the least cogent circumstance is that Mr Ramaiengar who was the favorite Dewan of the first reign was immical to the interests and desires of the then heir apparent the present Maharajah and then how could we reasonably expect that they both should live in unity with other without suspicion and wrangling? Therefore, prudence wisdom and the interest of the country demand that some should be a change in the ministry This having been resolved upon, the sooner the change is effected the better By so doing all sincerely doings will be avoided and the new sovereign and his chosen minister will be allowed to inaugurate a new era of peace and prosperity One word as regards the selection of his successor Whatever fate may be in store for Travancore by the sacrifices she will be passed to make for British interests and British interference it is heartily to be hoped that the Maharajah will not overlook the claims of those who are long in the service, who so know life and training and whose correct appreciation of local wants and aspirations have entitled them to be rank with Sir Madava Row I may state one circumstance which cannot fail to have its weight When Sir Madava Row was called upon to form a ministry immediately after Malhar Row Gaekwar's dethronement the Knight was very desirous of securing for Baroda Mr Shungerasoobb Iyer's valuable experience and useful services, but Mr Shungerasoobb Iyer politely declined the offer, although he was Sir Madava Row's right hand when he was Dewan of Travancore The late Maharajah boasted I knowledge of half hours with Mr Ramaiengar did not make the late reign one of the brightest periods in history

THE MANIFESTO OF THE NEW MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE

Before Nandini orders of the Maharajah read in English the following manifesto

"Sir Oliver St John Sirdars and Gentlemen—My heart thanks to the Hon Excellency the Viceroy for the kind recognition of my succession to the Chief ship of this large and important State and to his worthy representative and my sincere friend Sir Oliver St John, for his kind congratulation I take this fitting opportunity to declare publicly, that of the many arduous and responsible duties which I shall have to perform as a Ruler, the foremost under all circumstances will be the duty of following in the footsteps of my illustrious grandfather and his honoured Highness, in giving substantial proofs of unswerving and devoted loyalty to Her Imperial Majesty's Government, and when the necessity will arise of placing all the resources of my country at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy, and of personally joining the British Army with the whole of my military force Next in importance to my obligations to the Paramount Power but next to these only will be the duty of governing my country with justice and moderation The responsibilities which I am going to undertake will be high and heavy indeed but I believe God will grant me firmness and strength enough to discharge them with credit to the family of my renowned ancestors, and benefit to the lives of subjects whom it has pleased Providence to place under my care I have before me the difficult task of introducing substantial reforms in the administration of the country but I believe I have only to look the difficulty in the face and show a determined front to achieve complete success, and even the reputation of a just and good ruler Armed with purity of intention and firmness of purpose, I may reasonably entertain the hope of being able to clear the administrative agency of all corruption and incompetency and impart to it the maximum of honesty and efficiency I now warn my officials of all ranks that I have fully made up my mind to put down corruption and intrigue wherever they may be found, and I hope they will do all in their power to help me in making my administration a blessing and a source of unmixed good to my people I know that the Paramount Power as well as the public, will watch with interest the progress and development of my measure of reform and I am fully alive to the fact, that they will estimate me, not by the pomp and splendour of my Court and retinue, but by the amount of happiness I may secure to my subjects I need not trouble you now with minute details of what I intended to do, but I think I can declare, without committing myself to any particular measure, the policy and the general principles that will guide me in the conduct of affairs I shall adopt such measures only as are calculated to secure to my subjects the greatest good and the fullest enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and shall conduct my administration so that the title of the soil will enjoy a fair share of the produce of his labor, and the manufacturer, the fruit of his skill and industry, that every facility will be given to commerce by improving the means of communication, and removing unnecessary and vexatious restrictions that every encouragement will be offered to get the resources of the country properly developed, that adequate measures will be taken to give my subjects the benefit of sound and useful education, that ample provision will be made for the relief of the sick and the suffering and that real merit and worth in my subjects will be recognised and fostered without any distinction of race or creed or color To commemorate this auspicious occasion with a few acts pointing to the character of the policy I am going to follow I do now abolish and reduce certain duties and taxes and remove certain restrictions detailed in the proclamation which my Dewan will read out to you

Dewan Anant Ram then read an Urdu translation of the above, followed by a proclamation announcing that His Highness has for future, remitted several taxes and imposts The principle of these are—the abolition of the custom of "*Kar Kirdi*" by which a part of the land is cultivated for the State through its own agents These have come money in advance to pay for labor cattle and seed which they force the peasants to provide gratis putting the cash in their own pockets—the exemption of cultivated land in the Jagir and the process of substitutes in case of desertion—the abolition of the system of paying minor *emoluments* in kind and land These three constituted the main grievance of the Jagirdars population of the lower hills Excise on the tax on meat and other provisions brought into the city of Srinagar by private sellers is reduced from two annas to half an anna in the rupee, and a vexatious cess known as Hakkar bashi is abolished This last or ahled the Government spies charged with the duty of reporting misdeeds of all sorts to levy the authorized tax for their own pay, and so can be supposed led to frightful abuses In addition to these burdens other minor imposts are abolished

This proclamation reflects very great credit on the Maharajah and his advisers and will be hailed as an immense boon by the people, but it is after all but a small instalment of the reforms that are required Except the absence of or me, there is much to the charge of the people there is not a single fact connected with the administration of which the Government of the country have not reason to blush There are no roads no school and no land settlement The Courts are subordinate to the executive the taxation is terribly heavy, the burdens on commerce are crushing, there is a hunger mob of underpaid employes who pose force here by corruption The army is far more numerous than the State require or can afford, and is at the present moment sixteen months in arrears of its monthly pay There is no budget, no system of accounts, no provision for audit or control All this cannot be reformed in a day, and Maharajah Pratab Singh and his advisers have their work cut out for them If they overcome the opposition they are sure to encounter at every step in advance they take, they will deserve the greatest credit and the highest rewards the Viceroy can bestow

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAK PRESS No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1885. No. 43

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
Half ditto, do	„	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do		6 0 0
Per mensem	„	0 8 0
Single copy	„	0 3 0
Back numbers	„	0 1 0
Local Subscription	„	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and subsequent ditto	0	1	6
For advertisements inserted by the month, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Kanarese Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either in money orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter are imparted by discount for one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. S RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

DHARGETTI, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to them are carefully executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTOORI RANGAIYENGAR,

Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chintz Shirtings, and plenty of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationery Watches Teas Cutlery. &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agents

Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office* Adyar, Madras

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electro) Charm Locket has *no equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Deafness, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menses, Impotency, Seminal Weakness General Debility, Heartburn, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Nightmare, Loss of Voice Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to

Price Re 1 8 each—Liberal commission—15 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Electricity) cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases"

A P W PHILIPS, M D,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LEPRO CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy (Leucoderma), White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system resulting from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month

☞ Lepro cure being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their malady

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent to replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for over-worked brain anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and Liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

This soothing and healthy of body eruptions, Boils, Gout & Rheumatism, Paralysis Infirmities of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and a lasting permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cough, and all pulmonary disorders, &

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, wheezing cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

LYSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 14 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago sciatica, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphteria &, &c

Price Re 1 for 1 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most efficacious remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malarial Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of fever and ague

Price Re 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

AMMONIA DROPS

For the speedy cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa Gleet Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —For curing nocturnal discharges, Gonorrhœa and gleet concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterest grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Re 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER —which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp Price Rs 2 8, per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver.

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the sole use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY ARTICLE AND SEE MALADA

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R,

Chandernagore, near Calcutta

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSING RAO,

Hon Secretary

No 16 Bêli, Siddikatta,

Bangalore

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 17th Oct —The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Austria, Germany and Russia recommend the Porto to invite the Great Powers to a Conference

Philippopolis, 17th Oct —A collective note has been presented to Bulgaria, dissuading the Government from concentrating troops on the Turkish frontier

Bulgaria, in reply, has consented to withdraw the greater part of her forces now on the frontier

Prince Alexander, replying to an address on his return to Sofia, said he would sacrifice every thing in order to secure the union of Bulgaria with Roumelia

Salonica, 17th Oct —The Albanians have agreed to a truce, and expressed their readiness to assist the Porte against the common enemy

Belgrade, 18th Oct —The Servian troops have occupied the Kosiak Pass on the Macedonian frontier The pass is partly in Turkish territory

London, 17th Oct —The *Times* publishes in to-day's issue the terms of the ultimatum sent by the Government of India to King Theebaw

London, 18th Oct —In a speech made by Lord Ripon yesterday, he said that there were two courses open to us in Burmah

The one was to depose King Theobaw, and substitute another Burmese Prince, and another was the conclusion of a treaty regulating our commercial relations with Upper Burmah The alternative course was annexation, but His Lordship advocated the former course, so as to avoid approximating China and France

London, 20th Oct —The *Times*, in a leading article to day, announces, that the Chief Commissioner of Burmah has been instructed to demand a reply to the ultimatum sent by the Government of India to King Theobaw in four days

Paris, 19th Oct —The Burmese Envoy here, upon hearing that an ultimatum had been despatched by the Government of India, at once telegraphed to his Government urging the acceptance of the British demands In reply, he has been instructed to enquire whether the British Government will receive a Burmah embassy to negotiate for the re establishment of a British Embassy at Mandalay, and a Burmese legation in London

Bombay 21st Oct —News from Simla states that preparations are being made to send troops to Upper Burmah, should the King refuse our demands The telegraph is interrupted between Rangoon and Mandalay, so that the answer may take a fortnight

Rangoon, 21st Oct —Reuter's Paris telegram of the 19th shows that the King is persistent in his policy, ignoring the Viceroy and the Government of India who thought his Ministers have treated with the greatest disrespect

Constantinople, 19th Oct —The Porte replying to the Collective Note, asks the Powers to co operate in the settlement of the Bulgarian question, especially in consequence of the threatening attitude of Greece and Servia

Sofia, 20th Oct —The Bulgarian notes to the Powers tendors complete submission to their decision

Belgrade, 20th Oct —The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are strained King Milan has declined to receive the bearer of an autograph letter from Prince Alexander, proposing an arrangement

London, 21st Oct —England has warned Greece and Servia respecting their warlike attitude Greece has replied that she is anxious for peace, but that it is necessary she should protect her interests

Bombay, 22nd Oct —The *Times of India* hears from Simla that the corps selected to proceed to Burmah will include the Welsh Fusiliers from Dumdum, the Liverpool Regiment, the Gurgaon Forts Artillery, the 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry, one Punjab and one Bombay Mountain Battery, one battalion of British troops and four of Madras Native Infantry The expedition proceeds up the Irrawaddy There will be no Cavalry

General Hardinge will probably leave for England on the 11th December

It is still believed here that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Hardinge

Considerable disturbances have occurred at Malegaum, in the Nassick District, between the Mahomedans and Hindus since the Mohorrum The police were unable to cope with them single handed

Paris, 23rd Oct —The Burmese Envoy here had an interview with the British Ambassador, to whom he has presented a Note, stating that he has *telegraphed* to Mandalay proposing arbitration in the question at issue between Great Britain and Burmah He also gave his assurances that it was the wish of King Theebaw to establish friendly relations with England

London, 24th Oct —Lord Randolph Church ill, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, said that war with Burmah will probably result in the British Government annexing the country, or at all events a similar arrangement His Lordship said that a firm policy in that quarter was absolutely necessary, in order to protect British interests

Bombay, 24th Oct —The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from London, stating that the ultimatum despatched to Mandalay demands that the foreign relations of the Burmese Kingdom shall be placed in the hands of an English Resident at Mandalay

A telegram from Rangoon states that warlike preparations are steadily progressing on the Manipur frontier The river is blocked, and no British force will be allowed to land without fighting

Mr Barnard told the Burmese that British forbearance is worn out After four years misgovernment in Burmah, a final settlement must be come to, even if force is necessary

The Minister strongly advised peace

The stock of arms and ammunition in Upper Burmah is more than generally thought

Eight British India Company's and two private steamers have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops No sailing dates fixed yet

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1885

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE'S DUSSERAH ADDRESS

On Wednesday last the 21st instant, the Fifth annual meeting of ryots and representatives of the people in the Province and state of Mysore took place, on which occasion, as usual the Dewan of the state Mr K Sheshadri Iyer addressed his annual address in which a report of the administration of the Province is given under the various heads to be found in such reports But the most and most gratifying announcement concerning the Dewan's address is the fact that the Government of India has recommended to the Home Government at that is to the Secretary of State for India in Council the postponement of the extra subsidy of 10½ lacs of rupees proposed to be added to the present subsidy of Rs 24 00 000 five years after the Maharajah had been entrusted with the Government of his state His Highness assumed the Government in March 1881 so that from and after March 1886 the additional subsidy of 10½ lacs would have had to be paid but thanks to the humane and generous consideration of the Government of India under Lord Ripon's consideration extended and carried by his successor the present Viceroy Lord Dufferin, a strong recommendation has been made to the Secretary of State for India that the addition to the subsidy be postponed for the next ten years so that the state of Mysore with the present embarrassed condition of its finances and its fluctuating revenues might have some breathing time to right itself, provided that another great famine does not visit the ryots and its people While sympathising with His Highness our Maharajah and his government and cordially joining them in proferring our thanks to the government of India for its kind and consideration in putting off the imposition of so heavy a burden on the impoverished exchequer of the State we venture to think at the same time, that the consideration of the Government of India would have been of a more substantial character had it recommended to the Secretary of State for India the consolidation of the debt of 50 lacs of rupees incurred by the Mysore State (then administered by the British Government) during the great famine of 1876 77 78 and on account of which the Mysore State, poor and embarrassed as it has become since then still continues to pay interest at the rate of between four and five lacs of rupees per annum The payment of this latter sum would have been saved, and the principal or the debt would have been an act as much of justice as of generosity, considering that before the Government of India allowed the incurring of so huge a debt as 50 lacs on account of the famine expenditure it was with the sanction of that Government, that 70 lacs of rupees, saved by the old Maharajah, the late Krishna Raj Wodeyar, for the use of his adopted son, when he should succeed the throne, were spent in fighting the famine, and it was after this great sum was gone, that the present huge debt was incurred However, let us be thankful to the Government of India for the consideration it has shown for the young Maharajah of Mysore, and as Sancho Panza says, let us "bid God bless the giver, and not look the gift horse in the mouth"

There is one point however, in the Dewan's speech which can hardly call forth the thanks of the prince and people of Mysore, because an act is announced which is a violation of treaty obligation entered into but four years ago on the part of the Government of India and shows that while it has yielded a tangible concession on the one hand, it takes away its value on the other hand the Dewan announces that the Government of India has decided that the "surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which is administered to the British Government, shall be credited to the imperial accounts' that is to say that the Government of India should take over this surplus for its own use This is an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Government of India, because, in the first place, it is a violation of its own arrangement made before the rendition of the Province to the Maharajah, and in the second place, it neutralises, to a considerable extent, its consistent action in postponing the levy of the extra subsidy of 10½ lacs for ten years, because—to take this last consideration first—if the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is taken away by the Government of India, the impoverished exchequer of the Maharajah of Mysore is so much a loser by the transfer Every mickle makes a muckle as the old Scotch proverb has it and these annual surpluses of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore would go to a very appreciable extent in helping the to meet charges at least of the Mysore State expenditure But as we have said, the appropriation of these surpluses is contrary to express agreement on the part of the Government of India when the province was transferred to the present native Government In a letter dated 17th Dec 1880 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore then, Sir James Gordon to the Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department regarding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore onto the rendition it is stated as follows —

As will be seen from the above that the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, though administered by British officers and subject to the jurisdiction of the British Government, is still as much the territory of the Maharajah as the town of Mysore itself, and that he has sovereign power over it With regard to the surplus revenue of Civil and Military Station, Sir James Gordon recommends in the same letter as follows —

The Government of India admitted the soundness of the principles as laid down in Sir James Gordon's letter and consented to the tract of assigned land being administered by British officers and with separate Jurisdiction from that of the rest of Mysore, while the Maharajah is considered still sovereign of this assigned tract but as regards the surplus revenues of this tract the Government of India wrote as follows —

From the above, it will be seen that while not immediately sanctioning the recommendation of Sir James Gordon that the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore should be handed over to the Maharajah, the Government of India explicitly admits that the time may come when an equitable adjustment of such surplus revenues might be made between the British Government and the Government of the Maharajah, such adjustment as might decrease the amount of the subsidy—the present one —which has to be paid out of the revenues of the native state It is now four full years and a half since the rendition took place and these arrangements were made and there has been, admittedly, a surplus in the revenues of the C and M Station of Bangalore and the surplus has accrued regularly during the past three years, at least, why not, then that equitable adjustment in the payment of the present Mysore subsidy, be made to than justice of which the Government of India has, as above shown explicitly subscribed ?

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE MAGISTRATES, C AND M STATION

The Mahomedan festival of Mohorrum in this year been marked, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by incidents which seldom or never occur to unsettle the minds of the community and throw doubt on the strength of the Administration, and while incidents, it appears to us, were the outcome of the weakness and vacillation of the two Magistrates of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the District Magistrate, Major E P Melthy and the Second Magistrate, Mr E Pereira Both the festivals of the Dussera and the Mohorrum coming together this year, there was naturally some apprehension in the minds of the two Magistrates, and that of the District Superintendent of Police, Mr E Henderson, who is quite as much an associate in the blunders committed by Major E P Melthy and Mr Pereira and which we are about to notice No doubt there was some ground for fearing that the Hindus celebrating the Dussera processions in the streets and the Mahomedans carrying out their processions might come into hostile collision and thus cause a breach of the public peace but there were two precautions taken which provided against such a contingency, namely, that respectable and well known members of both the Hindu and the Mahomedan community had guaranteed that there would be no row of any kind for which purpose, the Mahomedans would not move about in disguises on the last day of the Dussera (Sunday before last) and the second precaution was, that pickets of all the troops in garrison were selected and kept ready under orders to quell any disturbance that might break out Upon this understanding and these arrangements, the Second Magistrate, under orders of the District Magistrate, issued licenses for various disguises, common at this festival, to hundreds of Mussalmans and others, who had applied for them and there was not the slightest fear that the permission would be abused on account of the two precautions above indicated Such being the case there was no necessity whatever for withdrawing the very next day the licenses that had been granted the day before, and to refuse to issue any more licenses This was an unwarranted act of nervous weakness, which, though carried into effect by the Second Cantonment Magistrate is attributable to the District Magistrate, who was prompted to it by the District Superintendent of Police Thus an extent of annoyance and irritation was produced in the minds of the Mahomedan population which was not there before, and never would have been aroused but for the weak action of the Magistrates On the other hand, the Mohamedans argued that if licenses were cancelled and fresh ones refused, disguises had not been directly interdicted, and so they got up two test cases, to see whether those disguising themselves without licenses would be prosecuted or not Two fellows daubed their faces and bodies with ashes, appeared with matted and dishevelled hair on their heads and put on ragged and dirty clothes on their bodies, and went around the Cantonment, weeping and singing songs of lamentation They were supposed to represent holy fakeers going on a pilgrimage The people understood it well enough and laughed and enjoyed the thing, like grown up children, as indeed, they were. It was st pid burlesque altogether, nevertheless, both the men were arrested and locked up, and on Monday last (during the continuance of the holidays) the Second Magistrate opened his court specially for the purpose, and the men were tried and convicted under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, for disobeying the order of a public servant The section re-

quires that such disobedience "causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury or risk of obstruction annoyance, or injury, to any person lawfully employed" The accused were sentenced to one months' simple imprisonment each, without the alternative of a fine Doubtless, the accused had disobeyed a public order, and were technically guilty under the section, but no one was obstructed, nobody was annoyed and nobody injured, nor was there any risk of any of these things, and so a nominal fine would have sufficed Plus action was bad enough, we mean the action of recalling the licenses already issued, but on Friday last the Magistrates began to issue licenses again and probably, it would have been well and the terror of the Mahomedan population restored, but, as we have said, on Monday, the two stupid but harmless fellows, who had played the fool as fakeers were tried and thrown into prison This of course, shewn by the keepers of fakeers, and "fingers" and "cages" clinging to the water on Saturday evening last, the last day of the feast unless the two were released This, as a matter of course, could not be done Their release would have been a worse exhibition of magisterial weakness than before The consequence was, all sorts of conflicting and the wrong rumours got abroad, and some sort of doubt sent amongst the lower classes of the Mahomedan population was excited And all this at a time when weakness and vacillation of the magistrates to which they were egged on by the unfounded fears and hysterics of the Superintendent of Police Up to Thursday last, the fakeers in cages were not removed On Friday evening they were taken to the water the leading Mahomedans having advised them in community to submit themselves with what grace they might to the authorities The District Magistrate we believe informed a deputation of respectable Mahomedans that their expressions of regret on behalf of the offending members of their community would be considered, and that no more fines only would be levied or some eighteen or twenty persons now in custody, charged, like the two in jail, with disobedience to a public order, and thus what threatened to result in a serious breach of the peace has quietly passed away, but no thanks to the Magistrates and Superintendent of Police of the C and M Station of Bangalore, though The bereavement was saved from grave public disturbances by the good sense and moderation of the Hindoos or the Mahomedans and Hindoo communities

Occasional Notes

Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore has given birth to a son and heir All Native subjects The Courts at Chupra and Sirur will be closed on the 5th instant in honour of the happy occasion

A section of land caved in on the 1st instant at Gudikatti, on the East Indian Railway The coolies shed at the station fell in, and several persons who were working under it were severely injured

Mr Justice Pinhey, one of the Civil Service Judges of the Bombay High Court, leaves India for good on Friday It is expected that Sir William Wedderburn will be confirmed in his acting appointment as Judge

The Nawabs of Dacca will contribute Rs 10 000 to the Countess of Dufferin's fund In all, the Nawabs have lately given a similar sum to the Bengal Flood Relief Funds, for which they have received a letter of thanks from the Lieutenant Governor

In addition to the munificent contribution of Rs 50 000 given by the Maharajah of Patiala towards the Punjab Chiefs School, a donation of Rs 20,000 has just been promised by the Raja of Kapurthala, and it is expected that the other Punjab chiefs and leading men of the province will give pecuniary assistance

A native was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo two months' imprisonment at Calcutta on the 6th instant for advertising a lottery not authorised by Government The accused issued circulars purporting to relate to an "agricultural lottery" which was to come off in a fictitious native state in Bombay called Pikh

The representative of the British Government in Cashmere, who has for thirty years been known by the meaningless title of "The Officer on Special duty in Cashmere" is in future to be called the Resident, and to possess, therefore, not only the name, but the powers granted to the representatives of the Supreme Government in all the native States in India

Sir Donald Stewart proposes to leave Simla on the 2 ten, and hopes to arrive at Quetta on the 10th instant but Pedlar on the 4th After a tour round the valley, he hopes to reach Sibi on the 17th Kurachee on the 18th, and Bombay on the 22nd He will leave Bombay on the 27th, and should be able to personally post up the Indian office authorities in regard to the progress made with the frontier defences before Christmas

A London telegram received on Friday by the Bombay Presidency Association announces that there was a large and enthusiastic meeting held in London on Thursday night All the Indian Delegates addressed the meeting with great force and appropriateness The audience showed unanimous sympathy Both Conservatives and Liberals took part in the proceedings The Delegates were to meet the Secretary of State on Saturday

Underground telegraphs have been laid from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles, and between Marseilles, London and Nice Marseilles and Havre are already connected by cable wire, and this not only secures rapid communications between the two ports but places Marseilles in direct connexion with United States, as the Marseilles Havre wire is to all intents and purposes the prolongation of the France American cable which abuts at Havre

An idea has been made by the invention of machinery which will sufficiently control carbonic acid gas to enable the operators to lift enormous weights such as houses, blocks of stone, &c It is not unlikely that the invention will be used on the Rhine Railway, the level of which is to be raised several feet The large stone built station houses will, it is said be lifted bodily to a height of seven or eight feet by means of carbonic acid pressure By heat and a pressure of eighteen thousand pounds to the square inch this has been obtained

The people of Mussoorie and Dehra Dun are anxious to have a railway up the hills from the Ganges and Rohilkund line It will be about 37½ miles long, the cost is estimated at about 20 lakhs of rupees, and favourable results are calculated for But the Secretary of State will not give a guarantee for the undertaking, and hence the Secretary of a local Association formed for promoting the enterprise has drawn up a scheme the chief feature of which is that the Municipal Boards of the towns to be benefited shall with the sanction and aid of the local Government, unite with the householders and inhabitants of Dehra Dun and Mussoorie to guarantee interest on two thirds of the capital required

Local and Provincial

The Samundrum Tank —We are glad to see that the large Sampangee tank, owing to the late copious rains we have had, has now received six months supply of water a change which has been brought about by the opening out of the Ooperhally tank sluices

Consulting Engineer —Mr W McHutchin, now on furlough, but who is expected back early in the coming month, will take over charge of the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways in Mysore and Superintending Engineer of Coorg from Col A LeMesurier, R E, who goes on furlough

The British Resident —Mr C E R Gindlestone, the Officiating British Resident of Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Friday evening, when the usual salute was fired Mr Gindlestone will remain in Bangalore till the end of the present month and then proceed on a lengthened tour in the Mysore Province and Coorg

Another Burmese War —There seems to be another Burmese war coming on at no distant date The weekly telegrams show that King Theebaw of Upper Burmah is getting foolhardy and defying the British Government The probable war is so far of interest to us in Bangalore that most of the native regiments quartered here, including the Queen's own Sappers and Miners, will proceed to Burmah from here If it breaks out, this will be the third war with Burmah

The Town Municipality —We are glad to observe that the Town or Pettah Board of Municipal Commissioners are beginning to shew gratifying signs of a real interest in the discharge of their public duties The town is being opened out on all sides with new openings and drains, so as to admit of fresh air the streets are being better cleaned, and new cubbish pits have been dug in various parts for the deposit of house and street sweepings, and these are to be cleaned out every day

The Bangalore Fort —Since the removal of the European guard this place has become a nest of thieves A night or two ago the temple of "Vencataramana Swami" was broken into, and jewellery amounting to Rs 200 stolen This extensive fort has two gates and a small Police Station comprising three or four constables and a Sergeant—all that is kept up by the Fort authorities Great fear is entertained of the result of the fort regarding the thefts that are being committed

Stamp Act —The following rule has been made in supersession of Rule 5 of the Rules promulgated by Financial Notification No 1288 dated 3rd March 1882,—"When a single sheet used under this rule is found insufficient to limit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet"

Prepayment of Postage —The following rule has been substituted for No XLIX of the Orders and Rules published in the Notification of the Government of India Home Department, dated the 21st April 1880 —"XLIX The postage of a letter newspaper or other article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of proper stamp—(a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 50 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, or b if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, or c if the stamp has been cut from an embossed envelope or from a postcard or d if the stamp is on an embossed envelope and that envelope is used as a wrapper for a newspaper, or is wholly or partly cut open"

A rate payers' Association —As may be known, an association of the rate payers of the Pettah or native town of Bangalore has been formed in our midst A meeting of the Association was held, on Monday last in the Municipal High school, at which Mr Garoodachar, a retired official of the late Mysore Commission, presided There were present Messrs Nateesa Sastri B A, B C E, Apprentice Engineer, M Sreenivasa Rao, B A, Head Master of the Pettah Municipal High School, K Sreenivasa Row, B A one of the Assistant masters of the Central College, Bangalore, Ramakrishna Row, H Ramiah, of the Dewan's office, and several of the leading Natives of the city The object of the meeting was to help the Pettah Municipal authorities in the discharge of their work satisfactorily Another of the Association aims is to check the irregularities of the Municipality and bring the same to the notice of the President and Vice President through their Secretaries, and also to induce the administration to elect educated and qualified members to fill up vacancies The meeting terminated at 9 a m with a vote of thanks to the chairman

General Summary.

Bellary Kristna Railway —We learn that the work of the Bellary—Kristna and Cuddapah Nellore State Railways, which have been stopped since 2nd July last will be re opened from the 1st proximo, and many of the employes who arrived here some time ago are now leaving the station to resume work It is to be hoped that these Railways will soon be successfully carried out, as they will be of great importance during a famine for the importation of grain from the Godavery District into Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah

Prohibition of Lotteries —The Government of Madras has communicated to all District Magistrates and to the Inspector General of Police a letter from the Government of India, communicating the judgement of the Bombay High Court, that the publication in British India of advertisements relating to lotteries to be held out of British India, constitutes an offence within the meaning of Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code This was held by Mr Justice Nanabhoy Haridas and Sir W Wedderburn of the Bombay High Court in the case of the Queen Empress versus Mancherjee Kowasjee which was referred to their Lordships Thus taking it, their Lordships held that if A sends an advertisement to B the proprietor of a newspaper for publication and B inserts it in the newspaper, B is punishable as well as A for such publication

The Rajah's Birthday —The Birthday of His Highness Maharajah Rama Varma fell on the 11th October on which day His Highness completed his 28th year This is the first birthday His Highness has celebrated after his accession to the throne The Nair Brigade, with its Band and colours paraded under the Command of Colonel Ketchen on the side of the Karivilapurey Palace, and the Cavalry were drawn up on their left The state elephants took their place on the right, the Artillery being posted outside the Fort The Maharajah entered the Pagoda at 7 30 a m, and when the Theru-mudicalasam ceremony was performed over him, the Artillery fired a Royal Salute and the Infantry a feu de joie Soon after that the Maharajah returned to his Palace and set out in procession through the Karivilaparay Palace headed by a state elephant bearing the emblematic Flag, followed by the Cavalry, the band and the Infantry in close column Just behind them walked the Native officials headed by the Hon ble V Ramungar C S I, the Dewan behind whom followed the Palace musicians, and then came the Maharajah reposing in his magnificent state palanquin The Maharajah wore brilliant earrings, a rich emerald neck lace with a diamond pendant, a diamond bangle on his right hand and diamond rings on his fingers which lent a dazzling grace to the royal person As soon as the procession started, the Artillery fired a royal salute The procession went round the Fort and the Maharajah visited the principal Pagodas inside and outside the Fort, amidst the loyal rejoicings of his people —*Western Star*

Extracts

THE BURMAH QUESTION

The *Bombay Gazette* —We shall not assume in any case that the only alternative to acquiescence in the obstinacy and lawlessness of Theebaw is the annexation of Upper Burmah The Government of India have been studiously reticent in regard to that policy British interests will of course, be vigilantly safeguarded but it would be a somewhat reckless begging of the question to assume that the only British interests involved are the interests of the British subjects jeopardised by the action of the Mandalay authorities The question is primarily a political question, and we hope that the Government of India will allow political considerations to prevail We must not contemplate a march to Mandalay as an all sufficient solution of the problem It would punish the insolence of the Burmese Monarch and his ministers without giving any real warrant of peace beyond our borders or of security to our commercial interests there We might depose Theebaw and send him to the Andamans, but should we be sure that this would bring about a permanently satisfactory issue? Anarchy greater than the anarchy of to day would be almost certain to follow Would that satisfy the Rangoon claimants for interference? Unless their frequent statements on the subject inadequately express their wants nothing short of establish-

ment of peace and order beyond the frontier would bring about the prosperity for which the Rangoon traders have so long sought in vain It may be urged—is indeed it seems to be urged in the speech of Lord Ripon the substance of which is telegraphed to day—that it would be as easy to find a successor to Theebaw as to depose him But there is nothing in evidence to warrant that assertion and the experience of the Government of India in finding substitutes for recalcitrant monarchs has not always been so encouraging that we can afford to proceed upon mere assumption on that point,

THE PROBABLE DEPOSITION OF KING THEEBAW

The *Madras Mail*—Even Lord Ripon now sees that the raw in Burma cannot be allowed to be kept open at the sweet will of King Theebaw Lord Salisbury has given France clearly to understand that interference with Burma will not be permitted, and France has with good grace admitted the justice of the British remonstrance, and repudiated the meddlesomeness of M Haas It may be that the King will take warning while there is time for repentance, but it is more probable that he will not hear the truth, and that he will be lulled into a sense of security by his courtiers who have been cowed by his tyranny It is rumoured in Rangoon and Calcutta that the King's answer to the demands of the Government of India is couched in an arrogant and insulting tone, and that he flatly refuses to make any concession or allow arbitration in the matter of the Bombay Corporation saying that a decision of his has finally settled the case, which he declines therefore to reopen with the Government A Rangoon telegram to the *Pioneer* states that 600 soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Burmese garrison of Minhla "Looking to the Burmese movements of troops and growing arrogance of the number of Upper Burmans with their families in the Lower Province the *Gazette* thinks that a corresponding increase of troops in British Burma will be necessary, and every precaution should be taken to prevent the fomentation of disorders by men bound to carry out the Mandalay behests on pain of their relatives in Upper Burma being put to death or impressed" It looks very much like yet another example of the truth of the old saying "*quem Deus vult perdere* &c The King has acted more like a demented than a sane man ever since he came to the throne, and England has been so forbearing that her quiescence under affront has been mistaken for weakness The dethronement of the King may be decreed, but we doubt if consider that events are ripe for the annexation of Upper Burmah

GREAT FIRE AT RESHT

The Echo de Perse, published at Teheran, states that "a great part of the town of Resht, one of the principal cities of Persia, and situated on the southern shore of the Caspian, offers at this moment the melancholy spectacle of a mass of cinders In a few hours the flames destroyed the fourth part of this still exceedingly flourishing town About midnight on the 20th of July when the inhabitants were all asleep, a fire broke out in a shop and speedily caught the neighbouring shops Before the least effort could be made to put out the fire ten shops were alaze Unfortunately a strong breeze blowing from the sea assisted the conflagration, and in an incredibly short space of time one fourth of the town resembled a furnace The Vice Governor of the province Mushirul Saltanah, spared no effort to arrest the work of destruction by personally directing and encouraging those who endeavoured to put out the flames, but no success attended these laudable exertions The fire was not over until late in the afternoon of the following day, and then only through having exhausted its own force The open space surrounding the Armenian Church is said to have been the means of saving the rest of the town Seven hundred and fifty shops and several caravansarais were destroyed during the conflagration Its destructiveness is reasonably attributed to the fact that the town is built chiefly of wood The Shah, on hearing of the catastrophe, at once sent off supplies of provisions and clothes from Teheran Resht is the principal depot of the trade between Persia and Russia, and its trade is exceedingly brisk According to the official figures Russia imported through Enzeli which is the port of Resht, 1,607 214 roubles of merchandise in 1884 as against 1,436,445 roubles in 1883 The export from that port were in 1884 about two million roubles The import of sugar alone was valued at 375,000 roubles The establishment of the fair at Baku and the construction of a good carriage road between Resht and Teheran will increase still farther the commercial prosperity of Resht"

RETRENCHMENT AND ABOLITION

The *Indian Mirror*—It is impossible for us to specify each single office, which can be conveniently abolished with the result of effecting a large saving in our permanent expenditure But we may indicate a few cases in which large savings can be really effected For example, under the tendency of the present system of direct communication between India and England the office of Governor-General has been becoming more and more ornamental and less and less useful On the one hand the Government of India in all affairs of imperial importance, has contented itself with the duty of merely registering the edicts of the Secretary of State for India in Council, while, on the other, it has so completely lost its sense of authority that it rarely, if ever, ventures to interfere with, disturb and overrule, the action of the subordinate Governments in questions of domestic policy The subordinate Governments, as a matter of fact, now do pretty much as they like without any check or fear of check from the supreme authority in India It must be well known that *already, except in all financial matters, and in* some few political and military matters the *Governments of Bombay and Madras act in* entire independence of the Government of India and correspond direct with the Secretary of State Again in all important matters *which are referred to the Government of India*, the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State is sought in respect to the affairs of the provinces forming the Bengal Presidency and British Burmah Practically, therefore, the Government of India under its present constitution, is to a very large extent merely a channel of communication between the Secretary of State and the subordinate Governments The time has gone by, when the office of Viceroy was more than merely ornamental for the purpose of any practical advantage, it has become absolutely useless, as was forcibly illustrated by the inability of Lord Ripon, to carry through the original Ilbert Bill between the factious and violent opposition of the extreme action of the Anglo Indian community on the one side, and the weak interference of the Secretary of State on the other Why should not the separate Government of India with its extravagantly costly establishments and its still more wasteful expenditure in its annual retrement to the Hills for eight months of the year and its unprofitable progresses through a few Native States, be abolished? We cannot see any reason on which the abolition can possibly be deprecated By its absolute seclusion in the Hills for the greater part of the year its influence is absolutely *nil, it is in the wide plains* which constitute the greatest part of the Empire, and as a rule it is only the Native States which lie on a Viceroy's way to and *from Simla, that are favoured with Viceregal* visits, few and far between and then only for purposes of sport or relaxation as if the eight months' stay at Simla, with its incessant round of gaieties, were not relaxation more than enough

THE CRISIS IN BURMAH

The *Bombay Gazette*—Rangoon, *Oct* 14—*The Burmese* Ministers are said to have despatched a reply to the representation of the local Government in reference to the claim on the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation *The reply says that the Burmese Government* are willing to reduce the fine on the Corporation from twenty three to six lakhs The letter is said to be arrogant and defiant in tone

CALCUTTA, *Oct* 14—The answer from the Court of Mandalay declines to submit the claims against the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation to arbitration The existing treaty provides that disputes between Europeans and Burmese shall be settled by a mixed Court but the King apparently has no inclination for that course

RANGOON *Oct* 15—A Mandalay letter to the *Gazette* says that great activity prevails in the Arsenal, rifles and stores are being sent to various forts, 3,000 soldiers being at Minlah and 2,000 on the Toughoo frontier

The population is panic stricken, business is at a standstill, and all credit is refused

The names and addresses of foreign residents have been taken down, and the French Consular establishment is closely watched It is thought that treachery on the part of the Government is possible as M Haas is the guest of the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon and the Burmese agent here wires to Mandalay that Mr Bernard took him from his hotel to Government House

M Haas says that the French Government have no interests in Upper Burmah which would clash with English action

The reply of the Burmese Ministers to Mr Bernard points out that an independent Government is at liberty to deal as it chooses with traders who try to defraud its revenues If the Viceroy's only communications are of the sort despatched during the past two months they had better be discontinued, as they will be treated with the utmost contempt Reference is made to the recent visits of Colonel Carey, Mr Cabaniss and other British officials who are characterised as spies, and Mr Bernard is asked to explain his action in allowing such visits, and to say whether *any independent Government would tolerate* such impertinence

The Bombay Burmah Corporation forest work is going on unmolested Three of their *assistants have been sent to Rangoon to give* the Government information which is thought valuable in the present crisis

SIMLA, *Oct* 16—The answer from Theebaw is unfavourable The matter is not yet officially before the Government The Home *Government are now* [illegible] *what measures are to* be taken

The Rangoon merchants are warned that purchases of confiscated property will not be recognised by the arbitrators, if eventually appointed

RANGOON, *Oct* 17—An Englishman who has had fifteen years acquaintance with Mandalay writes thence under Monday's date saying that he never saw the place in such an excited state, and that he would be surprised at nothing happening

Burmese steamers are constantly under steam and the movements of troops, stores and guns are perpetual

The French party is in the ascendant

The arrest of the Indian Consul General and the massacre of foreigners is discussed, and so eager is the Taudah to push matters *to extremities and force an immediate action* that the correspondent thinks it possible a raid on British territory may be attempted

The arrogance and emotions of the Taudah combined with our inaction inspire confidence in his following and a belief in his boasts of Burmese invincibility

SIMLA Oct 18—Theebaw's answer to the Government of India is not insolent or disrespectful is asserted but it has an affected tone of firmness in declining to acquiesce in the demand preferred by the Government

The gravity of the situation is greatly diminished by the report that on the part of the French of any intervention questions British predominance in Burmah

Theebaw's recent answer has not yet been formally considered by the Government, and it is likely that any step will be taken without consulting the Government at Home

LATER—Theebaw has been told he must *consent to receive an Envoy without any of* those humiliating ceremonials which monarchs like himself seek to impose Meanwhile he must refrain from carrying out against the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation the severe measures which he has threatened To prevent similar regrettable incidents in future we have a regularly accredited and properly protected Agent at Mandalay This ultimatum was forwarded through the Chief Commissioner This action results from the authorisation telegraphed within the last day or two by Lord Randolph Churchill

THE FOOLISH POLICY OF AGGRESSION

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—When His Highness the reigning Gaekwar was about to be installed, a proposal was made by some high officials connected with the Government of his dominion, to the Government of India, that the Prince should be compelled to come to an arrangement with the Government—an arrangement which was conceived and drawn out by the officials alluded to—by which His Highness was to make over the control of his army to the British Government and to agree to make some other important concessions But Lord Ripon was then Viceroy of India to whom the Gaekwar made representations and His Excellency after consideration rejected the proposal as unjust and as quite inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty that exists between the British Government and the Baroda State Almost the same thing or something like it, usually happens whenever a native prince dies, and a successor to him has to be installed on the vacant *gaddee* Now that the Maharajah Ranabir Sing of Cashmere is dead, gratuitous Anglo Indian advisers of the Government, whose greedy and vulturous appetite for territories can never be satisfied, have come out with the proposal that the absolute control of the Army of the Maharajah of Cashmere, as well as His Highness' relations with the surrounding tribes should be wrested from him by the Government The carrying out of this proposal will be virtually an annexation of the State of Cashmere to the British territories It will be an act in direct contravention to the terms of the Treaty which was contracted between the British Government and Maharajah Gulab Singh of Jummoo in March 1846 We shall not dwell on the injustice of the proposal noticed above, for that will not weigh much with the Government which sets aside all moral and religious scruples when it has to deal with such matters We shall, therefore, confine our remarks to the question of the advantages or disadvantages the Government might derive by carrying out the proposal made We have given the subject our best consideration and found out that as to advantages the British Government will get none from violating the Lahore Treaty of 1846, while the disadvantages or rather the evils of the step will be many and of a serious character We will, however, mention one only to day

If the Government assumes the control of the army of the Maharajah of Cashmere, which is the pride of the State, and that of his relations with the surrounding tribes, if the Government invests the British Resident *in the capital of the state with all powers*, which we are told by the *Pioneer* is decided to do, and thus robs the Maharajah of the little independence which by the right of the treaty of 1846 he possesses *then it will* surely make him disaffected towards the British Government The loyalty of the native princes to the British throne depends on their good treatment by the Government If the Government refuses to treat them well they will naturally be disaffected Loyalty is not an absolutely unselfish quality You cannot expect loyalty from one whom you oppress and over whom you tyrannize If the Government treats the Maharajah of Cashmere so ill as to wrest from him what he values most, and to which the Government has no right, he cannot but be ill affected towards it And a disaffected, large and important native State in the frontiers of the country is not at all, be a desirable thing It might prove to be a cause of serious danger to the Empire The Government of India must not forget that it was its unjust dealings with the state of Oudh that made the Indian Mutiny of 1857 prove so disastrous The Government ought not to lose sight of the fact that a disaffected powerful native state might set the whole Empire in flames The Sikhs of the Punjab are the greatest of the martial races of India, and their deeds of bravery and heroism in war are well known to the Government Will it then be a wise policy, we ask the Government, to allow opportunities to the Chief and leader of such a warlike race as the Sikhs to be seriously and deeply disaffected towards it? The Government will be doing a rash, senseless and almost suicidal act if in its anxiety to secure the frontiers of the Peninsula, it robs Cashmere of its legitimate independence, and thus turns it from a contented and loyal to a discontented and disaffected state

The interests of Cashmere are till now safe in the hands of the British As long as it will be so, Cashmere will throw in its lot with the British, and look to the interests of the latter as much as to its own The motive which has kept the Chief of Cashmere attached to the British Government is to enjoy the *powers and privileges which* has been accorded to him by the Treaty It is this motive which will lead Cashmere to fight the foreign invaders of India side by side with the British But if the Government, by breaking its Treaty, keeps no reason for the motive in the Maharajah what will be left to infuse spirit into the heart of the Chief of Cashmere to lead his people to risk their lives in the defence of the Empire?

The British Government ought to think twice before it takes any step in altering its relations with a native state, the people of which are warlike and easily excitable, and which occupies such an important geographical position as Cashmere We ask the British Government to desist from an act which might involve the Empire in serious difficulties

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII.— BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1885. No. 44

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English Edition do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese edition do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 1 0
Back numbers	"	0 1 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N.B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2 0
For the subsequent insertion, per line	0	1 0
For the same, for 3 or more insertions, per line	0	2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should reach us not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times which their advertisement is to appear, and in the absence of instructions to this effect the insertion will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. *Contract Advertisements entered into at reduced rates.*

Letters with cash to the Editor should be prepaid. Communications may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value. The latter accompanied by a double stamp are preferred. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

TIRUCHINOPOLY, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to them will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 & 1 12 per c.

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTURI RUNGANGAR,

Business Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

A. SINGARAYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in British and Country wines, &c. &c.

Beg to *inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.*

That they are the sole agents for the Pioneer Cheroots Sheffiness, and promises of many excellent encomiums of them.

Stationery. Watches

Teas

Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing Partner.

Spectacular Agents.

Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist"

A Monthly Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket *has no equal in its power to effectually prevent* and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases:—

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menses, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia, Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that "flesh is heir to."

Price Rs 1 8 each.—Liberal commission—15 to 25 *per cent to wholesale purchasers.*

It (Electricity) cures about half of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

REV. J. WESLEY.

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected. May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases?"

A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D.,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases, 3rd Edition.

Dr Fowler's

LETHO CURE—which is without a rival in the world, has been highly recommended as a sure cure remedy for Leprosy, Lucoderma, White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Nimbi, Nodulary and all morbid conditions of the system resulting from a corrupt state of the blood and the most obstinate diseases of the skin.

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month.

☞ Epistolary consulting patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies.

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ESSENCE FROM

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY.

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease. Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, is equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and also in Dyspepsia. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price Rs 7 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses. They do not restore eyesight. Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye.

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles. Full directions accompany each bottle. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from debility of body or mind, Insanity, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier. They will soon find relief and ultimately experience a cure. This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra.

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular secret remedy of the day and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders &c.

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE COGNETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease.

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra.

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of medicine in by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

EUSSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and effectually the worst type of Bubo within 14 days.

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use.

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria &c. &c.

Price Rs 1 for large, and annas 12 for 2 ozs phials, packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unrivalled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent bilious and other forms of Fever and ague.

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases of both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4. Packing annas 4.

Injection.—For curing urethral discharge, Dr Playfair's mydriasis concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle.

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS.

Which administered in the first stage of *Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the* jaws of death.

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst nature in 3 days time. It does not contain mercury in any shape. Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NOTHING BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss fresh or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs 2 8, per bottle.

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative. The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver.

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!! FISTULA!!!

In any form.

Many thousand radical cures have been effected. Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. BAYNOR & Co., E. I. R.

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available.

B. NARSING RAO,

Hon. Secretary.

No 16 Bâli, Siddikatta,

Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Vienna 24th Oct.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the delegations to-day, dwelt upon the continuance of the Triple Alliance and the unanimity of the Powers in favor of restoring the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula.

It is reported that the Servians have invaded Bulgarian Territory, and that the Bulgarians are advancing against them.

Belgrade, 24th Oct.—Servian troops have occupied a Bulgarian custom house on the frontier.

London, 24th Oct.—At the banquet given to General Sir Frederick Roberts last night, at the Mansion House, Sir Fredrick Leigh made a speech in which he urged the necessity of maintaining service in the Army more elastic, of raising the status of the British soldier, and of not harassing the men unnecessarily. He also urged the importance of efficient transport and said that India could afford valuable aid to a British Army operating in Asia or Eastern Europe.

The convention between Great Britain and Turkey was signed yesterday.

Constantinople 25th Oct.—Sir H. Drummond Wolff leaves here to day for Egypt.

The abolition of the custom of unshoeing before the King and the ministers is one of the conditions of the ultimatum which went by post, and is expected to reach Malakoff on the 30th.

Timeliness is allowed to the 10th November to reply to the ultimatum. The reply must be distinct, and there must be no evasion. Failing a satisfactory reply, the troops will move on the 10th.

Special preparations have been made for storming the Mahdi Forts.

It is reported from Simla that Thoubaw has been evacuated.

Troops detailed for Burma will embark immediately.

Colonel White of the *Wise*, and General Buck will probably get Brigade Commands with the Madras troops

London, 27th Oct—In a speech made by Lord George Hamilton yesterday, his Lordship said that the Government intended to increase the Navy within two years by nine ironclads having a total measurement of 10 000 tons

Parliament will be dissolved on the 18th November

Belgrade 26th Oct—The statement that Servian troops had invaded Bulgarian territory is denied

Constantinople 26th Oct—England and France yesterday formally notified their acceptance of the Conference proposed by the Porte for the settlement of the Roumelian question The Turkish delegates have not yet been appointed The first sitting has been postponed for six days

Belgrade 27th Oct—The Servian Government has sent a circulatory note to the Great Powers stating that it is anxious to uphold the Treaty of Berlin and has no intention of disturbing the European peace

Rangoon 29th Oct—To day 3 000 Burmese are approaching the Allumyo frontier from Menlla, which is 60 miles higher at the left bank of the river and where there is a strong Burmese garrison On the Allumyo side there are only three companies of Madras Infantry manning the three block houses

Trade is at a standstill, and the customs farmers are in despair the gross revenue being about one tenth of the royalty paid

Foreigners continue to impress on the Burmese, that the British precautions are only bounds but take care to be ready to prepare for the crown departure by steamer

Bombay, 30th Oct—The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Rangoon stating that the King and Queen have expressed their readiness to accede to the English *demands as the pledge of a Residency* at Mandalay would establish the Burmese in secure freedom of movement.

The Ministers urge with fervency that the presence of a Resident means the loss of power and emoluments to them

Great excitement prevails at Mandalay British Indian subjects are preparing to leave with their goods

A telegram from Calcutta states that the first Burma regiment sailed on Saturday The camp followers receive two months pay in advance and in Burmah 50 per cent batta in addition to pay

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1885

REVENUE AND FAMINE

In the recent annual address delivered by the Dewan of Mysore state, allusion as usual is made to the collection and expenditure of revenue, and, as usual, since the famine years, allusion was made to famine and its relief, a reference which was the more necessary by the recent threateningly near approch of scarcity, now happily over by the timely falls of rain

Now with reference to the collection of revenue in the Mysore state, we think that a change, if not in the system, at all events, a change in the time of the collection is very much needed In the Madras Presidency, it is after the harvest, after crops have been well gathered in and the ryots have had every opportunity of selling their produce, that the *Kandayam* or Government assessment is levied, and, as a rule, the ryot is able to meet the demand, and he is never sold up, till he has been a defaulter for two or three seasons But here, in Mysore, the assessment is demanded while the ropes are still in the ground and hardly come to sufficient maturity for harvesting The result is, that the ryot has to anticipate his income by selling or mortgaging his standing crops to the village soucar, who, of course, charges a large interest and demands both principal and interest, the moment the ryot has sold his crops, or, perhaps, the soucar effects a sale himself, pays himself, and hand over the balance (if any) to the ryot In this manner it is that the Mysore ryot is perpetually in the hands of the money lender, and living but a hand to mouth kind of a life, at best. We do not, of course, take our suggestion to be a complete remedy for the perpetual indebtedness of the Mysore ryot, the suggestion, namely, that the assessment should be demanded after the harvest has been gathered in and the crops sold, but the system is worth a trial It will, at all events, do away with the necessity for the cultivator to sell or mortgage his crops, in order to be able to meet the Government demand, for, clearly, to the ryot the most important demand on his resources is that which the Government makes for its revenue, if, therefore the Government makes that demand at a time when the ryot has his own money in his possession, there will not be the slightest call for him to resort to the money lender. It is to be hoped, then, that the Government of *His Highness* the Maharajah will see their way towards introducing so desirable a reform in the collection of revenue

We are glad that the Dewan spoke out with no uncertain voice, on the subject of famines and the ways and means of meeting and fighting them We think that if the principles, which the Dewan enunciates should be carried into force—should there be again an unhappy necessity to endure a similar calamity in this province—there would be a great mitigation of the calamity, and the people and the country will not be left so dreary and forlorn as they were when the dire famine of 1877 came to a close Mr Shashadri Iyer says —"The system of relief, which it was decided to adopt, was the same as that which is prescribed for all British Provinces There is, however, one *point connected* with the administration of relief, upon the importance of which His Highness' Government lay special stress In their opinion, it is essential that a scheme of relief, in order to be efficient, must provide, on an extensive scale, for works specially intended for the relief of the agricultural population in the vicinity of their villages Our main object should be to prevent the dispersion of families in quest of distant works Near every inhabited village, it will be easy to provide abundance of suitable work, such as the improvement of tanks, the making of wells and village roads, the improvement of *the existing local sanitary arrangements*, and digging and weeding of fields, construction of Sagavali Kattes and other similar works The employment of the people on such works, will enable them to return to their homes at the end of each day's work, and thus it will be possible to *preserve* the mutually helpful bonds of village society" The system of relief above indicated is one which Mr Elliot, the Famine Commissioner of 1877 advocated, but it was too late to carry it out, as the famine was at its greatest height when it was devised, and nothing but large imperial works would suffice to keep the famine stricken, in their thousands and tens of thousands, in work, and as large works could only be carried on at great distances from the villages of the people, they wandered away, men, women, and children, from their homes, and home, when the grim visitant passed away from the Province, there were miles and miles of country left behind dreary and desolate, and with *hardly an inhabitant* It has now taken six full years for the Province to recover itself, and it is only now that the population is approaching its normal numbers before 1877 It is clear now, in the light of these many past years, that, had the system of small relief works close to and in the immediate vicinity of the villages been followed it would have saved many hundreds, perhaps, thousands, of the lives of those who went wandering about to great distances in search of employment, and it would have saved many thousands of acres of land from that dreary, desolate barrenness which the desertion by the people left behind them It is good and profitable thus to look back on the past, in order to take lessons in the future The scarcity which was impending over the Province, a few months ago, has now happily passed away, and we hope never to come again; but if it has left the Government of this native state wiser, more assured, ready, and prudent, to meet any such calamity which *may* again arise, then this part of the Dewan's Dussorah address will not have been spoken in vain

WAR WITH BURMAH

The preparations which have been made during the past week, the despatch of troops from this station and other parts of the country to Madras, for embarkation, to Rangoon, all point to the fact that the British Government of India are very much in earnest this time, in endeavouring to bring that monster and tyrant amongst the rulers of the earth, Theebaw of Upper Burmah to his senses It was a lesson that he should have been taught long ago and long ago, he ought to have been deposed, dethroned, and *sent into perpetual banishment*, so that he could do no murderous mischiefs to his unhappy fellow countrymen who are under his direct rule; but some how, the Government of India has been putting off the reckoning with Theebaw, and allowing him to do pretty much as, he pleased at his capital of Mandalay and other parts of his dominions, and even now, the Government of India would not have advised the Home Government to set about calling Theebaw to account in good earnest, had not "British interests" in Upper Burmah been threatened, not only by Theebaw himself but also by the agents of the Government of France, who, whatever protestations they may make to the contrary, no doubt acted under instructions from the Government, in attempting to interfere with the operations of the Burmah Trading Corporation and other enterprises due to energy and capital of British merchants Indeed it seems to us that not all the murders and slaughters and poisonings by Theebaw could move the British Government to such activity and preparations to chastise the tyrant as the fact that he has dared to jeopardise British Interests—commercial interests—in the country, *by* entering into or attempting to enter into a league with France The policy or principle is selfish, but we suppose it is natural, and the British Government is not more alive its interests in foreign countries as other European Governments are What does it matter if a foreign semi savage ruler like Theebaw commits murders and wholesale slaughters, a few hundreds of miles away from British ground, so long as these do not interfere with "British interests?" It does not matter a bit But whatever the motive of the impending war with Theebaw of Upper Burmah may be, it will certainly be a new and fresh guarantee to civilisation and progress of the world, if Theebaw is dethroned, and driven out, and the country annexed by the British Government, or put so strictly under its protection, that there will be no more chance of the people being subjected to the pure and unmitigated tyranny they have now suffering for years The British *Government is* strict and rigid enough in the surveillance it exercises, through its political officers, over the highly civilised, advanced, and earnest rulers, the native princes of India, yet when it is a question of removing a tyrant, pure and simple, or subjecting him to control, the British Government hesitates, or, at all events, does not think there is sufficient cause for interference It is now, however, very great consolation and comfort that British interests in Upper Burmah have been attacked, and that short work will be made of the attacker

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Kashmir has published a proclamation abolishing the "ramanagi" duty on shawls This amounted to no less than 20 per cent *ad valorem* on all shawls sent out of the country, and was in addition to the five rupees local tax on each piece of shawl, and a heavy import duty on *pushm*, the raw material brought from Tibet

In a suburb of Paris, Joinville le Pont, a curious factory has been established The owner works up all kinds of feathers, those principally from Russian geese The barrel is cut up to make "nibs" which many people prefer to *steel pens*, the fine parts of the feathers are made into light dusters and artificial flowers, while the pithy stem and coarser portions are converted into brushes

A most interesting centenarian has been brought to light in the person of Mrs *Drake, who was present on the field of* Waterloo as a nurse, and is now living at Manchester She was born at Elsnah Hall Shropshire, on the 27th September, 1785, and is in the enjoyment of perfect health At the age of 22 she was married, her husband being a member of the 12th Light Dragoons, with whom she passed through *the whole of the Peninsular Campaign*.

A vertical railway, on which the cars *will move upward, or, in other words*, be hoisted up by the levitation force of a balloon, is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzberg, in order that visitors may be raised to the top of the mountain to enjoy the view The balloon is to have grooved wheels on one side of its car, and will ascend a perpendicular line of rails constructed on the principle of a wire-rope railway, invented years ago for the Rigi, but not carried out

There are about 180 women physicians at Boston, U S Several have attained great eminence as surgeons in connection with the Women's Hospital, and the majority are doing credit to the medical profession of that city The prejudice which existed against the admission of women to practise medicine has almost ceased in the United States, and has greatly diminished in England, *although the objections are nearly* as great as they were ten years ago to their engaging in surgical operations.

The names of the distinguished Foreign Officers who will witness the cold weather manœuvres between Delhi and Umballa have not yet reached India, but it is understood *that each of the great military Powers* will send a representative The Russian officer, remarks the *Pioneer*, "will have a rare opportunity of forming an opinion upon the discipline and efficiency of the garrison of India, the physique of the soldiers, both European and native, and the capability of the men who command them The native troops will be the flower of the Army of Upper India"

It is notified that Government assumes charge of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Railway from the 1st January From that date the railway, together with the Punjab Northern India Valley, and the Sind-Pishin Railways will be amalgamated and worked as one system, under the name of the North-Western State Railway Major Conway Gordon is appointed Manager of the Line, and Mr J Inglefoot and Major M Brackenbury, R E, Deputy Managers, Mr. R Mallet, Chief Engineer, Mr H. Storey, Superintending Engineer, Mr W. Broughton, Traffic Superintendent, Mr J Rutherford and Mr D Ross, Deputy Superintendents

Mr Beveridge, of the Bengal Civil Service, will, the *Pioneer* states, reply to Sir James Stephen's strictures in the next two numbers of the *Calcutta Review* He undertakes to establish that Hastings *was* the real prosecutor of Nuncomar, that Kumaluddin (the forgery of whose name proved fatal to the Maharajah) was in league with Hastings' Banian, that the trial was unfairly conducted, the forged bond was probably genuine, and the sentence was *iniquitous Finally, and chiefly, that Sir* James Stephen in the zeal of advocacy, "having taken up the question without adequate preparation, and without any knowledge of contemporaneous Indian history or practice in the understanding of an Indian record, has made serious mistakes in his account of the trial, and his observation thereon," "I have no fear," continues Mr Beveridge, "that I shall not be able to establish what I have advanced"

Local and Provincial

The Dewan —It is stated that the Dewan of Mysore will return to Bangalore on the 10th inst.

Promotion —Mr K Vijavendra Row, Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Government with an increase to his salary of rupees four hundred He will now draw Rs 1,200 per mensem, from the 1st proximo

Chitaldroog District —Chitaldroog being again made into a separate district, we hear Mr Mahomed Ali, B A has been appointed Deputy Commissioner, and his place as Town Magistrate given to Mr B K Venkatavardiengar, Assistant Commissioner

A Public Holiday —The Resident's Treasury, Magistrates' Courts, Commissariat offices, Banks, and all other Public Offices, will be closed on Thursday next *the 5th proximo, on account of the* "Deepavali" feast, provision being made for emergent business

STAMPED RECEIPTS.—In supersession of previous orders it has been decided that receipts from Government servants for *bona fide* advances, for travelling expenses, and advances of a salary not yet due, hitherto not stamped, shall in future have affixed to them a receipt stamp for one anna.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Owing to the transfer of Mr. Rice to the "Sasana-work," department the appointment of Director of Public Instruction of Mysore will, we hear, be given to Mr. Venkatavarda Iyengar, B. A. M. L., the present Police Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

MR. C. E. R. GIRDLESTONE.—The British Resident, Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone returned from Mysore to Bangalore, on Wednesday last, in the evening. On Saturday, he held his Court and disposed of a few cases. Mr. Girdlestone goes on an extended tour in the Province and Coorg on the 14th instant.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.—Great preparations are being made for thowar in Burmah here in Bangalore, where cattle, horses, ponies, *mules coolies*, lascars compounders are being sent away, in several trains and to Madras, for despatch to Rangoon. Bangalore is almost denuded of troops, the 1st Pioneers, 12th M. N. I., Sappers and Miners, and a battery of artillery having been sent away.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. W. McHutchin, C. E., Executive Engineer, attached to the Mysore State Railway, who went to Europe on three months' privilege leave, has arrived at Bangalore and taken charge of his appointment as personal Assistant to the *Consulting Engineer of Railways in Mysore*, and it is reported that he will relieve Colonel A. LaMessurier, R. E., from the date of his departure.

GOING "HOME".—We learn that K. Anandabhatta Row, an apprentice Engineer attached to the Mysore Government, will accompany Colonel A. LaMessurier, R. E., to Europe with a view to prosecuting his studies in Cooper's Hill College to qualify himself for the post of pukka Assistant Engineer; and it is rumoured also that negotiations are being made by the *latter with the Mysore Durbar to allow the* former his present full salary of Rupees one hundred during his stay at the college. —*Daily Post.*

REORGANIZATION OF THE MYSORE D. P. W.—*The Daily Post* understands that the reorganization of the Public Works Department will commence early in December next. The Superintending Engineer, we hear, proposes to form the Divisions, Bangalore, Kolar, Nagar and Nagar with three competent Executive Engineers, and to have six Ranges for carrying out the ordinary Public works. The Marikanawa project will be divided into three Districts, called the Hall Division, and the North and South Canals, with an Assistant Engineer in charge of each. It is proposed to have the Superintendent's office kept up at the Head Quarters of "Marikanawa," having either Mr. Barlow, or Mr. McLaughlin the present Under Secretary of the Public works Department, at its head.

News Letter.

THE MYSORE SADVIDYA SYALA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of this Sanscrit School took place in the school building in old Agrahar, Mysore, on Friday the 15th October 1885. The following gentlemen honored the occasion with their presence. P. Kristna Rau, Esq., Councillor to H. H. the Maharajah, A. Ramachandra Iyer, Esq., B. A. B. L., Judge, Chief Court, Mysore, V. N. Narasimah Iyengar, Esq., District Judge, D. Devaraja Urs, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, and Pandit Dhandhikari Chakravarthi Iyengar, Sanscrit Clerk and several others.

The Head Master Vedamurti Periswami Tirumala Charrier first read in Sanscrit the report of the working of the school which was followed by an abstract translation of the same read by one of the Assistant Masters.

There were several recitations by boys selected from the different classes. It was indeed pleasing and at the same time surprising to hear some of the youngsters repeat pieces alternately with the greatest accuracy, distinctness and a voice clear and audible to all present.

The chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful students and closed the proceedings with a short but very appropriate speech in Canarese expressing his greatest pleasure at the success the school had attained, which was due to the indefatigable exertions of the Head Master, and prominently noticed and greatly regretted the absence on the occasion of Mr. Sahukar Gunja Narasimhiah who had already undertaken to build a school house for the institution to render, his aid complete by contributing a sufficiently large sum and constitute a fund for the up-keep of the school.

The following history of the institution will, it is trusted, be found interesting by your readers:—

This school was started in May 1870 to supply a desideratum long felt. There were no Sanscrit schools at all in the metropolis then, and students eager to acquire an acquaintance with the great classic of India had to throw themselves on the mercy and pleasure of the few Sanscrit Pandits who seldom took any real interest in the progress of the young men. Equally hard was it to secure boys to study Sanscrit, for the parents of those days, both the laity and the gentry, were content with their children attending the English schools, and people were not alive to the now growing importance to which the language is entitled. The present Head Master Vedamurti Periswami Tirumala Charrier, assisted by a few of his friends and one or two fellow-students succeeded in securing a few boys and started a class in the tiled Verandah of the premises of the late Mr Marimallaiah in the new Agrahar at Mysore, and the only source of support it then had was the subscriptions and donations contributed by the friends of the prime mover of the project. In 1876, however, the Mysore Government satisfied with the good work that the institution was turning out was pleased to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 per mensem, and in Chytra of Tharana last, the trustees of the Devaraj Bahadur, charity fund also accorded an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. These thirty Rupees together, with such monthly subscriptions as come to hand, form now the sole income available for the maintenance of the institution.

For a time the course of study pursued was that in vogue from time immemorial when it was deemed necessary to initiate the youthful students in the rudiments of both Canarese and Sanscrit, the very Alphabets the boys had learnt either at home or in any of the indigenous or other schools being found seriously defective and imperfect. Accordingly, regular classes were organized, and the system pursued in Government schools was introduced, and elementary lessons in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Logic, &c., formed some of the subjects taught in the school.

Since of late the curriculum followed in the school is the same as that prescribed for the Central Sanscrit College styled the Saraswathi Prasada Patha Syala, to which this school has become recently affiliated.

During the nearly fifteen years of its existence the number of students has arisen from 25 in 1870 to 135 which now forms the strength of the school. Several of the students who left the school after completing the course taken up by them are now doing honor to their Alma Mater by opening independent Sanscrit Schools and classes in some of out stations and sending up for the annual examination of the Central College.

Since the affiliation, a number of students have been sent up every year, for the different examinations held in the Central College, and a fair proportion of the number appearing successfully get through and are awarded prizes.

Much difficulty has always been experienced in securing a suitable building, and the school had to be removed from place to place at the will and pleasure of the landlords. And the monthly rent formed a heavy drain in the small and sometimes precarious income of the school. But this want and inconvenience has been set at nought by the munificence and generosity of our well known Sahukar Mr. Gunja Narasimhiah who has undertaken to construct a school house at an outlay of more than Rs 20,000. The town municipality were pleased to accord for this purpose a site near the Jaganmohan Palace, to the west of it. The work is being pushed on as fast as workmen are available, and the nature of the work admits of, and only the terracing of a portion and general plaistering remain to be done. The building is spacious and substantial, and the design excellent and suited for the modern requirements of a High School or a College; and when completed would form not only an ornament to the city, but as a seat of learning of one of the greatest and profoundest of languages, will be of incalculable and everlasting benefit to the community at large.

All honor and glory to the Sahukar who has by this noble, patriotic, and benevolent act, evinced his large heartedness and the extraordinary prudence and care he exercises in utilizing the surplusage of his hard earnings in works which render his name being gratefully remembered not only by the living generation but by their progeny for generations to come.

Vedamurti Tirumala Charrier is aided by an excellent staff of assistant masters who know their work well and take to it with a zeal and earnestness uncommon with school masters in other institutions. It is indeed a noteworthy circumstance that the income of the school is rather small and the Head and Assistant Masters are not sufficiently well paid. But the public are now beginning to realize the vast amount of good that is being done by them, and it is hoped that the enlightened public of the Town and Province will ere long come forward more liberally than hitherto and reward true merit and honest work mostly if not richly.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, October 30, 1885

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 27th October 1885.—Camp No. 1270–71.—The appointment of Police Secretary to the Dewan is hereby abolished

Mr L. Ricketts Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District, is appointed Inspector General of Police in Mysore

Captain A H Macintyre is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore District.—To join forthwith

Mr. V P. Madhava Rao, B A, Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division, is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga District.—To join forthwith

Extracts.

THE BURMAH QUESTION.

The *Indian Mirror*.—We observe that the King of Burmah has taken no action against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company yet; and we submit that his Majesty is perfectly within his rights to claim to deal with private traders in his dominions according to the law or custom of the country when they are found to be acting in any way unfairly. We repeat that the public does not yet know the merits of the quarrel between the King and the Company, and it would be unjust for them to come to a judgment without hearing both sides. The Government of India was no party to the transactions between the King and the Company, and has, consequently no locus standi in the matter. As to the more serious affair of the alleged French intrigues in Upper Burmah, the French Government has distinctly disclaimed any intention of intermeddling in Mandalay affairs, and has explicitly acknowledged the British interests in that kingdom. We can see no reason for the Government of India so far to go to war with King Theebaw, unless the decision is the outcome of a foregone conclusion that Upper Burmah must be annexed to the British Empire in the interests of British commerce and trade

THE ORIGIN OF THE BURMAH QUESTION

The *Mahratta*.—A Rangoon correspondent, writing on the 18th instant, says:—

"The dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burmah Corporation commenced six months ago. The corporation holds leases of extensive forests in Upper Burmah, and has been in the habit of making the King advances in anticipation of duties. It declined to continue this practice just at the time when the King was anxious to raise money to give a great feast.

"The immediate cause of the present demand was this:—Some Burmese foresters sued the corporation for wages in the Burmese courts. The majority of these men have since signed a declaration that they were unaware of the proceedings and have no claim on the corporation. The remaining plaintiffs are men recently discharged from the corporation's employ. In the course of the case, the Burmese Government appears to have discovered that the corporation had removed 56,177 logs of teak without payment of the Royal dues. This charge the corporation denies. No opportunity was given it of rebutting the charge; but, as an incidental and collateral proceeding in the foresters' suit for wages, the corporation was ordered to pay nearly £250,000 to the King. The judgment of the Hloot, or Supreme Court, was signed at a meeting attended by 12 Ministers, and was followed by an order directing the confiscation of the corporation's property to the extent of any default made. Telegrams sent to the corporation from Upper Burmah have been stopped."

THE NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The *Overland Mail*.—A meeting of friends of India was held on Oct. 6, at the National Liberal Club, under the presidency of Mr. Alan O. Hume, C. B., at which Mr W Digby, C. I. E., introduced three native gentlemen. India at the present juncture, primarily for the purpose of awakening interest in the public mind, and for the purpose of securing the return at the ensuing general election of those candidates who will make Indian reforms their special object in the House of Commons. The delegates are Mr. Manomohun Ghose, M. A. barrister-at-law, Calcutta, Mr. N. S. Chandavarkar, LL.B., editor of the *Indu Prakash*, Bombay; and Mr S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M. A., B. L. Vakil, High Court, Madras. A consultation took place between those present as to the best way in which the objects of those who had sent over the delegates could be obtained. It was unanimously agreed that the modus operandi should be threefold in its character—(1) By the delegates addressing public meetings in the metropolis, and in different parts of the Country; (2) by arranging in concert with Liberal electors for test question to be put to every candidate for Parliament; (3) by the circulation of leaflets including a manifesto from the people of India to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting unanimously resolved itself into a Committee, with power to add to its number, to be called the Indian delegates' Committee; and Mr. Digby was appointed Hon Secretary. Arrangements were made for the delegates to make their first public appearance in England on Oct 14, in Westbourne Park Chapel (kindly placed at their disposal by the Rev. Dr. Clifford) which is situated in Paddington, for the northern division of which Mr. Digby is the Liberal candidate. Mr. Lalmohan Ghose, the Liberal candidate for Deptford, will also address the meeting, and many prominent natives and friends of Indian reform are expected to be present.

The *Hindu*.—TRIVANDRUM, 15TH OCTOBER.—Yesterday was a gala day on account of His Highness the Maharajah's birthday. The whole town had been decorated early in the morning. His Highness bathed and performed his 'Poojahs' and set out in procession to visit the several pagodas scattered over the town in nooks and corners. Even a few minutes before the procession started, the rain was pouring but very agreeable, as the hour arrived the rain ceased and the sun unified the whole scene by his mild beams through the clouds. The military and cavalry added to the grandeur of the whole procession. All the public officers including the Dewan accompanied the procession. Every thing went on very satisfactory, and His Highness looked highly pleased. There was the distribution of "*saravanee*" and feeding which were superintended by the leading officials of the State. Thus ended the first birthday of His Highness after His accession to the throne

The British Resident has gone to Poornadu and is expected back before long. There will be no State dinner to the Europeans this time, which is usually given in honor of His Highness' birthday. Great many changes are awaiting Mr. Hannyngton's return. Poor Maharajah, he is not allowed breathing time. Mr. Rama Iyengar's term of five years will be over by the 19th instant. He is playing the

same dodge to get his lease renewed and the matter is being unduly pressed on him. Mr Hannyngton, has been so far provoked upon as to interest himself in the continuance of the present administration, but His Highness is naturally anxious not to commit himself to any particular course, but events alone can say who is what. The Dewan is very careful to take care of No 1. His latest feat is to appoint his son in law as tutor to the Princes in the place of Mr Ranga Row, B. A., transferred. Mr Raghunath Row, B. A., the first Judge of the Zillah Court is to be transferred to the Revenue line and Mr Govinda Pillay B. A., and B. L., is to be made Civil and Session Judge in the place of the former. It is also rumoured that the beginning of His Highness's reign is to be inaugurated by a series of Legislative enactments, and how they are desirable and prudent remains to be seen. Thus, various cards are up. But our advice is, think well before any step is taken which will commit His Highness to any course which he may find necessary to alter afterwards in the interest of the country. Let Mr Hannyngton not bring to bear undue pressure on the Maharajah, and let the Dewan also give His Highness to judge him by his measures and his conduct towards his master before he seeks to secure an extension of his administration.

VILLAGE SANITATION

The *Times of India* — The question of village sanitation has, we are glad to state, attracted some attention, and before a long lapse of time we trust something will be done in the matter. Sir James Ferguson, before he resigned the reins of office, had devoted much time and attention to the matter. The question is, however, one which bristles with difficulties. A Sanitary Commissioner would no doubt, in a month draw up a very complete and elaborate scheme, but Sanitary Commissioners are, as a rule men who are supposed to the vulgar pecuniary considerations of the *matter*. An elaborate scheme of village sanitation would cost money. And we think it may be regarded as an axiom that to increase the taxation of the agricultural classes would not at the present moment be a wise measure. A special Bill regarding village sanitation might tend to raise the power of underlings and we fear every *pattawallah* engaged in the service of the State is only a fresh instrument of oppression. But we see no reason why an energetic Collector who is in touch with the people should not do a great deal in persuading villagers to do their own sanitation. It is time that we should learn that neither the face of a country, nor property nor its society *can be sanitarily improved* by any contrivance of an able Government. It was well said by one who had great knowledge of the people that —" The ruling vice of our Government is innovation and its innovation has been so little guided by a knowledge of the people that though made after what was thought by us mature discussion, it must appear to them as little better than the result of mere caprice.' Sir Thomas Munro adds —' The great error in this country during a long course of years has been too much precipitation in attempting to better the condition of the people, with hardly any knowledge of the means by which it was to be accomplished, and indeed, without seeming to think anything else than good intentions are necessary.' In the matter of village sanitation we must be specially careful not to be too precipitate, and we must be careful to have the people with us in the reform. In the case of sanitation, as in many others, we see the mischief of letting the old village organization decay. It was a truly British act to let the Panchayat perish and then to introduce local Government after the base pattern of vestry-dom. In the old village organization provision was made for sanitation in the person of the village scavengers, who received a percentage of the crops for their labour. But even the ryot has been deteriorated by the march of civilization, and he has learnt the great fact which advancement teaches us that no one ought to pay a single farthing unless he is compelled. The village scavenger can only receive his fees by the civilized but expensive machinery of our law courts, and it is therefore natural he rose to other kind of labour to keep both and soul together. The result is that the village grows darker every year and the rural mortality increases to a grave degree. Something must be done. But before the State intervenes we must carefully consider how far any Act can be expected to remove the evil permanently or only for a time. It can only be removed permanently by people learning the value of sanitation and by the revival of the old Panchayats by which the rustic population managed their own affairs.

THE REPLY FROM MANDALAY

The *Rangoon Gazette* — The answer of King Theebaw to the remonstrance of the British Government sent about a month ago through the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, arrived on the morning of the 13th instant, and, we are credibly informed, is most arrogant and insulting in tone. The Burmese Government refuse to make any concessions or to allow any arbitration or interference in the matter of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. They say the decree of the Hoot Dawgy finally settles the case which they claim to re-open, and they will have no discussion whatever with the Government of India on the subject. To emphasize apparently the message, they have sent, we learn 600 soldiers to Minhla to reinforce the garrison of the fort there. These troops arrived by a steamer from Mandalay on Monday last, and we may expect to hear soon of further reinforcements being sent to other forts along the river, as well as to the frontier near Pomlaung. This is the old game of bluff which was tried on shortly after the blockade of Lower Burma and such a But we do not know what these movements of troops may really portend, looking especially at the growing arrogance of the Court of Mandalay, a corresponding increase of the troops in the province will be necessary and may we presume be looked for. In view of the possibility of uprisings in Rangoon and out in the districts owing to the very large numbers of Upper Burmans in our midst, many of them either without visible means of livelihood or their livelihoods behoves us to take every precaution that we can think of against an outbreak. There is no present reason for panic or serious misgivings but the wise man always keeps himself in a state of preparedness for all that may happen. The volunteer companies should be emptied each idle with its complement of ammunition being in the keeping of the man to which it is served out, and each volunteer should know what to do in the event of an emergency.

The authorities all agree in admitting that there is a very large number of Upper Burmans in Rangoon, and they should as certain or at least try to ascertain how many of these are without their families. Such men are bound to carry out the behests sent from Mandalay, whatever they may be and to be on pain of death or imprisonment to the famous in that city or in any other part of Upper Burma, should they disobey the royal orders. They should be either made to show what they are doing for livelihood or find security for their good behaviour. There are also a great many of our own British Burmans bad characters who should be looked carefully after as when a chance of loot arises they will not be a what behind any Upper Burmans. All these precautions are absolutely necessary, and upon Captain Adamson, Captain Parrot and Mr Fraser will devolve a solemnes responsibility which they will not be able to shirk should any untoward incident arise. They cannot say at any rate, that they have not been warned as to what is expected of them.

That the issue of the Burmese just received will necessitate a firm reply or in other words an ultimatum, will that is of no doubt but we pray and trust it will not be on the former lines of response and defence which only confirmed the Burmans in the belief that we were afraid of them. It is high time that that delusion should no longer exist.

THE PERIL OF INDIAN YOUTH

Lecture by Colonel Olcott

Pachaiyappah's Hall was crowded on Tuesday evening by Hindus who had assembled to hear a lecture on ' The Peril of Indian Youth ' by Colonel H. S. Olcott, the President Founder of the Theosophical Society. He arrived at the Hall, accompanied by Mr Leadbeater and Mr Cooper Oakely. On the motion of Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rau which was seconded by Mr P. Srinivasa Rau Mr P. Ananda Charlu took the chair. In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said he was performing the duty of a herald, and invited the audience to hear one of the most eloquent speakers they had come across.

Colonel Olcott said that he differed from the Chairman, who said he had to perform the duty of a herald, for a herald was always supposed to tell the exact truth and was not to be a panegyrist. He was glad to see his friends after a long journey about India. It was like the moon, who had her regular periods of showing herself and then disappearing. So it was with the Theosophical Society. He would not compare the Society to that satellite of the Earth, but yet the fact remained that the Society would go, and come, and bring back will it the same heart and love for the friends it had left behind in Madras. Since seeing his Madras friends last, the lecturer had been to Bengal, Behar the North West Provinces, the Central Provinces and Bombay, in fact he had made a journey of about 6,000 miles and he had been brought into contact with the principal races of India. He had the pleasure of meeting the young men—from schools and Colleges—everywhere and he had endeavoured to convey to them the ideas to which he would ask the attention of his hearers at the present moment. It was the youth who were in peril, and it was the duty of the elders to do all they could to remove the youth from those perils. The country itself was also in peril for the interests of the country and the youth were identical and inseparable. After his experience those young men he was persuaded that they took, not only some interest in deep and patriotic interest in the welfare of India. They showed him that the old Aryan spirit was not dead but that it was still alive in them. The potentialities of the young men of India ' [illegible] moment it was a great asset to every country. It now depended on education as to what those potentialities might develop into. It was in the grasp of the fathers friends and elders to help the youth. The true conservative element of the Hindu was based on the greatness of the domestic virtue he possessed. Years ago the speaker had warned the people of the duties they owed to the rising generation. He had suggested the formation of the 'Arya Lodge of Hindu' and it was for those who were the leaders of their country and the guardians of their interests to walk in the paths of the great men who had gone before them. The speaker was deeply interested in the question. They should get together and extract from the Shastras condensed statement of the good morals contained. His friend Judge Srinivasa Rau had performed the task ably, and the small hand book compiled by the latter gentleman which was to be had for the small price of half an anna copy was like the precious drop of attar which was distilled from hundreds of roses. The Hindus might well be proud of their lineage. The religious tests of the Hindu religion showed that it was founded on beautiful, golden, moral truths. He had read the last report of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which was held at Manchester, wherein it was stated by eminent men that almost all science and scientific hypotheses were in a state of chaos. The Aryans had long since passed through the age of scientific [illegible] was not on a level of Hindu philosophy that had changed. So it was with the principles of morality. Among Western nations morals are up at sixes and sevens with conflicting religious opinions where as with the Hindu religion the principles of morality are identical in it with just as lessons to be and perfect at the present moment as they were in those olden times. Aryan civilization was completed long before the western nations had evolved. The lecturer then proceeded to read some of the beautiful moral precepts enumerated by the Rishis, as set forth in Mr Srinivasa Rau's handbook. " Thou should strive to raise thyself by thyself. Self is the friend of self and in like manner is the enemy to self.' This aphorism was perfectly natural, for equilibrium was but the result of the balance of forces. " The mind of man was the cause of his liberation and of his bondage. The mind was the battle field on which the forces—the divine aspirations to take his seat among the gods, and the grosser form of animalism which tended to degrade man—were to fight. In a man's passage to the next birth neither father nor mother, nor wife, nor son nor kinsman would bear him company, the only things that would cling to his soul were the consequences of his actions.' This was the law of Karma and the speaker prophesied—and he based his prophecy on scientific deductions—that in the development of western thought in about 25 years we should find this law of Karma forming the basis " Mercy is the might of the mighty righteous " In connection with this Colonel Olcott referred to Shakespeare's apostrophe to mercy in the ' Merchant of Venice, and said that there was nothing more beautiful in Shakespeare or Milton—those master minds—than what he had just read as an extract from the Vishnu Purana. Nothing could anything in the works of those English authors be found which was more sublime than the comparison drawn in the Uttopodesa between the beauty of forgiveness and mercy to the fragrant perfume given by the sandal wood tree to the axe which cut it down. Those were beautiful thoughts that were enunciated by the forefathers of the Hindus. That was the reason why the people should be so anxious to see the sons of India grow up with a proper understanding of the Hindu religion so as to be able to do justice to it. He would not say that English literature, ideas and ways were not better for Englishmen than Oriental ones would be, but unless the Hindus had found in *Western ideas something which was better* than what their forefathers had had down for their guidance, it would be unwise for them to give up Hindu ways and ideas. He had recently read in the ' *Indian Mirror* ' a paragraph on " Hindu morality among youths" wherein it was stated that Aryan literature had been neglected. It was perfectly true. They now wanted some more Srinivasa Rauns to rise up to collect from the Shastras all the golden principles, and the beautiful stories they contained. The Hindu youth at his mother's knee should be taught as the English boy the history of his forefathers and the glories of his country. Nothing was more disgusting than to see a person—perhaps one with a K. C. S. I. to his name—stand up and parade about with a lot of rubbish which he had got from other people who knew nothing of the people or history of this country. Such a man should be dropped. A true man should be a man to the backbone, and one who would stand up for the honor of his fathers and of his nation. There was no nation which had not some little thing to be proud of. There was a beautiful story told in Persian books about Christ, who, while walking with his disciples near the gate of a city, came across a dead dog. The carcass was offensive. The disciples put their hands to their noses and sniffed. But Jesus went up to the carcass, stooped over it and said that ' pearls cannot excel the whiteness of his teeth.' There was therefore something in the carcass of a dog worthy of praise. The speaker would have the youth of India to realize that the best peril that they were in danger of was that they were losing their national feeling. They should therefore be educated with a proper knowledge of the religion and of the history of their forefathers. They would then learn of sentiments and maxims which were worthy of the world's reverence. What was contained in mere school books was not sufficient. That was like the English dress to a Hindu which did not change the blood or the Hindu skin. They were further, in danger of picking up vices which were unknown to their forefathers—such as intemperance. If any one lived up to the principles contained in the Shastras there would be no reason to have a jail or a jail. Another peril which they were in danger of was that their domestic virtues were dying out. Hindu fathers in Bengal had gone to the speaker with tears in their eyes complaining of the want of these virtues. In the olden times there was a dignity to have a religion of one's own, and one was not ashamed to speak of it in public.

The people should now, by the preparation of plays, the revival of ancient music, and of everything else which appealed to the moral sense endeavour to awaken in the people—especially in the hearts of the young—a desire to be true to their blood and to realise the happiness that was known to exist in ancient times. If they were to get the best results, they should have an all round education so that all the parts of nature might develope simultaneously. Thus the speaker hoped to see accomplished, even in his own time, by the help of his colleagues and his brothers. Sanskrit books were now being every where translated into Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Guzrathi, &c, for the benefit of those who could not read Sanskrit. They should clothe with light again the long slumbering figures of the Aryan past. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chairman then pointed out that Colonel Olcott had lost sight of one fact. There was one other peril. Youths were full of admiration when their ancients were referred to in terms of eulogy, but they themselves did nothing in the present to deserve that praise. After a few more remarks by the Chairman the meeting terminated.

BANGALORE — Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 14, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885. No. 45

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per quarter	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 1 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For Contracts and Quarterly	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid* Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a deduction of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

TIRUCHIPALLI, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission business entrusted to us will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1½ per c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KANTOORI LUNGHNGAR

Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAYYA AND CO.

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and Dealers in English and country wines, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of a tent will be sold to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Pearl Chutney Sauce, and purchase of many consignment can be had of them

Stationery. Watches

Teas

Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agenda.

Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electro) Charm Locket has no equal in its power to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa Dysentery Liver Complaints, Brights Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menses—Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Night mares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to'

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—10 per cent to wholesale purchasers

'It (Electricity) cures almost all diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases

A P W PHILIP, M D

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr. Fowler's

LEPRO CURE—which is *without a rival in* the world has been highly recommended as a *sovereign remedy* for Leprosy Leucoderma, White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all unhealthy condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for complete cure—one month

☞ *Lepro cure being of two kinds patients* are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended is the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for over-worked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BATH

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Bath? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3-8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from Debility of body eruptions Tetter Itch, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Leucorrhœa Syphilis, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a perfect cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATA

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATAE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

BUBONIC PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure securely and radically the worst type of Bubo within 1 days

Price Rs 3 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure *Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of* the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria &, &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —For curing urethral discharges Fortnightly home concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS.

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterest grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of this wonderful *ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of* the worst condition in 3 day's time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE, BUT

Dr Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER —*which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp* Price Rs 2-8, per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative, The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! PISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs. 4 per bottle

☞ *PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY*

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co, E. I. R

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSING RAO,

Hon Secretary

No 16 Bili, Siddikutta,

Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Athens, 1st Nov—The Greek Government has sent a conciliatory note to the Great Powers, demanding an extension of her frontier adjoining Epirus, as adjudged by the Treaty of Berlin

A general feeling prevails, that war with Bulgaria is certain, unless the *status quo* is restored

Sofia, 3rd Nov—The exertions of Prince Alexander in the work of consolidating the union of Bulgaria with Roumelia, continue unabated

Constantinople, 3rd Nov—The want of union among the Powers and disagreement on certain points connected with the Bulgarian question, is delaying the meeting of the Conference which was to have taken place to-day

Belgrade, 3rd Nov—King Milan, accompanied by his staff, is about to start for Pirot on the Servo Bulgarian frontier, where the head quarters of the Servian Army have been transferred.

Constantinople, 4th Nov—The Sultan has issued an Imperial irade sanctioning a Conference of the Great Powers. The first sitting will be held to morrow.

It is generally understood that Austria, Germany and Russia are in favor of the simple re-establishment of the *status quo*, whilst England, France and Italy are opposed to it

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885

THE DEWAN'S TANK POLICY

Among the topics discussed and commented upon, in the recent Dussorah address, delivered by the Dewan to the Maharajah of Mysore, was the subject of tanks and other irrigation works in the Province It is the most important question of State administration, because it is so closely and indissolubly connected with the agricultural prosperity of the country, and, as that prosperity depends upon the amount and steadiness of the land revenue, we do not think that there can be any question of state policy more important and urgent than the irrigation of the Province, by tanks and other water works The revenue derived from land is, indeed, the backbone of the state administration The Government should, therefore, bend all its efforts to ward the improvement of this main source of its revenue, without at the same time, taking any measures which might tend to cripple the resources of the agricultural class The best method of attaining such a consummation would be for the Government to pay the closest and most sustained attention to the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the Province

Let us go back a little in the history of the irrigation question in this Province Let us consider a little the question in connection with the famous Dewan Purnaiya The secret of Purnaya's success as a financier chiefly lay in the attention he bestowed upon the construction and preservation of the irrigation works of the Province When the country was under the sway of the Mahomedans, most of the tanks were allowed to fall into decay When the Mahomedan rule was over, and the Hindu dynasty restored, with Purnaiya for the first Dewan of the native state, the tanks and all other irrigation works were at once restored The extent of the work done under Purnaiya's enlightened and far reaching policy may be judged by the fact that during the eleven years of his administration, a sum of over Thirty lacs of rupees was spent on irrigation works alone In those days, there was no Department of Public Works organised on the present elaborate and expensive scale, and yet Dewan Purnaiya managed to devise measures of irrigation and control the expenditure The sum mentioned above may be taken as a fair index of the actual work done and the public good accomplished After the time of Purnaiya, the tanks and irrigation works sank back into their old neglected condition, and the consequence was a gradual diminution in the receipts of land revenue

Let us now turn to the well nigh fifty years of British rule under which the Province was placed, on the deposition of the old Maharajah We should suppose that under British science and energy, the Province would have had a splendid series of water works for the irrigation of the land, whence the chief source of revenue was derived, but there was not much done, certainly, not much more than Purnaiya did There were, indeed, some new irrigation works executed, and some old ones put in repair, but the British officers, under the direction of the British Government, paid more attention to and spent more money upon roads and communications than upon water works, and, of the large sums of money expended on account of public works, by far the larger portion was expended in the maintenance of the department, that is, of the officers and subordinates than upon the works themselves There was hardly any new work, or any repairs to old works, which were not elaborated on a grand and expensive scale, to maintain, we suppose, the dignity of so grand a branch of the administration as the D P W. The consequence was that minor and more useful works were neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. Attempts, however, were, from time to time, made to bring the smaller and more useful tanks into a proper condition, but by such new methods of inducement as failed to attract the ryots Certain concessions were offered to the ryots to induce them to take over the management of the tanks in their villages Amongst these concessions were the reduction of one quarter of the average wet assessment, the option of paying an annually increasing rate till the maximum was attained, or of paying the highest dry crop rate Each one of these concessions was offered in turn to the ryots as an inducement, but none of these terms seems to have had the desired effect The old, customary privileges of the ryots were extinguished, and these new ones offered in their stead, but they were not acceptable to the ryots, and the consequence is, that there are large numbers of tanks, throughout the Province, in a ruined, neglected, and disused condition

The Mysore state has once more returned to native rule, and has been under our young Maharajah's Government little over four years and a half During the first three years or more, the Maharajah's Government did little more than its British predecessor for the improvement of the water supply of the Province, with a view to increasing the land revenue There were collections of expenditure, of course, on all sides, but not much more It is therefore very gratifying, indeed, to learn, from the Dewan's last Dussorah address, that the Government has come at last to recognise the importance of restoring the tanks and minor irrigation works in the Province, and making them serve their original purpose Of about 33000 tanks in the country, it is proposed to entrust 700 to the sole charge of the D P W and the remaining tanks are to be offered for the ryots to take over or they will be taken over by the revenue officers The inducement offered to the ryots to take over those tanks is, that the Dewan offers to grant remissions of revenue for one or more years, according to the nature and cost of the work required There could be no objection to this scheme if only the ryot would agree to repair the tanks and keep them in preservation on these terms, but the fact that similar concessions made to him in previous years have not been accepted by him, does not furnish any ground for hoping that he will now be able or willing to do the work which the Government would throw upon him The Dewan, no doubt, hopes that the prospect of obtaining remissions of revenue may, perhaps, induce the ryot to undertake the work, but we think that the poverty of the ryots, the vicissitudes of the seasons and the uncertainty of crops under rain fed tanks render it highly improbable that the village communes in their present state, will willingly incur the liability of restoring and maintaining the tanks The new scheme seems to us practically to demand from the ryot the payment of one or two years Government dues in advance, which he is quite unable to do The persistent manner in which the ryots ask the Government to increase the number of instalments in the payment of the land assessment, shows that they are unable to pay in one lump sum their share of the cost of repairing or reconstructing the tanks in any given year We, therefore, think that the restoration and maintenance of the tanks will, after all, devolve on the Government itself, through its revenue officers There is a way, however, in our opinion, in which the sympathy of the ryot may be enlisted on the side of the Government in this matter The management of those tanks which do not fall under the control of the D P W, should, for the purpose of interesting the ryot in the matter, form part of the Local Self Government scheme which it is proposed to introduce into the Province A distinct tank fund should be created The fund thus constituted should be administered on the same principles and under similar rules as those on which Local Funds are administered The wet crop rate, which the ryot pays, is made up of the tax for the land which he holds and the price of the water which he uses If the Government cannot, with advantage, keep irrigation works in good order, it is but fair that it should relinquish such part of the difference between the wet crop assessment and the land tax as would form an adequate Tank Fund, to be managed by the ryot himself under the supervision and guidance of the revenue officers Such a measure, we think, will readily secure the co-operation of the ryot—the party most interested in the preservation of the tanks—and will prove less expensive than any other scheme which is to be carried out by means of a Government agency alone

JUSTICE WITHOUT MERCY

In a recent issue of this journal, we published an article on the policy and conduct of the District Magistrate, the Second Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police, of the C and M Station of Bangalore, in the matter of the issuing and the subsequent timid cancellment of licenses to Mahomedans and Hindus, who wished to appear in disguises, during the recent Mohorrum We pointed out how vacillating was the conduct of the magistracy in the matter, how groundless were the fears they entertained of [illegible] between Mahomedans and Hindus, though the Mohorrum and the Dussorah festivals did happen to come together this year, how, even in case of any such outbreak, sufficient precautions had been taken by preparing a number of detachments and guards of the military, and, above all, we pointed out and commented on the fact of the two men (Mussulmans) who had been charged and convicted of disobeying a lawful order issued by a public servant, in disguising themselves without a license had been dealt with, with unnecessary severity, in being, in the first place, tried and condemned during the height of the festival, and, secondly, in being sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each without the option of a fine The men having employed an advocate of the local bar, went up under the Revision section of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 439, to the Court of Mr Girdlestone, the British Resident On Saturday the 31st Ultimo the appeal was heard by Mr Girdlestone, Mr J W Hayes, Jr barrister at law, appearing for the prisoners, and on the 3rd instant (Tuesday last) judgment was published in the columns of our local English contemporaries, the *Spectator* and the *Daily Post* The judgment confirms the conviction and finding of the lower court (the Second Magistrate of the C and M Station) and declines to remit the remaining term, two weeks out of the four, of the imprisonment to which the men had been sentenced It would appear from Mr Girdlestone's decision, that the District Magistrate (Major Malthy) to whom the case was referred by the Second Magistrate (Mr F Pereira) was of opinion that there was an offence actually committed by the prisoners, the offence of disobeying the lawful order of a public servant (section 188 of the Penal Code) since the two men persisted in appearing in disguises in public, after having been duly warned, by beat of tom tom, not to do so without a license, and that therefore, the conviction and finding of the Second Magistrate were correct, and the sentence passed by him was a very proper one, but, Major Malthy was further of opinion, that, as there had been no disturbance during the last days of the Dussorah created by the Mussulmans, and the Mohorrum itself had closed peacefully, the remaining portion of the men's sentence might be remitted and the men released This, we think, was the most sensible, politic, and humane suggestion that could have been made, under the circumstances, and by a public officer, to whose timidity or vacillation, or want of sound judgment, the original confusion and discontent in the public mind, might be fairly attributed. It was, indeed, the one substantial reparation which could have been made to the prisoners and the members of the Mahomedan community, who saw with real regret and considerable reason, that their loyalty to law and order had been groundlessly suspected Major Malthy, with a candour and straightforwardness always characteristic of him, made the recommendation to Mr Girdlestone, and made it in such a way as to almost put the final decision into the mouth of the British Resident, the decision of justice combined with mercy, namely, the remission of the remaining portion of the prisoners' sentence It is, therefore, with very great regret that we observe that Mr Girdlestone has not taken so direct a hint, but acting on his own view of the case, has not only confirmed the conviction and finding of the Second Magistrate, but has also declined to remit the remaining two weeks of the prisoners' sentence We desire to speak with great respect and sincere admiration of the many commendable public virtues which Mr Girdlestone possesses, and of which we have had practical proof, in the deep interest he takes in all classes of the community of Bangalore under his rule and in their various public institutions and efforts at advancement, morally, socially, physically, and, therefore, the task [illegible] to dissent from his judgment in the case of the two Mahomedan prisoners, we trust, will not be taken as a piece of impertinence on our part, but simply an expression of what we conceive to be public opinion, at which we have arrived after careful study and observation The public is certainly of opinion that in the case of the Mahomedan prisoners, justice had been sufficiently vindicated by their stay in jail for a fortnight, and that it was time that mercy stepped in and remitted the remaining portion of the punishment Mr Girdlestone emphasises the fact that the prisoners were guilty of the offence charged, and that they were deserving of the sentence passed on them We are ready to concede this position, but when the British Resident goes on to say that leniency in the case would be a mistake, and declines to remit the portion of imprisonment still remaining, we feel bound to disagree A remission of the sentence would not only have been an act of grace towards the prisoners, who are personally concerned, but would have also tended to rouse a sentiment in the minds and hearts of the native community that administration of justice by the British Resident in Mysore is tempered by mercy—that quality which, as the poet says is not strained, but drops as the gentle rain from heaven, and is twice blessed, both in the giver and in the recipient

Occasional Notes

Private telegrams received in Calcutta report the great strike of cotton operatives at Oldham to be at an end

The Maharani of Balrampur has contributed Rs 5,000 to the N W P and Oudh Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund

A Hyderabad paper says that the Viceroy has announced his intention to visit Madras about the end of January, and of taking Hyderabad on his way back

The largest field of pine apples in the world is on an estate in the eastern district of New Province, Bahamas From one spot it is possible to see at a single glance 1,200,000 pine apples growing

A Teheran telegram, dated Friday, to the *Times of India* says that "M Lessor leaves here on Saturday *en route* for Zulfikar, where the Russian Mission is awaiting his arrival He believes that the delimitation of the frontier as far as Panj Deh will last until January The Mission will then winter there for three months before proceeding further with the operations. The statement published at Tiflis regarding the alleged occupation of Herat by the British has created great excitement"

Allahabad's new hill station, which it is proposed to convert into a summer station for European troops, is called Naro, and is situated four miles off the road to Rewa. The plain on which the hill stands is about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the hill rises 800 or 900 feet more, the highest point being 1,960 feet above the sea The water-supply is deficient The mean temperature appears to be only about [illegible] degrees

lower than that of Allahabad on the average of the year, but it is from 6 to 7½ degrees cooler in the hot months.

Even the *Statesman* supports the adoption of energetic measures in dealing with King Theebaw Our contemporary says — The right policy to pursue with regard to Upper Burmah will probably be—*not* to annex, but—to appoint a successor to King Theebaw, if we can find one, and to establish a Resident at Mandalay, with a Treaty, stipulating that he King shall hold no intercourse with any foreign Power but ourselves. We have been very forbearing to Theebaw, and can act now with advantage, we think, but annexation must be avoided

Mr J M MACFEAN, writing from London to the *Bombay Gazette*, says that Lord Salisbury's speech at Newport has reassured and satisfied the country Even the Liberal papers admit the lucidity, large mindedness, and uncompromising honesty of the programme put forth by the Prime Minister, while the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, representing that large body of electors who are not political partizans, but only ask that the country and the Empire shall be governed with wisdome and moderation, express hearty approval of the Conservative chief's manifesto as likely to commend itself to the good sense of the people

Truth says —The Duke of Connaught has for several months been desirous of succeeding General Hardinge in the command at Bombay, while the Queen would have preferred to see him filling some post at home Their, however, that the Duke is to get his way, and it is probable that he will return to India in December for about two years It is all very well for the Duke to pass some years in India but it comes hard on the working and deserving officers that one of the best posts in the East should be filled by a young man who receives £20,000 a year from the country in addition to his military emoluments

THE Government of the Nizam has concluded an agreement with Messrs Stewart and Watson, of London, for the lease, for 99 years, of the monopoly of all mining rights within his Dominions The concessionaires deposit a large sum of money by way of guarantee, and agree to pay such a Royalty on all minerals worked by the Company as shall from time to time be fixed by a Mining Board consisting of one engineer to be appointed by the Nizam's Government and one by the Company, or in case of a disagreement between these two, by an expert to be nominated by the Government of India

SPEAKING at a Conservative gathering at Gravesend last month, Lord Harris, under Secretary for India, said he could not conceive the common sense people of England being led away to such an extent as to place a Radical Ministry in power, but if such a thing did happen, it would be most disastrous for their future prospects He therefore urged all Conservatives to do their utmost to avert what would be no thing but a national calamity, and to lose no opportunity to put forth every endeavour to promulgate the principles of Conservatism, which were to make one safe step at a time, and not a serious of rash jumps

ADULTERY has not yet commended itself as a source of revenue to the Government of India But it was so in Mysore up to so recent a date as 1833 Surgeon General Balfour states in a recent article that "women in Mysore accused of adultery were, up to 1833, sold by public auction, and the Mysore Government obtained a revenue from it under the heading 'Sumayachar,' which was regularly farmed out in the large towns Brahmin and Komatti women were not sold but were expelled their castes and branded on the arm as prostitutes, they then paid for life to the Ijaradar (contractor) an annual sum, and on their death he got all that they had possessed of"

AN Umritsar correspondent hints at some feeling of anxiety in the Punjab regarding the approaching visit of the Maharajah Dhulup Sing The Delhi paper writes —"All anxiety with regard to his visit is entirely superfluous We have conversed with numbers of Sikhs and other Punjabis on the subject, and we are positive the only feeling they are likely to express on the subject will be curiosity. Many are still alive who remember the old Sikh days, when no one could go from Lahore to the village of Moranj, about a mile off, without joining an armed party, if he wished to escape being robbed, and possibly murdered Two things alone are quite enough in themselves to quell any hopes the Maharajah may have formed of demonstrations of loyalty in his favour He wears English clothes, and he has once been a Christian"

Local and Provincial

CHITALDROOG —The district of Chitaldroog which was merged as a taluk of a sub division will again be made a district, from January next, and a Deputy Commissioner be put in charge

MR L RICKETTS —On Wednesday last, Mr L Ricketts Inspector General of Police, proceeded to Mysore, to consult the Dewan on matters of police administration Mr L Ricketts returned on Friday evening

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —It is stated that an agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company will be here in a few days to meet and consult the Mysore officials about taking over the Mysore State Railway, which, we believe, will be handed over in January next

HOLIDAYS —There has been quite a succession of public holidays Thursday and Friday last being Deepavali, the courts and public offices were all closed, Saturday again was another holiday, being the feast of *Balipadyami*, and this day being the birthday of H R H the Prince of Wales, all public offices and courts will be closed

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR —It has been arranged that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is to make an extended tour throughout the Province, starting from his capital on the 24th instant The tour will last till the middle of January next, and His Highness will be accompanied by the Dewan and a small establishment of clerks Mr L Ricketts, in his new capacity of Inspector General of Mysore Police will also accompany Mr Gridlestone, the British Resident, who starts on a similar tour, on Monday next, will meet the Maharajah at certain points of the journey

MR K ANANDACHARIYA ROW —This young officer of the Mysore State Railway will proceed to-morrow to Mysore to have an interview with the Dewan regarding his journey to Europe It seems settled that he is to proceed to England in March next, and his passage expenses borne by the Mysore State He will be allowed Rs 160, and will remain in England on special duty for two years The consulting Engineer for Railway promised to negotiate with the Secretary of State, through the Government of India, to provide him with free quarters during his stay there —*Daily Post*

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN ASSOCIATION —A meeting on behalf of this Association was held at Mysore, in the Ranga Charlu Memorial Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 24th, Mr P Krishna Rao, Esq, presided and the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried

Proposed by R Vijayendra Rao, Esq — That the meeting do most cordially approve of the movement started by the Countess of Dufferin, having for its object the supplying of Female Medical Aid to the women of India

Proposed by V N Narasimhangar Esq. and seconded by T Ananda Rao, Esq, That a Committee be formed for the purpose of considering the best way in which the objects of the Fund may be furthered, and the establishing of a Branch at Mysore

Proposed —That a subscription list be circulated for the collection of money on behalf of the Fund

Whether the money so collected be utilised by the Branch Society, or whether it be paid to the parent Society for the purpose of being used at those places where Female Medical Aid is more sought after

The meeting was, we regret, somewhat poorly attended, but this was partly due to the fact that only a short notice had been given, and partly to the fact that the Chamundi Jatra fell on the same day Amongst those there we noticed, C E R Gridleston, Esq, K Sheshadri Iyer Esq, Dewan, Mr V N Narasimhangar, Mr Subbaraya Moodaliar, P Krishna Rao, Esq, R Vijayendra Rao, Esq, and others

Mr P Krishna Rao is Chairman, and a few words in Canarese to those present, stating the main objects of the Fund

At the close of the meeting Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan, announced that H H the Maharajah had much pleasure in subscribing the sum of Rs 7,500 The announcement of this very handsome donation was received with great applause

Several Native gentlemen present subscribed most liberally, and the total amount collected at the meeting was Rs 15,000 The objects of the Association are of such a high character that we feel that all native gentlemen will subscribe liberally. A somewhat formidable Committee, with power to add to their number, was formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Branch Association, and Dr Bauson kindly consented to undertake the arduous duties of Honorary Secretary

General Summary

INCENTIVES OF TEACHING —The Governor in Council has sanctioned the new bye laws of the University of Madras, relating to a Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, which the Senate has resolved to institute

TRAVANCORE RENT RECOVERY ACT —We are given to understand that H H the Maharajah of Travancore has been pleased to order the abolition of the Rent recovery Act The whole of Travancore are very thankful to His Highness for this gracious act.—W P

THE INDIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND —The London correspondent of *Times of India* writes —"Although it is safe to prophesy that those who expect much from the appearance of the Indian delegates in the war of factions at home will be greatly disappointed, it is satisfactory to record that they are losing no time in executing their commission, and all that is possible will be done to induce the masses of the electorate to give car to topics which should engage their serious attention as responsible citizens of a great Empire

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND —We have authority for contradicting so much of our paragraph in our last issue referring to His Highness the Nizam's visit to England, as stated, that Lord Randolph Churchill had written to the Minister to try and persuade His Highness to pay London a visit while the great Colonial Exhibition is open We have been assured that the impression which this new project generally creates is pleasure at being brought to London this Government trusts the visit is meant and that while for reasons entirely personal to the Nizam himself the Supreme Government would regret his determination to postpone the visit, the last thing they would think of doing is to use their influence against the Nizam's own inclination —D P

THE RAINS IN SOUTH ARCOT —Heavy rain continues to fall throughout the district of South Arcot, and also Pondicherry, since the bursting of the monsoon on the morning of the 28th October it has rained almost incessantly, and in the absence of any wind the downpour has been tremendous The sea is unusually quiet, and even the current is exceptionally weak, the present is altogether a most remarkable north east monsoon considering the threatening appearance of the weather and the large fall of rain The Railway mail train on Saturday due in Pondicherry at 3 10 P M only arrived at 9 30 P M, the delay is said to have been caused by late departure from the Villapoorum junction

DARING THEFT —Some time ago a daring theft was committed in the well-known temple of Ghush yanjee at Jodhpore Gold ornaments to the value of fifty thousand rupees were stolen The priest of the temple was suspected, and as always the case in Jodhpore, on mere suspicion he was arrested by the kotwal, and after undergoing a great deal of bodily torture he was at last cast into prison But a good many people who knew the priest to be above suspicion recommended him to the kind notice of the Maharanee at whose request he was finally released No trace of the perpetrator of the nefarious action was then found by the police, although the temple is situated within a stone's throw from the police station The thefts that have been committed at Jodhpore for the last four or five years have been done by a band of thirteen men, and the booty they looted was equally divided among themselves One of these men, however, having received a little less than his usual share, was so much disheartened that he lost no time in disclosing the whole secret to the kotwal Strange to say, that the man Midoo Khan, who has been hitherto occupying the Dewanship of the Toshakhana of Rao Raja Jai Singh Bahadur, has been at the head of this gang of robbers The disappointed man pointed out Midoo Khan's house wall, inside of which he deposited all the stolen things which he and his band robbed at various times and from various places The kotwal opened the wall in question, and among other things discovered all the gold and silver ornaments which have been stolen last year from the Ghushyanji's temple Now this man Middoo Khan, has been at all times a great favourite of Maharaja Pertab Sing Hence he is allowed to go scot-free

Extracts.

THEEBAW'S APOLOGISTS

The *Indian Daily News* —What are the Indian Native papers driving at in writing against a policy of annexation in Burmah championing the cause of the cruel and debauched despot Theebaw, and advising the Government to bear with him a little longer? The only possible explanation is that they consider the adoption of such a course will serve in some measure to embarrass the Government in carrying out a policy on which they conceive the Government to have determined Respect, admiration, or even compassion for Theebaw it is impossible to believe that they can cherish Do they honestly think British rule will be less acceptable to the people of Native Burmah than the anarchy tempered by tyranny of the last few years, since Theebaw's accession in fact, or that it will be less beneficial to the country? The logic of facts drawn from the experience of British Burmah supplies a sufficient answer, Other European countries will be annoyed and rendered hostile to England and India some of these critics tell us, by the deposition of King Theebaw and the extension of British influence in Upper Burmah Simple nonsense France, the only country that ever pretended even indirectly to exercise influence in Burmah, has been obliged to admit, when the question was put to her, that she has no right whatever to question English proceedings in that quarter, and to acknowledge that English influence must be predominant China and Siam will the outside countries most affected, and there can be no doubt but that they will both heartily welcome English rule on their borders in substitution for that of King Theebaw

THE CRISIS IN BURMAH

The *Pioneer* —To day, the 22th, is the earliest day, it will be remembered, by which Theebaw's answer to the ultimatum of the Government can reach the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon and in another twenty four hours it may perhaps be known definitely whether we are to have peace or war More probably the Burmese Government will not have exerted themselves to reply by return post, and the answer may not come for some days even if it is not intentionally delayed In that case of course the preparations in India will go on, and the troops will be embarked so soon as it can be managed, as if the answer was certain to be unfavourable. Whether it will be so or not, people even in Burmah find it difficult to say If we are to reckon of Theebaw's actions as those of a reasonable being, it would be impossible to suppose that he would risk his throne and independence and rush blindly on his fate, rather than make an amend which will cost him nothing on the other hand, reason is about the last thing to be expected of a Burman prince, and as there is undoubtedly a large war party at Mandalay who have managed to forget the lessons of experience, it would seem quite probable that King Theebaw may be no wiser than they are At any rate the Indian Government has determined to reverse the usual order of proceedings, and instead of treating him as a friend until he has declared himself a foe, will hold him as foe until he has expressly accepted the terms placed before him In this way he will be able to gain nothing by evasion or delay, and if recalcitrant at the last the retribution will follow with a quickness that will be morally impressive

ARMY EXPENDITURE

The *Madras Mail*—The proposal to increase the army of India by adding thirty thousand fresh troops to it is on its face so plausible and attractive, says the *Indian Pleasant*, that it may look odd to oppose it. The prevailing Anglo Indian feeling is strongly in favour of an increase of such establishments. The Anglo Indian press with a few honourable exceptions, is jubilant over a policy of native Jingoism. It may be plausibly argued that as the army is to be maintained for the defence of India the latter ought to pay for it. On the other hand it must be noted that India's danger is not of her creation that it arises out of the complications of European politics, and that the British cabinet is more responsible for it than the Indian Government. The expenditure has thus to be incurred for imperial purposes, and it is fair that the British exchequer should pay or at least bear a fair share of the burden. In any case it would be obviously fair to ask that the British soldiers should be maintained in England and the native soldiers in India. Even if India is to pay the whole cost it would be more economical to keep the British reserves in England than in India. In the present straitened circumstances of Indian finance and with the notorious impecuniousness of the average Indian tax payer a new charge of a million and half sterling is no trifling matter. If the Conservatives return to power it may be taken for certain that an effort will be made to carry out the proposal. Before such a contingency happens it is necessary that the subject should be fully discussed and public opinion clearly expressed. Efforts must be made not only in India but in England to expose the real bearings of the proposal. Public meeting should be organised, memorials presented and every legitimate means of agitation used to make an emphatic protest against our country being saddled with this additional million and half annually. It must be shown clearly that whether on grounds of expediency or justice, or India's capacity to pay the proposal is entirely unworthy of acceptance. If a strong demonstration of public disapproval is made it is not unreasonable to expect that the promoters of the scheme will see the utility of urging it, and even if they should be so shortsighted as to urge it, it will stand small chance of success in Parliament.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI

The *Madras Mail*—Delhi, November 2—At noon to day the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the Dufferin Hospital. The site was prettily arranged with awnings, carpets and flags, and a crowd of white and gold, with brand running round the a scarlet cloth which enclosed the support, was provided for the Viceroy and party. The Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, Lord William Beresford, and four aides de camp were received by the Hospital Committee headed by Mr Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner and the President. The Viceregal party were escorted to their seats the whole assembly rising and remaining standing throughout the proceedings. The band of the 22nd Punjab Infantry paid due honours on the arrival and departure of the visitors.

The address, which was read with a clear loud voice contained into a history of the practice of medicine in Delhi since the great war celebrated in the Mahabharata and the reign of Rajah Yudishthar, King of the Pandavas, since which time Delhi has been the seat of government and in recent centuries the capital of India. Dynasty after dynasty had ruled there. Travellers and men learned in eastern science went to Delhi being attracted by the brilliant qualities of Mulla and Naghing, the liberality of Akbar and the splendour of Shah Jehan. A high standard civilization based on Oriental methods was attained, and the Delhi physicians acquired great reputation, eminence and skill. Her physicians followed the *Yunani* or the Greek system of medicine which was in vogue until the Mutiny, prior to which time European medical science made no progress there. Since 1859 the European system began to prevail, and Government help was generously supplemented by private aid. In a few years the first hospital was found too small. Thousands of rupees were expended upon its extension and yearly alterations were found necessary until, in spite of the present large buildings, it affords but little accomodation for the demands upon it. The popularity of European medical science of the late years had steadily increased. Shops for the sale of medicines had been opened in every quarter of the town, and the number of medical practitioners was yearly increasing. Yet the medical relief was insufficient. The erection of a new hospital was perseveringly and energetically advocated by Dr. Ross, the Civil Surgeon at Delhi, till 1881, when Colonel Nisbett, the officiating Commissioner, took up the matter warmly. A public meeting was held and towards the project the Provincial Government contributed Rs 7,000 the late Viceroy and Lady Ripon contributed generously, but the most munificent donor was Rai Mela Ram the great contractor at Lahore, who is a native of Delhi and who gave Rs 24,000. Ram Kisson Dass the leading banker at Delhi, headed the subscription list with a contribution of Rs 5,000 inspiring three more citizens to do likewise. Altogether a lakh of rupees was raised from private sources which with the funded paper and the proceeds of the sale of the present hospital admits of the building of an imposing and comfortable structure. It was at first intended to build the hospital within the city walls but a careful examination of all the available intramural sites showed that none fulfilled the requirements of modern hygiene in regard to extent accomodation and ventilation. The present site after careful deliberation, was the most suitable it being accessible to the city and suburbs. It was proposed with the Viceroy's permission, to call the hospital after the illustrious statesman who presided at the opening. The male and female wards and dispensaries would be entirely seperate buildings. The Committee ventured to hope that with the aid of the countess Medical Women's Fund the hospital would be enabled to secure the services of a qualified lady for the exclusive charge of the female ward. While the mission hospitals did a great deal at Delhi for the women and children of the city, a large proportion of the residents preferred medical advice without the necessity of its association with a religion not their own. The bestowal of the Viceroy's name mount the name of a noble lady who recently inaugurated so benevolent a scheme for extending medical aid to the women of India.

His Excellency made the following reply:—Mr Smyth and Gentlemen—I need hardly say that I feel it a great pleasure to be permitted to take part in this day's celebration. I assure you I am always anxious to sympathise with and support any effort to promote the sanitary improvement of Indian cities and thereby improve the health of the people. I am none the less anxious to advise every effort to attain the best scientific knowledge which modern civilization has been able to introduce and to make with pleasure every effort and contribute to secure the happiness and contentment of the people. I observe that your address referred in appropriate terms to the ancient and renowned native science of medicine. We should never forget how much we are indebted to that art, for it must be remembered that the science of the West is indebted to the science of the East for the first principles of the healing art. When the barbarians of the North spread its hordes on every side it was fortunate that in their march of rapine and sacking, they spared the records of eastern medical science which to day are the mainspring of all that we know of medicine and surgery. Modern science is under deep obligations to the ancients, and I am glad to think this circumstance is fully recognised by you. The West is but paying back to the East now its debt of gratitude. The centre of gravity of science is ever shifting. Yesterday it was in the East, to day it is in the West, to morrow it may be further West again. However, wherever it be the fruits and results are beginning to be universally discerned. I sincerely trust that the effort of Delhi's people to found an institution worthy of the city and worthy of its past, with adequate accommodation for its increasing applicants for European medical relief, may be crowned with unqualified success. May its influence be far extending its work unlimited and the good it achieves boundless. I congratulate the advocates and supporters of to day's auspicious ceremony.

The reply ended, the Viceroy moved among the gathering while the countess, accompanied by Mrs Smyth and Mrs Ross, acknowledged the salutation of the ladies. After a little while the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin and the ladies above named moved down with the members of the Committee to a triangle where the stone was suspended. A silver trowel of local manufacture was handed to Lord Dufferin and the stone was lowered over a bottle containing current coins and a copy of the local paper. The stone was then declared laid, and the proceedings were brought to a close.—Telegram to Times of India.

MYSORE AND THE PARAMOUNT POWER

The *Hindu*—Chronic penury of the Government of India as well as the greedy ambition of the bureaucracy has tempted it many a time in the course of its history, into acts of spoliation. Lord William Bentinck was a good ruler but his case was no exception to that of other Governors General of the Company's days, and he yielded easily to the pressure of the Company for increased remittances and of the ambition of the official classes that surrounded him. Although it is notorious that the alleged misrule of the late Maharajah of Mysore was a mere fiction and the rebellion of the ryots was more owing to the intrigues and direct encouragement of the Resident and his sycophants than to anything else. Lord Bentinck was forced to undertake the sequestration of Mysore by the circumstances stated above. After a few years subsequent to the sequestration all thoughts of the Province being restored to native rule were abandoned and the country was administered as if it were a part of the British territories. We may say that from the time that the belief was entertained the administration was honestly and economically carried on. But the continuance in exile of the late Maharajah of his just grievances and the vigorous action of his friends so long and so forcibly from Her Majesty's Ministers the recognition of the State being administered on behalf of the native ruler and from that time forward Mysore was subject to a most extravagant and selfish rule. The country was flooded with European officers on princely salaries, every comfort and happiness of the people were neglected, education was never thought of, irrigation works were all well to go to ruin. In fact the Province was administered in the irresponsible manner as might be expected under the circumstances. The few native officers that had been introduced into the State prior to the condition and were ready to take up the administration from the English officials, were brought in owing to frequent instructions from the Secretary of State. But the financial and moral deterioration of the Province was complete, and the famine of 1876 overtook it in a state of utter unpreparedness. The officers were taken by surprise and fell into consequent confusion and extravagance. The surplus that had accumulated during the earlier years of the British administration and amounted to about 80 lakhs of rupees together with another 80 lakhs of borrowed money was squandered. Yet the dire effects of famine could not be mitigated. Every fourth man in the province died and the population which before the famine was five millions was reduced to much less than four. When the country was handed over to the Maharajah he found the resources crippled from the results of the famine and left with a debt of 80 lakhs on which the interest alone came up to more than four lakhs. One would think that the paramount power would be content with this good legacy it left to the native ruler. No it insisted on completing the measure of its benefactions, and increase the subsidy by 10½ lakhs and assigned to itself the town of Bangalore, perhaps the healthiest locality in all India. The increase of the subsidy was justified on the following grounds we quote the passage from the Dewan's speech: 'The amount of the subsidy as fixed by the treaty of 1799 and as hitherto paid, is 24½ lakhs of rupees. Under that treaty however Mysore was also bound to pay contributions to the British Government towards the increased expenses of war. The amount of liability for contributions in time of war was commuted by the treaty of 1807 into an obligation to maintain a body of 4,000 effective horse in peace and was such portion of this force as, in the opinion of the British Government, may not be required for the internal protection of the country, being maintained at all times ready to accompany the British army on service beyond the Mysore territory. The instrument by which the administration of the province was transferred to His Highness the Maharajah, commuted this obligation to maintain a cavalry for external service into one to pay 10½ lakhs of rupees per annum by way of an addition to the subsidy.' Well the logic of might against right is quite apparent in this process of commutations. We can well understand the provision in the first treaty about Mysore being obliged to contribute to the military force of the English. Those were days of war and rebellion, and no precaution was too much in the then military position of the English power in India. Even the provision in the subsequent treaty would have been harmless, because the chances of Mysore being called upon to help the English in a war outside that territory were altogether nil. The country has settled into condition of peace and industrial progress and the treaty of 1807, therefore, would have been a dead letter so far as this provision was concerned. On what grounds then was this obligation of which there is no probability of the fulfilment being enforced, was converted into a regular financial liability so large as 10½ lakhs a year, must be incomprehensible to all persons reasoning fairly. The obligation on the part of Mysore to contribute its quota to the general defence of the Empire should be admitted, and this quota it gives in abundance in the shape of the subsidy that has been hitherto paid and that amounts to one fourth of the total revenue of the Province. But as all chances of the Paramount Government engaging in a war with enemies in other parts of India have wholly ceased, Mysore ought not to be called upon to pay the additional subsidy which is intended as a equivalent to the military force originally obligatory upon Mysore to supply. This addition was made without the free consent of the Maharajah who was treated more as a subject of the Paramount Government in a sense of justice and generosity than as an independent sovereign. It is grossly unjust, therefore to inflict upon the people of Mysore who were never a party to these engagements and who are so much entitled to the considerate and just treatment of the English Government as the people of other provinces an additional taxation of 10½ lakhs a year. The postponement of the demand of the increased subsidy is without a doubt a humiliating recognition of the injustice of the British Government claim and will lead to the eventual relinquishment of the increased demand altogether.

The appropriation of the surplus in the revenues of the Cantonment of Bangalore is another illustration of the unprincipled pressure which the Government is tempted to adopt on account of its continuous financial difficulty. The Civil and Military station of Bangalore is a locality assigned to the British Government to meet the convenience of its military arrangements, just as Bearar have been for other purposes. In both cases the sovereignty rests with the native rulers while the administration is in the hands of the British Government. It is but fair, therefore, that the surplus of the revenue in the one case should be handed over to the native ruler as it is done in the other. The correspondence which passed at the time of the transition between Sir James Gordon, the then Chief Commissioner and the Government of India, clearly shows that this relation between the two Governments was agreed upon, and the Government of India promised to add some allowance, in view to a considerable surplus regularly accumulating while deducting the payment of subsidy by Mysore. We understand that this surplus is now about 1½ lakhs a year after meeting the local salaries paid to officers employed in the station. This surplus is undeniable from the point of view of Mysore and has been accumulating during the past three years. How then can the Government of India justify its appropriation of this surplus? The facts put forth by our contemporary of the *Mail* make the conduct of the Government even less justifiable. Our contemporary says: When it (the Indian Government) wanted to give the Cantonment and barracks a good water supply, manals, of course, for the benefit of British troops, it spent some seven lakhs of the Maharajah's money in carrying out the abortive scheme of Colonel Stukey which never brought a drop of water into the town. If the town and the Cantonment are practically British the Government of India is bound to supply its wants and not the Maharajah. Now that it has been decided to make over to the Government of India the surplus which has hitherto been credited to the State the State's money spent by that Government on the water project should be refunded. The work was carried on when the Maharajah was a minor, and he was never consulted on the matter. There can be no fair dissent from this view. It is a positive breach of faith to appropriate the surplus after the promise given in 1880 and, the expenditure incurred from the Maharajahs revenue, prior to the assignment for the benefit of the British troops goes to aggravate the injustice of the Indian Government procedure.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 14, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1885. No. 46

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, do		6	0 0
Kanarese alone, .. do		6	0 0
Per mensem		0	8 0
Single copy		0	3 0
Back numbers .		9	4 0
Local Subscription		5	0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For three consecutive insertions, each following insertion, . .	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line . . .	0	2	9

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m., on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.

Contract Advertisements entered into at reason-able terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of the country, the latter accompanied by a discount of *one anna per rupee.* Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARUGUPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 & 1/12 p. c.

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,

Business-Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Cotton Sheets Press, and patentees of many articles which can be had of them.

Stationery. Watches. Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist."

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism.

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office, Adyar Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket *has no equal in its power to effectually prevent* and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases:—

Dysentery, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful M.—Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Heartburn, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Night-mares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that "flesh is heir to."

Price Rs 1-8 each.—Liberal commission—15 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers.

"It (Electricity) cures abundance of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

REV. J. WESLEY.

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected. May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases."

A. P. W. PHILIP, M. D.,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition.

Dr. Fowler's

LEPRO-CURE.—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy, Leuco-derma, White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin.

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 16 for complete cure—one month.

☞ Lepro-cure being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies.

Dr. Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for over-worked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye-glasses. They do not restore eyesight. Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye.

Price Rs. 2 for small and Rs. 3-8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle. Packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from debility of body eruptions, lassitude, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this *Blood Purifier. They will soon find relief and* ultimately a permanent cure. This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system. Full directions *accompany* each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c.

Price Rs. 2 for small and Rs. 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease.

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra.

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY.

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr. Bateman's

ELYSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days.

Price Rs 3 per pot with full directions for use.

Dr. Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria &c. &c.

Price Rs 1 for 4 oz., and annas 12 for 2 oz. phials, packing 4 annas extra.

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and ague.

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4. Packing annas 4.

Injection.—For curing anibral discharges, Fortnight's medicine concentrated. Rs 2 8 per bottle.

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr. Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterest grasp of death.

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4.

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of his wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 day's time. It does not contain mercury in any shape. Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE, BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER.—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all disease peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs. 2-8 *per bottle.*

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been *recommended as a safe and reliable purgative.* The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver.

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box.

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected. Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr. Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM.

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY.

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co., E. I. R.

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH.

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any information on any doubtful or controverted point in connection with the subject is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Any publications on the subject will also be *supplied, if available.*

B. NARSING RAO,

Hon. Secretary.

No 16 Bék, Siddikutta,

Bangalore.

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners will be held at their office premises, (District office Buildings) on Friday the 20th instant, at 7-30 A. M., for the purpose of considering the questions of the transfer of the present Town Dispensary and Hospital to St. Martha's Hospital Building.

A. H. MACINTIRE,

President,

City Municipal Commission.

CITY MUNI. OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

Dated, 13th Nov 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Rangoon, 10th Nov.—The following is a summary of the reply of the Burmese Government:—

On the subject of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation case, the Minister says, further discussion is needless, because the King informed the Corporation, that if they send him a petition he will see that foreign traders are not oppressed, but he declines withdrawing his claim. The British Government withheld its Resident some years ago. If it wishes now to send another on the previous footing he will be received. Regarding foreign relations, the Minister says that the Burmese Government having entered into diplomatic relations with *France, Germany, and Italy, can only give an answer* after consulting them. Regarding trade, note the Minister states that the Burmese Government has always been

in favour of trade and let lers have only to apply to the Government to obtain assistance

The answer is altogether an absolute refusal of the British demands

General Prendergast has been ordered to a Kurram garrison for an immediate advance Have only awaiting the Viceroy's orders to cross the frontier

Bombay 15th Nov—Mr Bombay telegraphs from Rangoon that the Burmese Government says that with regard to the Bombay Burmah Company no interference is necessary by the British Government The King refuses to receive a British Envoy except to enter the presence of Queen

It is thought at Rangoon that the Burmese do not believe England serious and therefore the efforts not to prevent war

No post or news have yet been received from the Viceroy to advance but General Prendergast and his staff leave for Thayetmyo on Monday and it is anticipated that on Thursday he will be shortly joined by Sir Charles Bullen Thursday will be the date for the frontier

London 16th Nov—The Marquis of Salisbury in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall hoped and said that such operations as the present state of Indian affairs and Russia in the work of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier With reference to Burmah he hoped that as little disturbance would be made there as is consistent with the interest of the Burmese and the British Empire He regretted to think the steps we were taking in Burmah were acting with the same difficulties of China Though Lord Beaconsfield's question had not yet proved *the lessons the Conference had given* he hoped that the strength of the Turkish empire would be sustained and that an agreement would be come to by the Great Powers which would satisfy all the parties and the peace of the Government of India would be maintained *the Divan and the people are hopeless with the* but most will be done to give peace and union to the country

Mr Gladstone addressed at Edinburgh yesterday and made a more than usual speech in which he expounded and justified Liberal and claimed to be from that the devil is for the spirit of Liberal

Rangoon 14th Nov—There is the most exciting news the people to the forts British at Bhamo Bhamo is on the river from Mandalay to Momein Yunnan A Chinese watch *is taken by the Burmese at Bhamo*

The King has been refused by the Chinese to take over the villages described on the river

It is very doubtful if the steamer will Europeans and Indians will get away from Mandalay

It is said little impression is intended by themselves to the British Resident in Mandalay

Bombay 14th Nov—The *Bombay Gazette* learns from Rangoon that when the British ultimatum was received at Mandalay an attempt was made to arrest Ministers with a view to the King's forcing the war for friendship with England and Hindoo troops also were sent to the Residency British Commissioner *the Ministers were* in disguise in a boat to prepare for an attack Hindoo Native troops were on the

Signor Andreino now forwards that the Burmese Government would keep the steamers at Mandalay and fire the weapons but if he protested against the *Burmese will not but we will further safety*

The latest news reports anxiety as to the fate of Europeans at Mandalay is it said they are all present and very anxious about their safety

All Europeans have left Mandalay

The King has issued a proclamation calling his country to arms

The first column starts for Nangan Chaung at the end of Nov under Major

British Burmans are not

The steamer on that side British Army at be increased in battalions with cavalry and artillery

The Government has accepted the offer of the Indian for supplying additional British troops for India

Berlin 14th Nov—The German Government has decided to appoint a Consul at Bombay and one at Calcutta

Rangoon, 13th Nov—The Kings reply to the ultimatum is as follows —

To the British Government has made reduced negotiations which the King is unable to accept war will be commenced by the troops called on to defend the Kingdom The King will resume the Residency and will be restored to Burmese soil will not force entry of British troops which the King is unable to resist but only when the frontier crossed will their further position

The ultimatum signed by the Ministers

Honour Indian is unable to get away from Mandalay for one that his departure would be the signal for the many of foreigners who are likely to be left

The King assured all the Europeans that Friday to assure the safety of their safety A Government of Burmah ago was surely killed being mistaken from English *in Burmah study to note military movements*

11,000 troops are at Mandalay in readiness to reinforce the frontier force

1,200 Indian troops from the provincial garrison under General Buck will probably operate from the Toungoo side

Stockades have been *erected on the British side along* the frontier of Arakan

Rangoon 12th Nov—Orders have been received from the Viceroy to advance

Gunboat reported reached Thayetmyo to lay with his staff

Orders have been issued by the Police to lay of following the Burmese and to avoid Chinese to leave the town after sunset and will not be

A Proclamation has been issued certain by the Minister of the British reserve the Districts to be occupied Uniform Burmese officers of all grades that *all persons will be selected* in the employment of the religious communal pursuits and religious tenets that British will remain the religion of a country and that officials will be responsible return in their office provided they continue faithfully to discharge their duties reporting matters of importance to British officers to *suppress crime, to collect revenue and to be all* the power to carry the certificate Prisoners are warned that the penal code of India will be called after the ultimatum of British will have expired and that each offence will entail the imposition of a heavy fine and disarrangement up to the district where they occur Officials are not to leave their posts and are from Hoolaw or Mongyee at Mandalay and are now if protection from their reception with the provisions satisfactory as Kyoshaw will not rule their country *against British Kyoshaw or Mongyee, or violating the* treaties will be visited with the heaviest of the British Government which will be a serious failure to observe these instructions will be the direct recognition Civil officers subject to the Military Courts and it will try and punishment is strictly to be enforced

Bombay 14th Nov—A Rangoon telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that orders are to be issued to move all their troops to the Mandalay and Momein Mandalay and Momein Bhamo will be the things Bhamo the Southern will be a well for Momein Mandalay Amount of four thousand to Bhamo in process of carry money

THE Karnataka Prakashika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1885

THE MYSORE ANCHA DEPARTMENT

Amongst the more important topics touched upon by the Dewan, in his late Dasara speech was the Ancha or postal department of the Mysore state The question on which the Dewan invited discussion, amongst the assembled representatives of the people was whether the Government of His Highness the Maharajah should hand over the whole postal system of the Province to the British Postal Department and *get rid of it altogether*, or whether the Maharajah's Government should undertake the postal system and assimilate it as closely as possible to the British system now obtaining in India What the Dewan said was as follows —

[illegible]

The Dewan's reasons will not be found very cogent reasons, if he were asked to the Mysore Government to hand over the Ancha to the British Postal Department and that the whole Mysore Postal system should be assimilated to the British Postal system, and should be carried on under the British Government as a Mysore Department of the British Postal Department, that is to say, the whole Mysore Postal system should be placed under the Director General of Post Offices in India, and the Mysore Postmaster General should be a subordinate officer of the Director General of Post Offices in India, and the Mysore Postal Department should be a branch of the British Postal Department

located in the country, to overawe disaffection. The Marquis of Ripon, and other just, unexcited and uncovetable politicians, like him, amongst English liberals, think that the latter plan would be more just, equitable, and desirable of the two. Lord Ripon spoke as follows on the subject at a banquet given in his honour, at the Ripon Town-Hall —

"No one could doubt what would be the final result of operations of that kind. But when we had defeated the troops of the Burmese Sovereign, and when we had taken possession of his capital, and possibly deposed him, what was to be the policy we were to pursue? Upon that point he (Lord Ripon) had a very decided opinion. Two courses under these circumstances would be open to us. One would be, if it were found necessary to depose the present king, to place another native Burmese Prince upon the throne and to make a satisfactory treaty with him regulating our commercial relations. (Hear, hear.) The other policy was a policy of annexation—the policy of taking possession of the territory of upper Burmah and uniting it to the territory of the British Crown. He very earnestly trusted that the first of these policies would be the one adopted by Her Majesty's Government if we should unhappily break out between us and the Burmese. There were in fact more than one Burmese Prince who might be placed upon the throne of Upper Burmah, and it was this policy which he sincerely trusted would be adopted by the Government of India. The opposite policy of annexing this new country appeared to him open to serious objections. In the first place, he quite doubted that he was opposed on general principles to any further annexation of country which did not belong to us. He was strongly of opinion that what we have enough territory to govern, and that our first object with us must be to make the country we do possess should be ably and properly governed. There were also many special considerations which weighed against annexation. If we were to annex Upper Burmah we should at once make the British dominions contiguous for a great distance with the Chinese Empire, and we should also tend very greatly to hasten the day when our possessions would be conterminous with the French possessions in Tonquin. He thought that the close approximation of our frontiers to those of China on the one hand or the French possessions on the other was a position we should strive to avoid as long as we possibly could. (Hear, hear.) There would be great advantage in having such a buffer between us and China on the one hand and us and the French possessions on the other, as would be the independent Burmese State. (Cheers.) The princes in India would also not be where we were not engaging in the contest for our interested purposes for our own benefit, on the contrary, we were prepared to maintain and support independent States as far as might be consistent with the security of our own dominions. He thought it better that one who had to carry out such a policy as this which he had here briefly laid before you should take the earliest opportunity of expressing his opinion on questions of this kind at a time when they were merely questions of the policy that a Government was likely to pursue, and when probably Her Majesty's Government had to crack up their minds as to course they would pursue. (Cheers.)

Occasional Notes.

The prospectus has reached us of a new daily paper, to be published in Bombay, and to be called the *Voice of India*.

The late Maharajah of Jeypore's widows complain of ill treatment, and have appealed to the Viceroy for justice. These ladies are the sisters of the Maharajah of Jodhpore and they complain of the indignities to which they are subjected at the hands of the present Chief of the state. They are said to be virtually prisoners in the palace.

The Report of the Forest Administration of Bengal for the year 1884-85, mentions "an important part played by fakirs in the working of the Sunderbund forests." These holy men accompany parties of wood cutters in the forests, to protect them by their religious observances from tigers. Notwithstanding the presence of the fakirs, however, it is reported that tigers made great havoc among the wood cutters during the year, killing no less than 116 men, and among those killed were 2 fakirs in charge of *paras*, or wood cutters' stations. In one case 17 wood-cutters were carried away from a single *para* before the remainder lost faith in the fakir in charge.

Dr. W. W. Hunter states in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* that the precious stones produced in the Burmese territories are chiefly the sapphire and the ruby. They are found about 60 or 70 miles in a north east direction from Mandalay over an area of about 100 square miles. All stones are sent to the Crown treasury. No stranger is ever permitted to approach the spots where these precious stones are found. Jade mines are situated in the Mogoung district about twenty three miles south west of Momeng khum.

The Regent of Kolhapore, who lately visited England, justifies his selection by Sir James Fergusson for that post. He has introduced many useful reforms and institutions in the State, and now it is reported that Kolhapore has taken the lead of the Native States on the Bombay side in starting a movement in support of the medical education of women. A meeting was recently held at Kolhapore, under the presidency of the Regent, at which it was resolved that the Durbar be invited to write to Amreer, with the object of bringing from there a properly qualified medical lady and that such lady be placed in charge of the female ward of the hospital. It was also resolved to issue an appeal for subscriptions to form a fund for the support of local female students of medicine, and to appoint a permanent committee of management. The Regent has given practical support to the scheme by placing a suitable building at the disposal of the Committee. Credit is due, besides the Regent, to Colonel Watson, the Resident, who has taken a warm personal interest in the movement, and done much to bring it to a successful issue.

Local and Provincial.

The British Resident's Court.—The British Resident, Mr. C. E. B. Gridlestone presided in his court, for the last time, before proceeding on tour for three months, on Saturday last, to hear appeals. He will deliver only judgements on Wednesday next, but not have any fresh appeals.

A Chance for Barnum.—A correspondent of the Bangalore *Daily Post* writes — A large number of elephants arrived in Bangalore yesterday morning, among which two are white. As it is said to be some years since a white elephant, large numbers of people are going to the Mysore Public Road to see the sight.

Departure.—Mr. W. McHutchison, C. S. Executive Engineer, attached to the Mysore State Railway, will proceed towards Harlapoor, in the Anantapur District of the Madras presidency to survey a new line to be connected with the present line at Doddabela beyond Nelamangalam Railway Station.

The Nelamangalam Rioting Case.—The Nelamangalam rioting cases are now being tried before Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Town Magistrate of Bangalore. The prosecution is being conducted by the Head Quarter Police Inspector and Inspector Siddaiah of Nelamangalam. There are about thirty five prisoners defended by Messrs. Sidney Smith, Narrain Row and Soobba Row.

Removal of Offices.—It has been definitely resolved to remove the office of British Resident of Mysore, Chief and Judicial Commissioner's office of Coorg, from the 1st proximo to "Petworth" a bungalow formerly occupied for many years, by the Major Generals Commanding the Mysore Division, in the Sidney Road, C and M Station.

Legislative Department.—A reorganisation scheme for the Legislative Department was sketched out during Mr. S. B. Venkataverdenga's interview with the Dewan, the other day at Mysore. Mr. Venkataverdenga's post has been definitely appointed as Legislative Secretary to the Mysore Durbar, and an increase to his present salary has been made. He now draws Rs. 800 a month.

A Murder.—A case of murder is now being tried in the sub Divisional Magistrate's Court before Mr. Abdool Rahman. It appears that a woman residing in Magadi tried to kill her husband by administering poison in his food, and not succeeding in this she tied a piece of cloth over his eyes and with the help of some others cut his throat. The case was detected by the Magadi Police. The deceased and his wife were not leading a happy life, and her conduct was bad.—*Daily Post.*

General Summary.

The Nizam.—His Highness the Nizam's health has been suffering from an attack of fever but is now quite recovered.

Malabar.—H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram and H. H. the Rajah of Cochin have agreed to be patrons of the Malabar Fair.

Postal Savings Bank.—A contemporary hears that a scheme for further improvements in the Postal Savings Bank system is under consideration. It is proposed to improve the rate of interest, and permit depositors to transfer the money from one post office to another. It is proposed to improve the rate of interest, and permit depositors to transfer the money from one post office to another.

Sensational Libel Case.—A correspondent writes — I hear on good authority that Mr. V. Stephens of the Indian Nightingale Lodge will shortly institute a criminal prosecution against the editor of the Bombay Times of India for an alleged libel. I am inclined to think, upon the personal abuse of the press, as well as on legal grounds, the case can hardly be sustained, and as Mr. Matilal Mullick (the defendant) is a man of means, it will add to Mr. Stephens's laurels if he brings the entire annual income of a large and flourishing concern, and devotes it to make the life of that worthy man a hell during the year.—S.

Railway Station System.—By way of experiment the station master of the railway station may be for a well-defined period, be diverted from the Post Office and into the field of an inquiry into the order of the sales. Thus, do and the railway ticketing and the letter-box branch at the production of the receipts at the station does not look for short lines in India for nothing more. Indeed, there are many of the systems have been framed and the experience of the railways in the Grand Trunk Railway, this Line, and has been suggested by the agents of both the Madras and South Indian Railway.

Coin on Bullion.—The value of gold imported during the financial year was Rs. 1,56,71,111 and that exported is 1,91,96,—, what the value of silver imported was Rs. 6,71,70,—, and of that exported Rs. 11,95,—. This leaves a balance of land net balance for imports of Rs. 8,16,07,420. The money value of coin and bullion received in the Indian mints in the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 6,00,16,130 and of coin received and examined Rs. 61,11,89,014. Of the latter the Calcutta Mint turned out Rs. 2,27,70,10 and the Bombay Mint Rs. 3,80,49,822.

Verse Editions.—An association has been formed at Bangalore with these objects — "To form a club and institution which shall persons professing Hindu religion to promote the study and knowledge of Vedic and Sastra literature and religion, to inculcate a practical spirit of all other religions, to worship God, to live in the spirit of the Bhagavata Vardha." The contributions are 2 annas and the monthly subscription of annas. Meetings are to be held weekly. Such institutions may be with a strong that we shall report further. We hope they will with the following in view.

May the Almighty Allah Great Allah Fair protect Bharata Varsha. May He preserve the knowledge of the Aryas. May H. H. the Queen British Nation, our Empress, live long, may our Empress the Queen Empress of India, and may assuming with her the Throne of Mysore. *(This phrase should be inclined to cool of the wise to be the power stay to remember with the joy of India.)* May the Sun rise with the joy of the people. Amen.

Extracts.

THE BHOPAL STATE.

The *Pioneer*.—It is to be sorry that for some time past things have not gone well in the Bhopal State nor to what cause the mischief has been attributable. Complaints of misgovernment and oppression of a serious character that could not be ignored have been before the Supreme Government and after the most careful inquiry they have proved to be too well founded. It is to be regretted, except to notice that the Nawab Consort, Mahomed Sadik Hussein, has been usurping an authority which has not belonged to him by causing the responsible ministers of the State and filling all its offices with his own adherents. What appears to have been equally clearly made out is that he used the power thus gained permanently. The matter was therefore, referred by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Government of India, who, after consulting the Secretary of State, determined that the evil of must be remedied. The remedy adopted necessary was announced by Sir Lepel Griffin in an open durbar at Bhopal on Monday. It is that the Consort shall be deprived of his title of Nawab and his salute of 17 guns in British territory, and that he be excluded from all interference in the affairs of the State, with the *understanding that any attempt to exercise* such interference will entail the most serious consequences to himself. The Begum is to appoint a minister, under the approval of the Government of India, who will be responsible for the good government of the State. Her Highness the Begum expressed in durbar her unreserved acceptance of the orders of the Government of India, and they have unbounded satisfaction to all class. Nawab Consort having made himself so many unpopular with Mahomedans and Hindus. Nevertheless English people will not be able to avoid a feeling of regret, that necessary as it was, the Government should have been obliged to use the strong hand with a State that has been connected with it in the relations of friendship longer and more truly than any other in India.

A PRINCE PHILOSOPHER.

Colonel Olcott writes to the *Pioneer* — Since the death of His Highness, the late Maharajah of Kashmir, I have been waiting for the leisure to place upon record a narrative of my official visit to his court in the year 1883, and a report of the interesting discussions between us upon Aryan Philosophy. But, as it seems as though my occupations would forbid this, I shall aim by the favour of your columns for the present short and adequate note. The motive for my visit having been—the most of my motives—misrepresented, let me for his sake, and not my own, say that when His Highness sent one of his durbaris to Lahore to invite and escort me to his court, I made the specific condition that I should not be expected to heal his disease nor exhaust any other psychical phenomenon, but come in my proper capacity of president of a society engaged in teaching Sanskrit Literature and promoting the study of ancient Aryan Philosophy. In the most honorable and unselfish spirit these terms were agreed to, and the only counter condition to which I objected was that I should comply with the ancient custom—one involving, I was told the dignity of his state—of receiving a *khilat*. Finding that this implied a money present besides costs of travel, a shawl, etc., I refused, but afterwards compromised the matter by arranging that I should accept and give receipt for it as president of the Theosophical Society and not as an individual. In company with Pandit Gopinath, of Lahore, who had kindly volunteered as interpreter, and three other gentlemen I duly went with his Highness's office to Jummoo, and remained an entire week. So kind and considerate was our eminent host that he left nothing untried to promote our comfort, and seemed to regret that our abstemious habits afforded him so little room to display his princely hospitality. Men of Kashmir, the guests of the state are divided into three classes according to rank or estimation in which they are held by the Maharaja, and if I mention the fact that I was good enough to put me in the first class it is that I may the better signify the deep interest he took in all attempts to revive among his countrymen the learning and virtues of their great ancestors. He sat in his own elephant's twice a day to bring me to the palace, placed me at his right hand, calling me his "Elder Brother," and sat upon the *jalta*, as he might have done with perfect propriety. His highly educated and thoughtful Dewan Ananta Ram Sahib Bahadur, interpreted a portion of the time, and performed that very difficult task of rendering into idiomatic English for my comprehension the metaphysical language of the Aryan *Shastras* as quoted by His Highness in support of his views. I am free to say that among the hundreds of educated native gentlemen with whom I have discussed these grave questions, few of any rank or class displayed greater ability in that direction than the late Maharaja of Kashmir. It was really a delight to listen to him, and he seemed as much pleased as myself to find the instructions we had received from our respective *gurus* were so nearly identical. Though enfeebled in body by the chronic disease which has since proved fatal, his mind was beautifully clear, and while he seemed to go listlessly commonly through the ordinary routine of daily official duties he would eagerly take up topic after topic relating to Hindu Philosophy and religion, and he as ready to listen as to expound. I had met other native princes (deteriorated usually by anti-Aryan education and habits) but never before one whose conversation gave me—all in all—so much pleasure and intellectual profit. Others may remember him as a more or less able politician, or as a parsyana to their animal comforts in the capacity of an openhearted host, but I shall ever hold him in affectionate regard as a true Aryan in heart and thought, and as a Prince who, if he had had a fair chance, would have left behind him in Indian history the name of a benefactor to his countrymen. Under the circumstances,

he would have been happier, perhaps more useful, if born in the family of a sage instead of in that of a sovereign. No doubt he will be next time!

THE MADRASSEE DELEGATE IN ENGLAND

Mr S Ramaswamy Mudaliar gives the *Hindu* the following account of the interview that he and his fellow delegates had with Lord Randolph Churchill —

I went to Mr Blunt's house on Wednesday afternoon and told him we would call on him the next day at half past three and go with him to the India office He told me that the India office people, where aghast when Lord Randolph Churchill and he wanted to give us an interview but Lord Randolph would not give in He further told me that Lord Randolph was resolved if his party was in power to give full effect to the Proclamation of the Queen I told Mr Blunt that he must be prepared for our supporting the policy of Lord Ripon and defending him against the attack that had been made on him by Lord Randolph Mr Blunt agreed with me and said that it was a mistake on the part of Lord Churchill to have done this and that he told him so He said he was surprised to read the speech as he knew that Lord Churchill entertained a high opinion of the Marquis of Ripon and his domestic policy In the evening we went to South Paddington where the meeting took place I should say that about a thousand people were present The meeting was very successful The audience was very kind and appreciative and gave us every encouragement while we were addressing them On Thursday afternoon all the three delegates went to Mr. Blunt's house He took us at 4 p m to the India office We had about half an hour's interview Lord Randolph Churchill is as you are aware, young and looks young He seems to be of delicate health He received us kindly and was frank and out spoken Mr Manmohan being our senior replied for the most part to his questions Mr Blunt in introducing us said that he had advised us not to identify ourselves with any party Mr Manmohan said that we saw our way to do it Lord Randolph spoke at some length about the Commission he had promised He said that most probably the Commission would be appointed which ever party came to power that he was surprised to find the attitude taken by Mr Morley in regard to it, but he thought that it was done more for party purposes than anything else In reference to this matter I may say that our friends here told us that it was a mistake on the part of Mr Morley to have made that speech against the appointment of a Commission, and that he himself was now sorry for it Lord Randolph feared that the Liberals might limit the scope of the inquiry but his own wish was that it should be composed of the best men available in Parliament who are not members of the Ministry, that the inquiry should be completed in two sessions that the object of the inquiry would be a practical one and would include within its scope the way in which the country is administered at present and the collection of the revenue Mr Manmohan and myself laid special emphasis on the absolute necessity that now exists for the separation of the magisterial from the revenue functions I drew his attention to the fact that petty magistrates getting £7 a month could sentence a man to six month's rigorous imprisonment and two hundred Rupees fine and these men had has des to perform revenue functions I drew his attention also to the high rate of assessment that prevails in our Presidency, the poverty of our ryots and how hardly the present system of revision of the assessment once in thirty years works, because every time the assessment is revised it is enhanced and though it is said that the improvements effected by the cultivator are not to be included in assessing the revenue they are as a matter of fact often included, and the ryots are helpless as they cannot appeal to the civil tribunals His Lordship said that if his party retain d power he would do what lay in his power and he added that when first he mooted the subject of appointing a Commission in the Cabinet there was no opposition at all from the other members of the Ministry In conclusion he said he would be glad to see any of us again if we had anything special to say about our Presidencies. The interview then closed We are glad of this interview as some of the Tory papers here are trying to vilify us, and one paper says we have hood-winked Mr Blunt and that we are but a wheel in the Congress machine

OPENING OF THE MAYO COLLEGE

Telegram to the Times of India —Ajmere *November* 8 —The *levee* held last night was numerously attended and was a very brilliant affair, the assembled Chiefs, Thakurs and other influential natives giving effect to the scene Special trains were run between Nusserabad and this place for the convenience of officers serving at the former station wishing to attend the *levee* The grounds of Colonel Sir Edward Bradford's picturesquely situated residence were magnificently lighted, and the whole of the town was illuminated, Ajmere's hill fort and the whole of the shore of the great lake below being set scenes in a dazzling picture Earlier in the evening the Viceregal party drove to the Mayo College and inspected the building and the several boarding houses They then drove through the town to witness the decorations in their honour, which were very creditable indeed After the *levee*, there was a grand display of fireworks across the lake, which was very effective This afternoon the Viceroy opened the Mayo College building, and afterwards the Countess distributed the prizes to the young chieftain students The immense hall of the College was packed with Europeans and natives, who gave the Viceroy and the Countess a most enthusiastic reception Several chiefs were present Sir Charles Aitchison, Colonel Sir Oliver St John, and numerous political officers and their families were provided with seats on the *dais* with the Viceregal party The Viceroy, the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Blackwood and the Hon Miss Thynne were received by Colonel Bradford and Major Loch the Principal of the College, by whom they were conducted to their seats immediately they had settled in their places, Major Loch advanced and read a statement of the origin and growth of the scheme to which to day Lord Dufferin gave the finishing touch Suffice it to say that in the year 1870, at a meeting held within a few yards of the present building Lord Mayo proposed to the Rajputana Chiefs who were assembled there, a project which he had much at heart for the establishment of a College devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of the chiefs, princes and the leading members of the aristocracy of Rajputana, and that after his deplorable assassination Sir Charles Aitchison the then Foreign Secretary, gave effect to his wishes. Nearly six and a half lakhs were collected by donations from the chiefs of Rajputana In addition to the boarding houses each State has ornamented grounds, the foundation stone of which was laid in July 1877, by Sir Alfred Lyall, the then Agent to Governor-general here The building, which was designed by the late Major Mant, was virtually completed in June 1884 The style of the architecture is Hindu Saracenic, and was selected by Lord Northbrook as being the most suitable to adopt in a portion of the country whose palaces and finest buildings bear witness to its popularity This fusion of Hindu and Mahomedan architecture, which is so common and so excellently developed in Rajputana is at once well suited to the requirements of modern life in this province, and in perfect harmony with the tradition of the people, while the effect of the magnificent structure is pleasing to the eye of the severest critic The entire cost of the building is over three and a half lakhs Seventy nine young chiefs are now on the rolls of the institution In concluding the address, asking the Viceroy to declare the College open, Major Loch asked the chiefs and sardars, for whose benefit the building was erected, ever to remember the precepts and example of the great statesman and administrator whose name the college bears and the memory of whose noble life was brought very closely to all to day, to remember that it was Lord Mayo's ambition to advance in the right way and to secure to them the favouring protection of what power which only seeks their good The Viceroy who was repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech, replied to Major Loch's address as follows —

'Ladies Princes Chiefs and Gentlemen It is almost superfluous for me to tell you that I experience exceptional satisfaction in taking part in this day's celebrations The late Lord Mayo was a personal friend of my own, and I am naturally glad to have the opportunity of showing my interest in the prosperity of the institution which bears his honoured name, and to join you in paying a well merited tribute to his memory But however grateful such an act might be to my private feelings it is in my public capacity as a representative of her Majesty and the British Government, that I desire more especially to mark my admiration of the intention and the ideas which Lord Mayo inspired when he founded the college, and to emphasize our approval of the special objects for which it is designed, and to assure you of my earnest desire to extend the sphere of its usefulness And in doing this I feel that it is not to the statesmanlike views of Lord Mayo alone that I am according an acknowledgement which is their due, but that I am also conveying in as marked a way as circumstances permit my appreciation of the public spirited manner in which the princes the leading chiefs, and the inhabitants of Rajputana have associated themselves in his noble work Though the idea of such a foundation originated with Lord Mayo, it is to the generosity, the wise liberality of the Rajput rajahs and aristocracy that the realization of the project is due, and most heartily do I congratulate them at the effective manner in which they have been able to give effect to the intentions of their late lamented Viceroy Now turning for a moment to those for whose benefit so many have laboured and so much has been done, I would wish to address them with a few words of earnest and friendly advice In the first place, I would remind them that, whether as scions of ancient houses or as heads of historical families, or as destined to fill positions of importance in Rajputana or as future chiefs of independent states, there has already fallen upon their young lives the shadow of heavier responsibilities and stricter duties, as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations and wider responsibilities which encompass the existence of the bulk of their countrymen Happiness to thousands, tranquillity to vast territories, and general prosperities to the Empire at large may be advanced or retarded in a sensible manner in proportion to the degree to which they may take advantage of the opportunities of self improvement afforded them within these walls For this reason it is exceptionally imperative upon you, my young friends to cultivate certain special qualities and to avoid certain special dangers Inasmuch as Providence has placed you in a position of considerable social dignity, and has relieved you from the pressure of social cares and anxieties incidental to straitened circumstances, it should become a matter of pride and conscience to you to clothe yourselves in those manly virtues and character traits which in all ages have been recognised as a proper adornment of well born men, such as self restraint, fortitude patience love of truth justice, modesty, purity, consideration for others and a ready sympathy with the weak the suffering and the oppressed and above all, with this noble courtesy which not merely consists in grace of manner and the veneer of conventional politeness, but which is the outcome of an innate simplicity and generosity of spirit which instinctively shrinks with scorn and disgust from anything approaching to egotistical vanity and of vulgar self assertion On the other hand you should be equally watchful against those temptations to which wealth with its opportunities of self indulgence in all ages and in all countries has been peculiarly exposed, such as sloth, idleness intemperance, sensuality effeminacy of mind and body and all those baser influences which render man a burden to himself, a disgrace to his family and a curse to his country And in saying this I would warn you that we are living in a shifting world—a world in which those very privileges you have been led—I do not say illegitimately—to pride yourselves upon, is being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion or the ordeal of intellectual competition If Rajputana is to maintain her historical position as one of the leading provinces in Hindustan as the ancient home of all that was high hred, chivalrous, and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the sons who are the representatives of its famous houses should endeavour to show themselves as leaders of people in the arts of peace and as their exemplars in the van of civilization of that pre eminence and renown which their forefathers won, fighting sword in hand, at the head of their clans on many a field of battle, and, believe me in such peaceful triumphs promoting as they do the well being of multitude of our fellow creatures is far more worthy of your ambition than any which were to be gained in those miserable days was scarcely a twelve months passed without the fairfields of India being watered with the blood of thousands of her children But passing from these general topics, I would have wished to have made a few specific recommendations with regard to matters of detail Having, however already detained you longer than I intended, I will confine myself to the single point which has already been so frequently referred to on similar occasions, namely the great desirability of your becoming thorough masters of the English language In doing so I will not particularly insist on the obvious advantages of your acquaintance with a tongue so rich and varied in its literature and through which you can make yourselves acquainted at first hand with the ideas of some of the greatest men that ever lived, as well as the latest results of modern philosophic thought and scientific research I would rather remind you of the practical benefits which a due prosecution of your studies in that direction will confer upon you English is the official language of the Supreme Government under which you live, and of the books which deal with public affairs, domestic administration and the general interests of your country, and it will be of continual use—indeed I may say of absolute necessity—to you in the positions which you may be called upon to fill Keenwitted inhabitants of many other parts of India have fully appreciated this fact and their energies have consequently been devoted to the acquisition of English and as a consequence, many of them both speak and write it with an eloquence and fluency beyond all praise Now I trust that those I am addressing have sufficient self respect to take sufficient pride in their province, not to wish to fall behind other component parts of the Empire in this particular Therefore, again I say let it be one of the principal objects of your ambition, while within these walls, to acquire the English language Already in the councils of Providence the edict has gone forth that English should be the language current, prevalent upon God's earth and within another hundred years it has been calculated that the English speaking races of the world will number upwards of a thousand millions Under such circumstances it would, indeed be a disgrace if any of her Majesty's subjects in India, with any pretensions to be ranked in the educated classes should remain ignorant of it And now ladies princes, chiefs and gentlemen, it only remains for me to express to those present, especially those who know, noble and honoured friend Sir Charles Aitchison and Colonel St John, your first principal who are both here on this occasion and who were the first promoters of this great and noble institution, on the practical success which has attended on the favourable future extending before it Already it has turned out pupils possessed of those characteristics which we in England most highly value nor need I go further in illustration of this fact than to point to the first as yet only Prince whose state I have visited and with whom I have had the pleasure of a few days' personal intercourse—I mean the Maharajah of Ulwar—an honoured pupil of Major Loch who has more than kept the promise of youth by the intelligence of his government the personal industry which he brings to the management of his affairs, in administering his state in a way that has conduced to the prosperity and contentment of his people and to own reputation and the honour and welfare of the supreme Government If only Mayo College continues to turn out such rulers we may well say that illustrious Viceroy to whose wisdom we are indebted for its establishment, and whose honoured memory it is destined, I trust to preserve in this land for many, many generations'

After the Viceroy had resumed his seat, a royal salute was fired After the first gun had been fired Lord Dufferin rose again and said —

"Ladies, Chiefs, Princes, and Gentlemen I now declare Mayo College open, and I wish it every success."

When the salute had ended Major Loch addressed the Countess, and in asking her to distribute the prizes to the students, entered into the history of the College since his assumption of its charge The Viceroy then changed seats with the Countess, who distributed the prizes. At the conclusion of the prize-giving Major Loch, on behalf of the students of the College, who felt deeply the honour the Countess had done them, presented her ladyship with a magnificent album, open and elaborately worked cushion, as a souvenir of her ladyship's visit to-day Lord Dufferin, replied on behalf of the Countess His remarks were received with much applause and the meeting then only ended Boy boys were drawn up outside for the Viceroy's inspection, who on walking down the line spoke to each a kindly word Afterwards the Viceregal party attended the garden party at Major Loch's bungalow, and left for Chittore by special train at eleven o'clock

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885. No. 47

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0	0
English alone, do	"	6	0	0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0	0
Per mensem	"	0	8	0
Single copy	"	0	3	0
Back numbers	"	0	4	0
Local Subscription	"	5	0	0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and subsequent following insertion	0	1	0
For the insertions to be inserted, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half an anna The latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARUGPET BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/2 p c

All business left is to be addressed to

B KASPOOR PUNGHNGAR,

Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGARAVELU AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press and pictures Enquiry concerning them can be had of them

Stationery Watches Teas Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo

Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office*, Adyar Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has *no equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Liver Complaints Bright's Disease Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menstruation, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—15 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Electricity) cures about nine of diseases even the most stubborn particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the *greatest curiosities* in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the poor in long standing diseases"

A P W PHILIP M D

Treatise on Various Complaints and Opinions Diseases and Fistula

Dr Fowler's

LEPRO CURO—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a very quick remedy for Leprosy, Leucoderma White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month

☞ In proof being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, *nervous prostration, impaired* and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mental and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhoea and Fever, with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eyeglasses They do not restore eyesight But why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs. 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from acidity of bodily eruptions Impurities, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATA

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATA CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

PERSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 14 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, &c &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most efficacious remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malarious Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and Ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA PILLS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhœa, *Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar* diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection—For curing urethral discharges, Fortnight's medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from *the bitterest grasp of death*

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SELICIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs 2-8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative. The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Rs 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Ghifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs. 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above

H RAYNOR & Co, E I R.

Chandernagore, near Calcutta

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

Bangalore City Municipality.

NOTICE

The Special Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held on Friday the 20th instant, for the purpose of considering the questions of the transfer of the present Town Dispensary and Hospital to St. Martha's Hospital Building has been postponed to the 23rd instant, (Monday) at 7 30 A M,

A SEENIVASA CHARLU,
Vice President,
City Municipal Commission.

CITY MUNI OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
Dated, 18th Nov 1885

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on the 17th December 1885.

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1,516 of 11th November 1885

Straw, { Coolree, Paddy, Raggy and, Green Grass

A W. RAWLINS, COL.,
Offg Supt, Reserve Remount Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
20th November 1885

NOTICE

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE BRANCH.

Gentlemen requiring any information regarding the above Association, or any explanation on any doubtful or controverted points in connection with the subject are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Any publications on the subject will also be supplied, if available

B NARSING RAO,
Hon. Secretary
No 16 Bell, Siddikatta,
Bangalore.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Belgrade 15th Nov—The Servian troops have captured Earthood after a slight engagement with the enemy

Sofia, 15th Nov—Prince Alexander has asked the assistance of the Sultan against Servia

London, 14th Nov—The news has been received of the death of the Amir of Bokhara

New York, 14th Nov—A most destructive fire has taken place at Galveston in which 500 houses were burnt to the ground The losses are estimated at 1,500,000 dollars

Belgrade 16th Nov—An engagement took place yesterday between the Servians and Bulgarians which after severe fighting resulted in the Servians turning the Dragoman Pass and in the retreat of the Bulgarians on Slivnitza (Sirishnik) P

Belgrade 16th Nov—The Servian troops are continuing their advance on Sofia

Constantinople 15th Nov—The Porte has refused to comply with Prince Alexander's request for assistance in repelling the Servian invasion of Bulgaria and declares that his own violation of the treaty of Berlin has encouraged the Servians in their course of action

Belgrade 17th Nov—Yesterday the Servians fought an engagement with the Bulgarians at Trn situated about forty miles from Sofia, and now finally occupied the town The defeat of the Bulgarians was complete, and three of their battalions surrendered to the Servians

A Bulgarian Volunteer Battalion has also surrendered to the enemy on the River Timok

Belgrade 17th Nov Evening—Later news states that the Bulgarians were also routed yesterday between Kouli and Willin and suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded besides having 1,000 men taken prisoners

Belgrade 18th Nov—The Bulgarian Force which retreated from the Dragoman Pass after defeating the reputation turned by the Servians made a stand at Slivnitza where Prince Alexander had arrived to take the command in person

Yesterday His Highness at the head of his force advanced out, and carried the Servian position which threatened the town

The enemy made a stubborn resistance but were in the end compelled to abandon their position

His Highness throughout the action displayed great gallantry

Belgrade, 18th Nov—The Servians have captured Widdin and Rahimir

The losses of the Servians in yesterday's engagement at Slivnitza amount to 3,000 men

London 19th Nov—A Royal Proclamation has been issued dissolving Parliament

Rangoon, 18th Nov—*On the 14th the 8th King's* (Liverpool Regiment) the 21st and 24th Madras Infantry 1st Pioneers 9th R. A. disembarked at 9 A. M., to attack the fort at Minhlah on the left bank of the river The 8th King's led for two miles from the starting point They were met by armed scouts who were driven back all the way and with a number of the first when the scouts bolted into very thick jungle Numbers of other men were seen and driven back outside the fort where there were barracks which were rushed and the men in the fort bolted The fort was taken at 12 noon

The attack was very severely contested and lasted three hours The troops engaged were the 2nd 1st 1st Bengal Infantry and 12th Madras Infantry The place was taken at 2 P M The Burmese escaped and the guns made were spiked

Minhla has been completely destroyed by fire

Sofia, 20th Nov—Yesterday a Servian division made an attack on Slivnitza The attack which was followed with the object of effecting a junction with the Servian army before Slivnitza was repulsed by the Bulgarians

The headquarters of the Bulgarian army are at Slivnitza On Thursday the Bulgarians attacked the Servians who had taken up a position between Slivnitza and the Dragoman Pass, and after ten hours hard fighting succeeded in driving back the Servians to one of the heights on the left of Dragoman Pass The Bulgarians are now the masters of the roads

Four hundred Servians were taken prisoners during yesterday's battle

Constantinople 20th Nov—It is reported that Prince Alexander has proposed an armistice to King Milan.

Belgrade 17th Nov—Further particulars respecting the action fought at Slivnitza, on the 17th state that 20,000 Servians and 15,000 Bulgarians were engaged and that the fighting which was of the most desperate character was kept up for eighteen hours and only ceased at night fall

The battle was renewed yesterday and the Servians claim to be slowly pressing Prince Alexander and his army back on Sofia

Belgrade 19th Nov—The Servians admit having been defeated at Slivnitza. They have now fallen back upon the Dragoman pass, while reinforcement are being rapidly hurried forward to their support

Sofia 19th Nov—Prince Alexander has sent a telegram to the Sultan, announcing his complete submission to the Porte stating he has withdrawn his troops from Roumelia and asking assistance against Servia

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885

THE PETTAH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

We understand that, at the special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore, to be held this morning, the question of the transfer of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, institutions of very old standing and highly popular amongst all castes of the Native Town, is to be considered. It would seem that it is proposed to transfer these institutions to the new hospital, Saint Martha's, now-erected and now about to be opened by the Roman Catholic Mission of Bangalore, and where the sick will be attended to by the European nuns from the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and three other nuns, Sisters of Mercy, who arrived but the other day from Ireland, for the express purpose *We do not know with whom the idea of* this transfer emanated, but if it is one of the Municipal Commissioners, then, we shall be glad to learn that he is in a minority of one, and represents none but himself in so undesirable a wish as to make over to uncongenial and unpopular connection two purely native charitable medical institutions which have, for many years past, contrived to stand alone, and to become very much resorted to and appreciated by all castes and classes of the population of the Native Town of Bangalore For one good reason (of any) which may be urged in favour of the proposed transfer of these institutions to Saint Martha's Hospital, there are ten better reasons why they should stand fast as they are Having the interests of the public at heart, and influenced by that consideration alone, we would venture to point out what those better reasons are, in our opinion In the first place, the Hospital and Dispensary are situated in a convenient locality for the whole population of the Pettah or Native Town They are within easy reach of the public, and that is a matter of very material consideration, for, at the moment, medical advise and attendance, in cases of sudden emergencies, may be obtained, without much loss of time, at any hour of the day or night, whereas, if the dispensary and hospital were removed from their present buildings to Saint Martha's, there will be certainly the disadvantage of a considerable increase of distance and the additional disadvantage of application having to be made for relief to new and untried European foreigners, chiefly females, of whose temper and disposition the general native public of Bangalore can have no knowledge, and this consideration brings us to the second, which is still stronger as our argument against the proposed transfer Let it not be forgotten that the Pettah Hospital admits in patients, who have food, lodging and medical attendance supplied, and the Pettah Dispensary affords advice and medicines to out-patients, who resort to the institution in large numbers We have said that the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary are popular, and they *are* becoming more popular every day, and the reason of this is not far to seek It is because they are for the most part under purely native supervision and internal management, and the supervisors, as pure natives, have constant regard for the religious susceptibilities and caste scruples of the patients, and take care not to disregard or hurt them In this matter, there is no truer saying than that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, the ministering hands in these institutions having the same susceptibilities and the same scruples, can not be too undesirable in having a due regard for them However charitable and kind hearted, and unwearied in well doing, the European Sisters of Mercy may be (and some of them are quite now to the country), there will always be some small residuum of European impatience against what are called "native prejudices," or, shall we say, there will always be a risk of contact between native prejudices and European prejudices" and thus, it will come to pass that institutions like the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, now so popular and so freely resorted to, will gradually become unpopular, a result which would be deplorable, very deplorable, indeed There is another consideration equally strong, in our opinion, against the proposed transfer Saint Martha's Hospital is a purely religious Christian institution, managed by Christian missionaries of both sexes, the priests and nuns of the Roman Catholic Church As this fact becomes known, the conclusion amongst orthodox Hindus must naturally and inevitably be that the transfer of the Hospital and Dispensary means their conversion into Christian missionary institutions, and, as such, the precincts of Saint Martha's will be carefully avoided and thus the present highly useful and highly popular Pettah Hospital and Dispensary will lose their distinctive character and usefulness, and become merged and lost in a Christian institution, against which, standing by itself on its own platform, no objection whatever can be urged If, in addition to the transfer of the Hospital and Dispensary from their present quarters to rooms in Saint Martha's Hospital, the supervision and internal management also of the former are to be given over to the Roman Catholic Mission, we may look for almost their entire collapse as charitable medical institutions, and the money spent upon them out of municipal funds will be a simple wastage, for which, surely, the Municipal Commissioners must be considered accountable to the rates and tax payers The Hospital and Dispensary were gradually erected for the use of the purely native population of the Pettah or Native Town of Bangalore, and they have ever since been maintained at the expense of the Municipal funds contributed by the native public, and, therefore, that public should have had a voice in the matter and their feelings should have been consulted, before any such step as the proposed transfer, involving, as it does, a complete change of *locale* and the agency by which these institutions will in future be worked The native public not having been thus consulted, it devolves on the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore (if they are true representatives of the people and watchful guardians of their interests) to see that the proposed transfer is not accomplished We hope that the Commissioners will fairly represent the public feeling on the question and give it its due weight and consideration There can be no derlusion of personal feelings and views in so gravely important a public matter, as the continued existence and usefulness of two such popular institutions as the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary The present Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore Town are all Government nominees, and there is vague fear in the public mind that they will consent to the proposed transfer We sincerely trust, however, that there is no ground for such fear, and that the Commissioners will quit themselves with public spirit and independence of judgment

THE THIRD BURMESE WAR

As was expected on all hands, except by King Theebaw of Upper Burmah and a few of his ignorant ministers and subjects, in his capital city of Mandalay, the invasion and subjugation of that country will, probably, be completed within a month, or six weeks, at the utmost The war was declared on the 10th instant, and the British troops from Rangoon and Thyetmyo began to move towards the frontier of Upper Burmah on that day By Friday last the 20th instant, almost all the obstacles in the way of the British advance, in the shape of Burmese naval and land defences, had been swept away by two British ships of war and about two thousand British troops The fortress of Minhla, on the Irrawady, on which the Burmese with characteristic infatuation, had placed the utmost reliance for resisting and repelling the invaders, fell and was occupied by the British, within three hours from the attack the loss in killed and wounded on the part of the British being very small, indeed The system of warfare adopted by the Burmese seems to be to be to show fight—what Reuter's telegrams absurdly call a "stubborn" or desperate resistance—for a time, ranging from one hour to three, and then leaving all, guns, ammunition, provisions, and making a clean bolt for it, and then the British troops enter, take quiet possession, and enjoy the treat left behind by their opponents, if such they may be called According to the latest telegrams, there remains but a small and badly constructed and badly armed and manned "fort" between the British advance and the capital city of Theebaw, Mandalay, that city, the dungeon in which by the tyrannical and rapacious king, necessitated this third invasion of Burmah by the British There cannot be the slightest doubt that this small intervening fort on the British advance on Mandalay will be disposed of in a couple of hours or so, and then the road to Mandalay will be open, and, so far as one can judge, unopposed Probably, Mandalay being the centre of Burmese fanaticism, the place where the king and his favourite queen Soopayalat reside, and where the choicest troops—there is not much for choice—are located, there will be some larger and more determined resistance to the attack of the British troops, or, probably, it may be here that Theebaw, brought at last to his senses, may enter into negotiations for peace with the British Government, and it is to be hoped that he will adopt this latter and easier course, but if he endeavours to resist the British attack on his capital we may be quite sure of its fall within a day or two at the utmost, and with the fall of Mandalay, the third Burmese war by the British will have been virtually over, though, of course it will require some little time to put down risings and insurrections which will no doubt occur, before the country is finally pacified and law and order restored, when the British will have seriously to consider the question of complete annexation of the country, or its administration by a native ruler, under the guidance and supervision of the British Government of India On this point, we have already expressed some opinions of our own, supported by those recently set forth in public by our late Viceroy the Earl of Ripon, so that it is unnecessary just at present, for us to say anything more on the question

for its consider [illegible]

will be by the end of the present, or beginning of the next, year, we may then resume the subject

In the meanwhile, what is King Theebaw doing? It is amusing to hear how the tyrant occupying himself, during this terrible crisis in his life and the destiny of his country It would seem that His Majesty, on hearing of the declaration of war and the advance of the British, said that he did not want to hear any thing more of the British, that the city gates should be closed and he did not want any noise of cannon and guns within its walls, for the next 6 months, as his wife—Soopayalat, the favourite one—was in an interesting condition! In the meanwhile, His Majesty approved of two of his chief ministers going down to Minhla, to bring up the heads of General Prendergast (commanding the expedition) and Colonel Sladen (the Commissioner) which the ministers promised to do in a fortnight, but they have, no doubt, settled back to Mandalay by this time Then, we are told that King Theebaw and Soopayalat have lately been studying a large map of Rangoon, with a view to selecting the most eligible spot in that city to build a new palace for themselves when—the British are driven into the sea! Many of these and such other stories may be somewhat exaggerated, but they are true, we think, in the main They shew as that the modern Nero, like his ancient prototype (who was fiddling while Rome was burning) enjoys himself in fancied security, but he will soon have a terribly rude awakening

Occasional Notes

LORD REAY, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Reay, are to spend Christmas at Government House, Ootacamund

THE Maharajah Holkar has settled life pensions on the mother and the wife of Keshub Chunder Sen, the eminent Brahmo leader, who died in poor circumstances.

THE *Pioneer* regrets to hear that the state of Sir Richard Garth's health discourages the hope that he will be able to resume his duties as Chief Justice on the Bengal High Court Bench

KING Theebaw has been presented with a son by his Queen's sister He is said to have endeavoured to calm the senior spouse's jealousy by telling her he was not happy at the event, since he felt sure that this son would rebel against him some day

THE Inspector General of Registration in Bengal has suggested to Government that a large number of rural registration offices should be opened, in anticipation of the expansion of the Department's business consequent on the Bengal Tenancy Act coming into operation

THE Russian Government has made a grant of about £2,800 to enable its War Department to publish an 11th edition of the Prussian Staff account of the Franco German war of 1870 and 1871 It is proposed to distribute 1,200 copies among the Russian officers and military schools

IT is rumoured in Bombay that the Queen and the Ministry disapprove of the appointment of Duke of Connaught to the command of the Bombay Army But may not the inheritance by the Duchess from her father of a large fortune influence the Duke in resolving to bid farewell once for all to the Gorgeous East?

A CONTRIBUTION of Rs 5,000 towards the Punjab Chiefs School, has been paid into the treasury of the Punjab Government by the Rajah of Lindhoto Donations to the amount of Rs 70,000 for the same purpose have been promised by the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rajah of Kapurthala

THE Chinese are wise, and do not mind learning from an enemy Accordingly the Chinese Government is about to despatch to France a party of thirty youths, chosen from among the students at the Imperial Arsenal at Foochow, (which was bombarded last year by Admiral Courbet), to complete their studies at the French Military schools

A CONTEMPORARY states that several officers of the Punjab Commission have been offered posts in Lower Burmah, in the event of the Upper Kingdom being annexed, one Commissionership and five Deputy Commissionerships being in the market Mr Ogilvie, c s, has been offered a Commissionership, and Mr C Gladstone, c s a Deputy Commissionership

LAST year, the number of schools open in the Berars was 950 as against 842 in the previous year and the number of children undergoing tuition increased from 38,819 to 39,727 The income from all sources was Rs 3 59 020 of which provincial revenues contributed Rs 2,21,163, or Rs 14,000 less than the previous year The receipts from fees in Government schools, however, on the other hand, increased from Rs 26 611 to Rs 35 267

ON the occasion of the birth to him of a son and heir, the Maharajah of Hatwa presented to all the Raj officers and servants one month's salary whilst, to his Dewan, he gave Rs 50,000, a valuable diamond ring, and a handsome gold watch and chain, and to his Private Secretary, a valuable pair of shawls, and a richly embroidered velvet coat, in addition to a month's salary Rs 1 000 donation was also sent to the Kristo Das Pal Memorial Fund

THE value of the diamonds exported by the Cape Colony was, last year, £3,000,000, while the other articles of luxury, ostrich feathers and the mohair of the Angora goat, were exported to the extent of £1,000,000 in value The total export trade of the Colony was valued last year at £8,000,000, so that, as was pointed out, at the meeting in London, of persons interested in South Africa, half of the entire trade is in articles for the adornment of ladies

LORD RANDOLPH Churchill finished a long speech at Lynn on the 19th ultimo by saying —"If you want great promises, if nothing attracts you but gilded programmes, I advise you to go to the Liberal party, but if, on the other hand, you desire more good government, patient administration, prudent progress, and united action, then, I earnestly recommend the great landed interest to close their ranks, and to combine in their political action, and all classes to do as they have done before, to support the Conservative party"

THE proposal of Sir Charles Turner to reduce the work of the High Court of Madras by increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court to Rs 2,500 has, it is remembered, received the support of the Government of India, and is likely to be shortly carried out This will render the appointment of an additional Judge of the Small Cause Court necessary, and it is supposed that employment of a congenial nature will thus be provided for Mr Stevenson, the Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side, whose present billet will probably be abolished

A CORRESPONDENT whose letter is printed in large type in *The Times*, says that the King Theebaw is not a pure Burman, as his mother had much wild Shan blood in her veins Born of an inferior Queen, without adherents or money, he never dreamt of ascending the throne His greatest ambition was to marry a princess known as the Soopyah Lat, the only daughter of the South, or Chief Queen, but his suit was contemptuously discouraged When, how ever Mengloon was actually dying, the Chief Queen, an ambitious woman of determined character, carried out a successful intrigue, by which Theebaw was proclaimed King, her daughter, to whom he was given in marriage, Chief Queen, and herself Queen Dowager It is said that Theebaw at first flatly refused to carry out the traditional practice of making a clean sweep of his relations, till goaded into giving the fatal order by the taunts of these infamous women

Local and Provincial

COMPTROLLER —It is reported that the office of Comptroller of Mysore will be abolished, at the end of next official year, when Mr H Hudson, the present holder of the office, retires from the service

A NEW RAILWAY LINE —Orders have been issued to Survey the route for the construction of a new line from the Pattah Railway Station through the Maharajah's Palace via Yelahanka, Doddaballapoor and Goudadoor, to join the Hindoopoor extension, now under construction by the Madras Government Mr K Anandatheertha Row, Apprentice Engineer, and a staff of Surveyors are directed to commence the Surveying of this line

THE BRITISH RESIDENT'S TOUR —Mr C E B Girdlestone, the British Resident of Mysore, accompanied by Mrs Girdlestone, and a small office establishment, left Bangalore, on Friday morning last, by dawk relays of horses and conveyances to Nelamangalam, and not by the train to Tumkur, as the Resident wished to see the country through which he passed As stated in previous issues, Mr Girdlestone will be away on tour through this Province and Coorg, till 19th February next, when he will return, and, then, it is stated, proceed on furlough to England by which time, Mr J B Lyall will have returned from furlough and assumed the Residentship

DOING HONOUR TO THE MAHARAJAH —A meeting took place on the 13th instant at Shimoga, to consider the means that should be adopted to welcome His Highness the Maharajah when he should visit the place on his proposed tour The meeting was called by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr Panchu Nidha Rao, and was presided over by Mr Narahari Rao The attendance was large, and the spirit of the meeting was very enthusiastic The Munsiff of the place proposed that a public welcome be accorded to the Maharajah, which was seconded by the Public Prosecutor, and carried by acclamation Mr Nagesa Rao proposed the formation of an influential sub committee to raise subscriptions He estimated the cost of decorations, &c, at about Rs 3,000, and said the Municipality had promised the munificent sum of Rs 1,500 towards the expenses. This proposition was also carried by acclamation The reception committee was appointed, Mr Nagesa Rao being selected as Honorary Secretary A subscription list was handed round at the meeting, and the sum of Rs 1,533 was subscribed on the spot

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR —His Highness the Maharajah starts on his tour through the Province on Friday next the 27th instant The following is the programme of arrangements, at present —The Deputy Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Abdul Khader and the Police Assistant, Mr Midmah, leave Mysore on the 16th instant in order to make arrangements for His Highness the Maharaja's journey so far as their District is concerned After seeing His Highness safely out of their jurisdiction, that is, Arkalgode, the Deputy Commissioner returns to head quarters, while the Police Assistant remains out on inspection duty till about the 15th December The Maharaja will be accompanied by a large party consisting of the Dewan, Prince Subramanya Raj Urs, Mr Basappaji Urs, Major Martin and Miss Martin, Col Hay, Dr and Mrs Benson, the Chief and Private Secretaries to the Dewan, Mr Ricketts, Lt Jones, Mr Narsimiengar, Asst Comr in waiting to His Highness, &c The Royal party will arrive at Saklespur on the 28th December Here His Highness will be met by the Resident, Mr Girdlestone, Mrs Girdlestone and Major Newill, Assistant to the Resident It is also stated that His Highness intends having a personal inspection of the Mankinaie scheme reservoir, before it is got into operation

Extracts

THE BURMH ANNEXATION PROBLEM

The *Bombay Gazette* —Annexation, while it cannot be deemed an impossible contingency, must certainly be avoided unless events force it upon us We are not concerned directly with the justice of such a measure A good deal has been written upon that aspect of the question, but it has been written to no purpose It is true that even Theebaw should have his due, but this only means that he would deserve whatever ill fate fell upon him He has no friends even amongst those who protest against disturbing him in a position which he has used to entirely discreditable and harmful purpose and the question whether we are acting justly by him need not sit heavily upon the public conscience The case is one in which we cannot draw fine distinctions between expediency and equity to say that a measure is expedient is to say that it is equitable, for we should drive ethics out of our public life if we were to admit that there could be any incompatibility between justice and expediency We might enter upon the path of annexation with a light heart, so long as there were clear proofs that it was forced upon us by political necessity But apparently it is the belief of the Government at home that the proof of such necessity is still incomplete We should have to be satisfied of its necessity for the tranquillity of our territory, the protection of our trade and the discouragement of political intrigue by the agents of other nations The mere fact that we have across our frontier a neighbour whose condition is one of constant restlessness does not challenge us to enlarge the bounds of the Empire We must have neighbours wherever we lay down our frontier line, and we cannot as an Asiatic Power, expect them all to be on their best behaviour Perhaps it is better to have even Theebaw for our neighbour than to have the Shans and the Kachins for our subjects Annexation would mean that, and it would mean much more It would mean the organization of Government in a country now given over to what, from the point of view of our higher administration, is a state of chaos, though it may not be quite so intolerable to the people who live under it as it seems to us We need not ask if it would be just to the Burmese to take away their independence. The test or criterion is whether it would be just to ourselves and we take it that there is a large body of sober opinion in India and in England which would regard it as an act of injustice to the Empire in India to add to its administrative burdens—which are nowhere heavier than on that side—without plain evidence of the necessity of the measure And apparently Lord Salisbury is by no means out of sympathy with that view

THE BRITISH PROCLAMATION

A Prome telegram of the 14th instant to the *Bombay Gazette* gives the text of the British Proclamation to the officials of Upper Burmah —

TO ALL CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF

The town (or district) of has been occupied by British troops and the officer commanding the garrison is now chief of the country Under him is employed as civil officer The priests will be protected and will be allowed to carry on religious duties The precincts of monasteries, theins, and pagodas will be respected directly quiet is restored The Buddhist religion will remain the religion of the country and will be respected in every way All persons, great and small, will be left unmolested in the enjoyment of their privileges, provided they remain quiet peaceable Cultivators must be allowed to cultivate the crops and traders to pass to and fro, and to trade without molestation or hindrance All the inhabitants will be permitted to engage in their national sports and otherwise follow the customs of the country All civil and military officers in the districts are hereby informed that they will be provisionally and temporarily retained in office if they faithfully discharge the following duties and accept the following responsibilities

1 They must continue to perform their several duties, police, judicial or revenue, as the case may be, under the orders of the British civil officers.

2 All matters of importance must be reported by the official without delay to the said civil officer

3 They must do their utmost to suppress —and will be held responsible if they had not suppressed—crimes especially dacoity and robbery Dacoits, robbers, and vagrants without means of livelihood must be arrested and sent to the civil officer

4 Revenue officials will continue as heretofore to collect revenue, which will be forwarded through the Wun to the civil officer

5 Officials must use all means in their power to allay public anxiety and pacify the districts, townships, and villages under their charge

All officials and residents are warned that any town or district wherein any British soldier or follower is killed or maltreated will be liable to a heavy fine and to a general disarming of the population Any town, district, circle, or village where dacoities continue or dacoit bands are harboured will be liable to a fine and to the payment of the cost of extra police All officials are instructed that they are no longer to seek orders from the Ministers at Mandalay, and they are assured that no harm will come to them by reason of their having obeyed this, notice as King Theebaw will never again rule the country Officials or others who disregard this notice, or abet a disturbance of any kind, will be visited with the displeasure of the British Government. Any one who maltreats British subjects will be severely punished The British Government will take note of those officers who have most fully followed the above instructions, and will take care that their services are recognised The civil officer will, subject to the orders of the military commandant, try, and on conviction, punish, any criminals whom local officials consider to have committed serious offences since the British occupation of the country, local officials will deal as heretofore with lighter offences

By order of Major-General Prendergast, Commanding the Expeditionary Force. (Signed) E B Sladen, Chief Civil Officer with the Force

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY LINES

The *Madras Mail* —This railway promises to form the most extensive system of lines under a single Corporation in Southern India. The company is sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India under the "Assisted" plan, and its share capital is guaranteed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the first four years, and 3½ per cent afterwards. The total capital on the 31st March last was £4,700 000 having been raised by shares £3,000 000, and debentures £1 700 000 Of the total sum £3,585,906 was paid up on the 31st December last and, £2,005,402, had been withdrawn for purposes of construction and equipment £500 000 was reserved for subscription in India, but only Rs 10 000 of this amount or 2 per cent was taken up Negotiations are now in progress between the Secretary of State on behalf of the Mysore Durbar and the Southern Mahratta Company, for the sale of the Mysore railways and for the contraction of the extension for joining the Mysore with the Southern Mahratta system The following shows the separate lines at present forming the two systems —

Hotgi (G) I P to Gadag opened for traffic 15th September 1884 miles	173½
Bellary to Hospet opened for traffic 24th March 1884	40½
Hospet to Dharwar, opened for traffic 1st July 1885	163½
Dharwar to Londa (Portuguese Frontier) under construction	16½
Londa to Loi Ja do under construction (Hubli to Rambenur under trial and under construction	37½
Rambenour to Harihar (Mysore) under construction	67
Southern Mahratta system miles	7[illegible]0
Bangalore to Mysore opened for traffic in 1882	87
Bangalore to Kolar opened for traffic 11th August 1884	43
Tumkur to Guddi opened to traffic 27th December 1884	32
Guddi to Tiptur since end January 1884	3½
Tiptur to Harihar waiting for sanction	1[illegible]
Mysore system miles	2[illegible]8½
Grand Total	1[illegible]8½

The contract between the Mysore Durbar and the Southern Mahratta Railway provides for a guarantee of interest on the part of the Province at the rate of 4 per cent per annum upon the total amount of capital expended by the Company on the railways within the territory of Mysore The general terms of the contract to the control of accounts, expenditure, working arrangements, &c, are similar to those of the existing contract between the Secretary of State for India and the Company as regards the Deccan Railways The whole Railway is redeemable at the end of the 25th 30th, or 40th year The total estimated cost of the present Mysore railways and the proposed extensions is, in round numbers, 130 lakhs of rupees, being at the rate of about Rs 43,500 per mile The low average cost of construction is obtained by the extension line running through an exceptionally favorable country for railways and the absence of heavy bridge work The finished portions of the Mahratta system, viz, from Hotgi to Gadag, and Bellary to Hospet, 214 miles cost Rs 131,90,[illegible], or Rs 61 [illegible] per mile but the bridge work on these sections was unusually heavy, including large and costly structures spanning the Toongabadra at Hospet, and the Kristna, Don, Bhima, and Malprabha between Hotgi and Gadag It is expected that the line from Bellary to Londa, near the Portuguese frontier, will be ready throughout early next year, and the West Deccan from Poona to Miraj, at about the same time It is expected that the branch from Belgaum to Londa will be opened in January next so that the Madras Presidency will then have direct railway communication with Belgaum The completion of the "West Deccan, or Poona Belgaum line depends entirely upon the progress made with the bridge over the Kristna at 178¾ miles from Poona The extension from Hubli to join the Mysore railway system at Harihar will be completed during next year With a view to open out through communication with the western coast it is proposed to establish a transport service by land between Cundla Kali and Colleem at the foot of the Ghaut, as soon as the line is ready from Colleem to Marmagoa, or by the 1st June next The ghaut line is not likely to be finished before 1888 Judging from the results of the opened lines, and the estimates of others far advanced in construction, it is expected that the cost of the whole system of 1,028 miles will not exceed Rs 60,000 per mile, fully equipped

The traffic prospects of the Southern Mahratta Railway will greatly depend upon the Marmagoa line and harbour If these works are efficient, and the rates and tolls are moderate, a large foreign export and import trade will naturally pass over the line Practically there will be no competition for the seaborne traffic of the whole Mahratta country and also a large part of Mysore and generally paying rates can be maintained but an export carrying trade is seldom a very profitable traffic for railways it comes with a rush at certain seasons, requiring special transport arrangements, and admitting of no delays of rolling stock in order to secure return loading, the normal profits therefore on the haulage is greatly reduced Between Gadag Dharwar, Hubli and Belgaum there should be a very considerable local trade, but elsewhere the local carrying trade will probably be light in both passengers and goods as a very large portion of the country through which the lines run is thinly inhabited, and for the most part the people are agriculturists, who travel very seldom over other parts of the system It is by no means easy to work a railway in India so placed with profit but the low cost of outlay will of course tell greatly in its favour towards the payment of a dividend

The Southern Mahratta Company is likely to be a formidable competitor for a large share of the Bellary and Mysore traffic of the Madras Railway. From Bellary to Marmagoa is 355 miles, and from Hospet to Marmagoa 215 miles, while from Bellary to Madras is 307 miles not only therefore will the new line control pretty well the whole of the seaborne traffic west of Bellary, but it may be expected to divide the carrying trade of Bellary as well And dealing with the Mysore traffic the distance from Tiptur to Marmagoa is about 305 miles and from Tiptur to Madras 303 miles it may therefore be fairly assumed that the bulk of the exports north of Tiptur (67 miles north west of Bangalore) will be diverted to Marmagoa The completion of the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and the proposed State line from Guntakal, *via* Dharmaccoria and Vellore, to Villupuram, will give uninterrupted metre gauge railway communication from Tuticorin in the extreme south, and other ports on the Coromandel coast to Poona in the north, and the western port of Marmagoa The distance of the journey from Bangalore to Bombay will be reduced from 925 miles to 683 miles, so that passengers from Bombay and Northern India (to whom time is no object, as the same speed cannot be maintained on the metre gauge) to nearly all parts in the Southern and Western district of the Madras Presidency will be able to make the trip via Bangalore without extra expense

The opening out of this extensive system of railways will greatly encourage the expansion of trade in Western if not to some extent in Southern India also Under any circumstances the people in the neighbourhood of the railway will be greatly benefited and the state will derive much indirect advantage from the general improvement of their circumstances, as well as from the possession of so important an auxiliary in combating the consequences of drought

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON THE INDIAN NATIVE STATES

The sixty sixth sessions of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was opened on October 20th by the delivery of a lecture on "The Native States of India" by the Marquis of Ripon Mr I Atkinson, president, occupied the chair

The Noble Marquis, at the outset declared that he did not propose to include in his survey any state which lay beyond the outside borders of British India, and he should therefore have nothing to say about Afghanistan Nepaul, or Upper Burmah He should treat only of the states which were called, in the ordinary official language of India, feudatory states of that country However, in employing the word "feudatory," it was necessary that he should explain that as applied to the Indian Native States it did not imply any real analogy between the relations of those states to the British Government and the incidents of ancient feudal tenure No doubt, some of the minor states were grants from the British Crown to the tenure of which personal duties and military were attached as conditions But the resemblance to the feudal system was even in these cases in the main superficial and unreal and they must not allow their conception of the present condition of native states to be coloured by notions derived from the feudal system as it had existed in Europe The native states he computed at 500 in number, of which not more than 200 were of substantial political importance The territory of these states extended over an area of more than 500 000 square miles out of a total area for British India of 1 500,000 square miles, and their population numbered 57 000 000 out of a total population of 250,000,000 Their gross revenues had been estimated at about £16 000 000 and they paid collectively to the British Government a tribute, of about £7 0,000 a year The noble Marquis then went on the relation of our Government with these feudatory states, pointing out that the power and jurisdiction exercised by their rulers differed widely, and that the obligations of the paramount Power and of the subordinate states to each other were regulated sometimes by treaty, sometimes by grant, and sometimes by custom If, he said, they defined a native state to be a portion of Indian territory, whether it were large or small, over which any right of sovereignty were habitually exercised by a chief to the exclusion of ordinary British administration, they would find a maximum of sovereignty possessed by a powerful Prince like the Nizam, who coined money administered his own territories, taxed his subjects, and inflicted capital punishment without appeal while the minimum of sovereignty would be exhibited by the case of the owner of a few acres, who enjoyed traditional immunity from taxation, together with a restricted extent of judicial authority Between these two extremes almost every conceivable variety of jurisdiction existed The British Government, as the recognised paramount power in India, reserved to itself the control of the external relations of the native states, together with the right and the duty to suppress any outbreak which threatened to disturb their internal tranquillity to the interfere with the maintenance of peace throughout the peninsula After touching upon the Treaties and Acts of Parliament from which the British Government derived most of its paramount power in India and upon the laying aside of the policy of annexation, he went on to quote from Lord Canning to show that the safety of our rule in India was increased, and not diminished, by the maintenance of native chiefs well affected to us He submitted that there was nothing more essential to the security of our position in India than a widespread trust in our perfect good faith We had not the slightest chance of beating subtle Orientals at a game of intrigue or chicane, and any attempt to do so would be not only unworthy of our country, but would be foolish in the highest degree But our reputation for good faith would stand us in good stead in every trial, and it was the best and wisest diplomacy to do nothing which could in the slightest degree impair it Our conduct ought to be in all things frank and above board That we should be sparing of promise and professions was consistent with our national character, but when made they should be strictly and steadily fulfilled It was a great mistake to suppose that because Orientals were themselves accustomed to deal in flowery language and hyperbolical compliments which were well understood were not intended to be followed by practical results we could safely do the same Native Princes and Chiefs and our own Indian subjects knew perfectly well the difference between our national customs and those and expected and had a right to expect from us that straightforward dealing and that complete adherence to our declarations and engagements, which they know that we made it our boast to maintain in all our transactions among ourselves He had had ample proof during his administration in India of the constant care and keen interest with which our proceedings towards native states were watched by every native Prince Although confidence in our adherence to the policy ordained after the mutiny gained strength every year during which that policy was upheld, it could not, he thought, be said that all recollection of the days of annexation had yet died away, and anything which seemed to indicate a disregard for the rights of native States a dislike of their existence, or a desire to diminish the independence which they now enjoyed, was looked upon with distrust and uneasiness It was therefore very important that the Government of India should act with the utmost caution in its dealings with native rulers great or small, and should look not merely at the bearings of the particular case, but also at the way in which its treatment might affect the minds of the Princes and Chiefs throughout the country Anything which was calculated to excite distrust in their minds ought to be avoided until with the lapse of time, full faith in the stability of our present policy was established After pointing out the necessity of avoiding as much as possible our obligations towards the native rulers with our responsibilities to their subjects he referred to a subject which, he said, had attracted a good deal of attention lately, and about which there was, he thought a good deal of misapprehension, viz, the armies of the native States When people were told that these armies amounted to 300,000 men, they were apt to think they must constitute a very formidable force seriously threatening to the British power But this was one in which it was especially necessary to look not only the quantity, but the quality, of the forces of which those armies were composed, and the moment they came to do that they found that in a very large proportion they constituted in reality bodies of armed police rather than armies properly so called, that the bulk of them could not be truly said to affect our military power If the troops did not exist the native Princes would have to substitute for them a police force which would differ from them only in name, or would be obliged to call in the aid of the British troops in every petty disturbance in a manner liable to very serious objections, both on political and on military grounds It was, of course, necessary that we should watch and control the armies in the larger States but in doing so we ought always to bear in mind not only the positive needs of the native Governments but also the personal susceptibilities of the Princes, who considered that the maintenance of a certain amount of pomp was essential to their dignity He should therefore deprecate any deviation from the policy which had been pursued upon this subject ever since the change inaugurated by Lord Canning in our mode of dealing with native States The subject of an some way bringing the native armies into closer union with the rest of the military forces in India was one which required very delicate handling—that was to say, just such handling as it was sure to receive at the hands of Lord Dufferin The noble Marquis then referred in detail to the characteristics of the most important of the native States and their rulers As to the supposition that the populations of the native States would prefer our rule to that of the native Princes, he had watched carefully for any indication of such a feeling and could not say that he ever saw anything which led him to believe in its existence He did not doubt that people living under a bad native Government might at times wish that they were British subjects, but the general impression left on his mind was that the inhabitants of a tolerably well governed native State preferred to live under their own Prince, and would regret a transfer to British rule At the same time it could not be doubted that that remarkable spirit of change and of progress, which was every day becoming more powerful in British India, and which constituted the most important problem of our internal administration, was extending its influence into native territory He could easily point to many Native Princes of great promise who were devoting themselves heartily to the duties of their position The late Lord Mayo took a deep interest in the education of native Chiefs, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a college specially intended to promote that object That and similar institutions in various parts of the country were doing a very useful work and there were already instances of Princes who had been educated in them, and who were now showing by their conduct as rulers the effect of the education that they had received There were, however, also instances of young men who had education had been altogether of a practical kind, who were likely to fulfil their functions faithfully as any of those who had been pupils of the colleges There were, of course, less favourable cases, and there were not a few instances which it was apparent of Indian who were self intelligent and unentangled as are many wealthy young men among ourselves In such instances it was impossible not to look forward to the future with anxiety on account of the temptations which surround the position of a despotic ruler On the other hand, however, he thought he was justified in expressing a hope that the policy now pursued towards native princes would bring good results, were no doubt some forms of government, if it be said of which the British could not permit and forcast not, that he should put anything like a practical veto, but he believed, generally speaking, the people in whose behalf our interference would be exercised would themselves prefer, except in very bad cases, that it should be carried no further was really required to check the growth of serious evils His Lordship went on to state that in our dealings with native states we must be guided by a single desire for the true welfare of princes and people alike We had, as was not unnatural, vacillated in our policy in this subject, but every year it saw Lord Canning's principles continued with increasing fidelity and had to that effect in our good faith and that feeling of security under our government, upon which we might fairly rear the wide range fabric of our Indian Empire which it was built up by the valour of our soldiers both of British and of native races and only be upheld by a policy which implanted in the hearts of princes and subjects a conviction that it was the firm resolve of the English people to fulfil their engagements, to make good their promises and to stake their credit in the world upon the justice and the righteousness of their rule in India. (Loud applause)

Sir F Bowes in proposing a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Ripon, asked to be permitted to remind the meeting that the noble Lord twenty years ago gave a statement upon a very similar subject The noble lord was then Under Secretary for India and very few people thought that he was then destined to be the country which he would afterwards govern with conspicuous wisdom and success He had now returned from India, bringing with him shoots of prosperity from that country, of peace, of good understanding and mutual regard between England and India (Hear, hear)

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885. No. 48

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office Premises (DistrictOffice Buildings) on Monday the 30th November 1885 at 7-30 A. M.

I. The cash account current, progress report of works, mortality returns for the month of October 1885 and also the Municipal School returns

II List of original works for insertion in the Budget for 1886—87

III. Memo No 1292—326, dated 30th October 1885, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Govnn, forwarding copy of Government Notification sanctioning Bye law No 23 regarding the destruction of stray dogs within City Municipal limits.

IV. Docket No 1318, dated 4th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding original correspondence relating to octroi tax on tobacco stalk in the Municipality of Bangalore

V Docket No 1356, dated 6th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding a letter, dated 31st ultimo, from Reverend J. Hudson, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, applying for an increase to the present grant-in-aid to the Girls' School in Siddakatte.

VI Letter No 1301, dated 17th November 1885, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, on the subject of water-supply of the city of Bangalore and suggesting certain improvements to the existing supply channels of the Dharmambudhi Tank

VII Memo No 5485—1233, dated 11th November 1885, from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, forwarding for information copy of extract of the Mysore Public Works Department Notification dated 11th November 1885 promoting B Venkatappa to Overseer, 3rd Grade

VIII Letter No 2281—106, dated 16th November 1885, from the Assistant to the Resident, forwarding extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Civil and Military Station Municipality held on the 31st October 1885, sanctioning a monthly contribution of Rs 100 towards maintenance of an Institution in the Civil and Military Station for incurable paupers requiring medical treatment

IX. Statement showing the progress made during the last three months in reference to filling in cesspits in the city.

X Proposed works required to be carried out during the current official year as per list

XI. Letter from Mr M. W. Walker, Agent, Bangalore Bank, requesting the Municipality to cover a portion of the waste weir channel of the Sampangiahalli Tank, running through the premises known as "Tragedi Hall" and the Municipal Engineer's report thereon together with an estimate of cost of the proposed work.

XII. Proposed transfer of certain charges incurred, from "Road Funds" to "Reserve" and also the application of the Municipal Engineer for additional funds on account of road repairs for the current year.

XIII Application from the Sanitary Inspector for additional sweepers for the villages of the Muniradhipalya and Gutta halli

A SRINIVASA CHETTY,
Vice-President

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket *has no equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful M,—Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swaying of the Head, Night-mares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, *Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest*, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that "flesh is heir to"

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—15 to 20 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Lockets) cures abundance of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases."

A P W PHILIP, M D,

Lecture on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr. Fowler's

LEPRO CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy, Lencoderma, White Leprosy Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin.

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for complete cure —one month

☞ In purchasing of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for over-worked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause also equally beneficial in Curious Dreams and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This lovely is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the most diseases of the eye

Price Rs. 2 for small and Rs 3-8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from debility of body enervous loss tude, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier. They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza, Cough, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles packing 4 annas full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr. Bateman's

EUASIVE PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs, colds pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria & &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra.

Dr Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other fevers and ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

ASTHMA DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —For curing urethral discharges, Lorenzini's medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterness grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of his wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 day's time. It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNED GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER.—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp Price Rs 2-8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs. 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on the 17th December 1885

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 47, Part II, Page 1,516 of 11th November 1885.

Straw, { Cooltee, Paddy, Raggy and, Green Grass

A. W. RAWLINS, COL,
Offg Supt, Reserve Remount Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
20th November 1885.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1/12 p. c.

All business letters to be addressed to
B KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,
Business-Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationery. Watches. Teas. Cutlery. &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

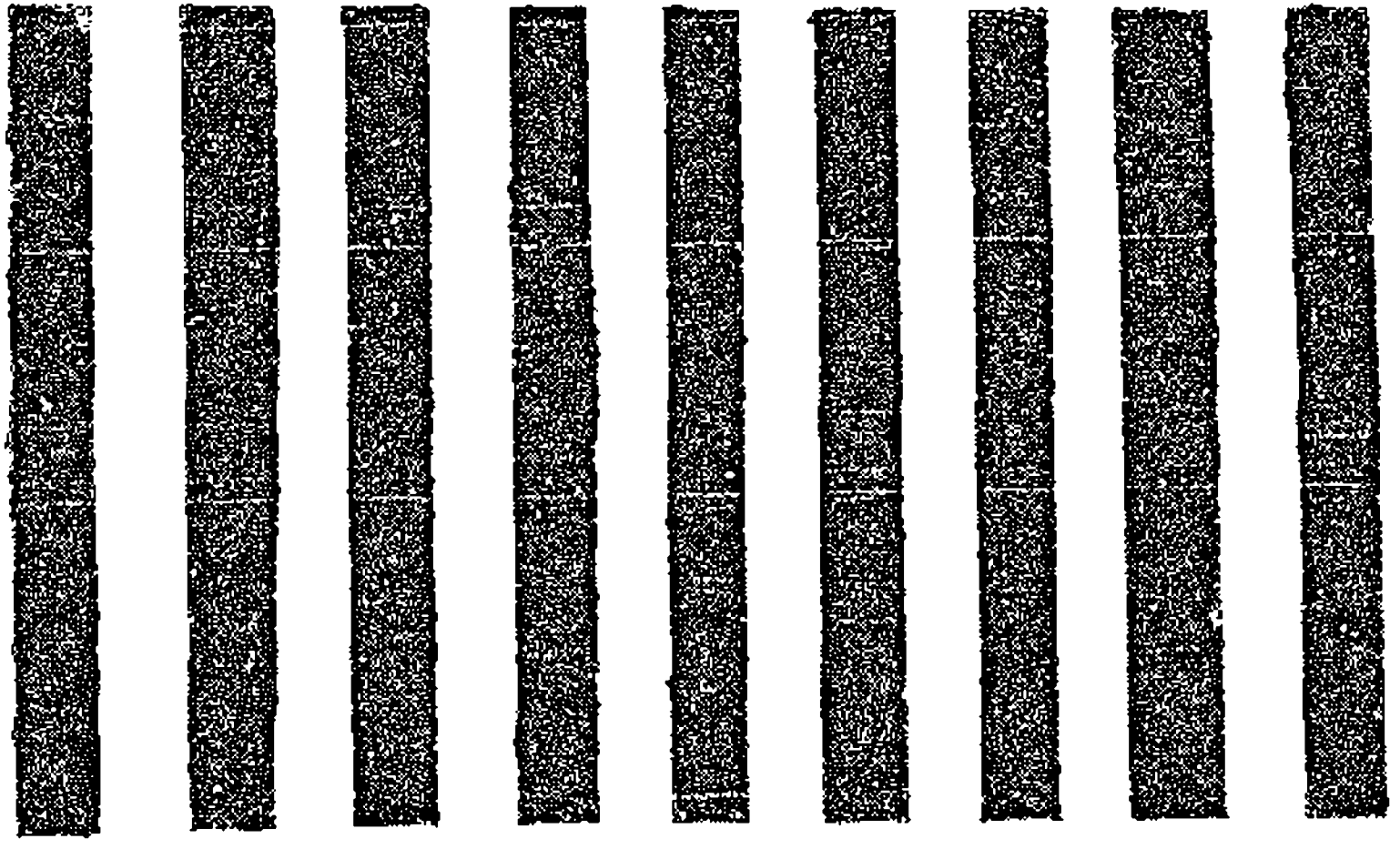
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

FLASH NO 1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

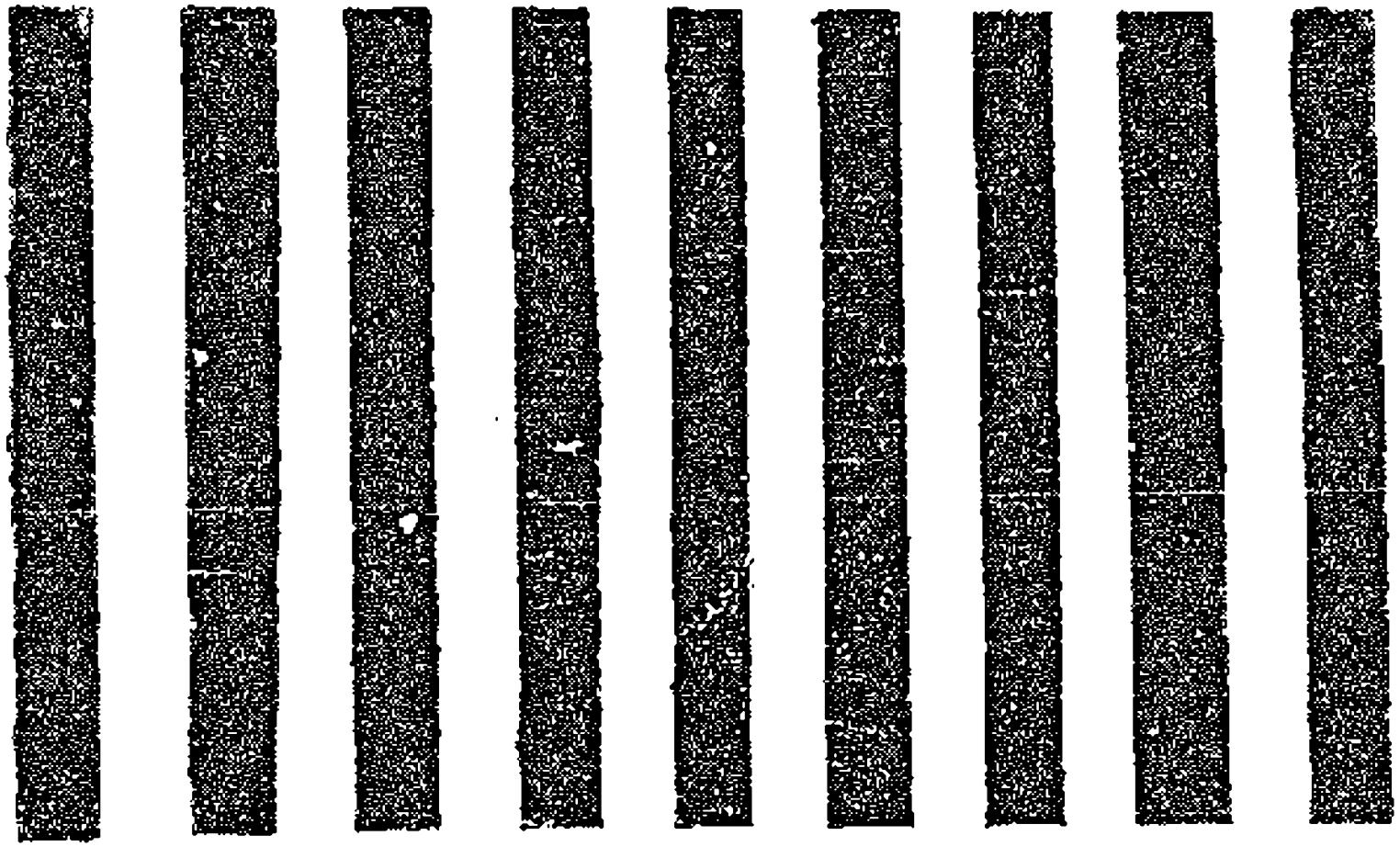
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]



Hotgi (G I P to Gadag opened for traffic 15th September 1884	miles 173½
Bellary to Hospet opened for traffic 24th March 1884	40½
Hospet to Dharwar opened for traffic 1st July 1885	163½
Dharwar to Londa (Portuguese Frontier) under construction	34½
Poona to Londa, do under construction	272½
Hubli to Ranibennur do under construction	67
Ranibennur to Harihur (Mysore) under construction	13
Southern Mahratta system miles	740
Bangalore to Mysore opened for traffic in 1881	87
Bangalore to Tumkur opened for traffic 11th August 1884	43
Tumkur to Gubbi opened to traffic 20th December 1884	31
Gubbi to Tiptur opened on January 1884	12½
Tiptur to Harihur waiting for sleepers	124½
Mysore system miles	298½
Grand Total	1,038½

The contract between the Mysore Darbar and the Southern Mahratta Railway provides for a guarantee of interest on the part of the Province at the rate of 4 per cent per annum upon the total amount of capital expended by the Company on the railways with the territory of Mysore The general terms of the contract to the control of accounts, expenditure, working arrangements, &c, are similar to those of the existing contract between the Secretary of State for India and the Company as regards the Deccan Railways The whole Railway is redeemable at the end of the 25th 30th, or 45th year *The total estimated cost* of the present Mysore railways and the proposed extensions is, in round numbers, 190 lakhs of rupees, being at the rate of about Rs 43,500 per mile The low average cost of construction is obtained by the extension line running through an exceptionally favorable country for railways, and *the absence of heavy* bridge work The finished portions of the Mahratta system, viz from Hotgi to Gadag *and Bellary to Hospet, 214 miles cost Rs* 131,90,163, or Rs 61 038 per mile but the bridge work on those sections was unusually heavy, including large and costly structures spanning the Toongabadra at Hospet, and the Krishna, Don, Bhima, and Malprabha between Hotgi and Gadag It is expected that the line from Bellary to Londa, near the Portuguese frontier, will be ready throughout early next year, and the West Deccan from Poona to Miraj, at about the same time It is expected that the branch from Belgaum to Londa will be opened in January next so that the Madras Presidency will then have direct railway communication with Belgaum The completion of the "West Deccan" or Poona-Belgaum line depends entirely upon the progress made with the bridge over the Krishna at 178½ miles from Poona The extension from Hubli to join the Mysore railway *system at Harihar will be completed during* next year With a view to open out through communication with the western coast it is proposed to establish a transport service by land between Gumla Kod and Colleon at the foot of the Ghaut, as soon as the line is ready from Colleon to Mormugoa or by the 1st June next The ghaut line is not likely to be finished before 1888 Judging from the results of the opened lines, and the estimates of others far advanced in construction, it is expected that the cost of the whole system of 1,038 miles will not exceed Rs 60,000 per mile, fully equipped

The traffic prospects of the Southern Mahratta Railway will greatly depend upon the Marmagoa line and harbour If these works are efficient, *and the rates and tolls are moderate*, a large foreign export and import trade will naturally pass over the line Practically there will be no competition for the seaborne traffic of the whole Mahratta country and also a large part of Mysore, and generally paying rates can be maintained but an export carrying trade is seldom a very profitable traffic for railways it comes with a rush at certain seasons, requiring special transport arrangements, and admitting of no delays of rolling stock in order to secure return loading, the normal profits therefore on the haulage is greatly reduced Between Gadag, Dharwar, Hubli and Belgaum there should be a very considerable local trade, but elsewhere the local carrying trade will probably be light in both passengers and goods as a very large portion of the country through which the lines run is thinly inhabited, and for the most part the people are agriculturists, who travel very seldom over other parts of the system It is by no means easy to work a railway in India so placed with profit, but the low cost of outlay will of course tell greatly in its favour towards the payment of a dividend

The Southern Mahratta Company is likely to be a formidable competitor for a large share of the Bellary and Mysore traffic of the Madras Railway From Bellary to Marmagoa is 355 miles, and from Hospet to Marmagoa 215 miles, while from Bellary to Madras is *307 miles not only therefore will the new* line control pretty well the whole of the sea borne traffic west of Bellary, but it may be expected to divide the carrying trade of Bellary as well And dealing with the Mysore traffic the distance from Tiptur to Marmagoa is about 305 miles, and from Tiptur to Madras 303 miles it may therefore be fairly assumed that the bulk of the exports north of Tiptur (87 miles north west of Bangalore) will be diverted to Marmagoa The completion of the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and the proposed State line from Guntakal, *via* Dharmaveram and Vellore, to Villupuram, will give uninterrupted motor gauge railway communication from Tuticorin in the extreme south, and other parts on the Coromandel *coast to Poona in the north and the western* port of Marmagoa The distance of the journey from Bangalore to Bombay *will be reduced from 920 miles to 683* miles, so that passengers from Bombay and Northern India (to whom time is no object, as the same speed cannot be maintained on the metre as on the broad gauge) to nearly all parts in the Southern and Western district of the Madras Presidency will be able to make *the trip via Bangalore without extra expense* The opening out of this extensive system of railways will greatly encourage the expansion of trade in Western, if not to some extent in Southern India also Under any circumstances the people in the neighbourhood of the railway will be greatly benefited and the state will derive much indirect advantage from the general improvement of the circumstances, as well as from the possession of so important *an auxiliary in combating the consequences of* drought

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON THE INDIAN NATIVE STATES

The sixty sixth sessions of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was opened on October 20th by the delivery of a lecture on The Native States of India by the Marquis of Ripon Mr I Atkinson, president, occupied the chair

The Noble Marquis, at the outset, declared that he did not propose to include in his survey any state which lay beyond the outer borders of British India, and he should therefore have nothing to say about Afghanistan, Nepaul, or Upper Burmah He should treat only of those states which were called in the ordinary official language of India, feudatory states of that country However, in applying the word 'feudatory, it was necessary that he should explain that as applied to the Indian Native States, it did not imply any real analogy between the relations of those states to the British Government and the incidents of ancient feudal tenure No doubt, some of the minor states were grants from the British Crown, to the tenure of which personal duties and military were attached as conditions But the resemblance to the feudal system was even in these cases in the main superficial and unreal and they must not allow their conception of the present condition of native states to be coloured by notions derived *from the feudal system as it had existed in* Europe The native states he computed at 600 in number, of which not more than 200 were of substantial political importance The territory of these states extended over an area of more than 600,000 square miles out of a total area for British India of 1 300,000 square *miles, and their population numbered* 55 000 000 out of a total population of 250,000 000 Their gross revenues had been estimated at about £16,000,000 and they paid collectively to the British Government a tribute, of about £7 0,000 a year The noble Marquis then went on the relation of our Government with these *feudatory states, pointing* out that the power and jurisdiction exercised by their rulers differed widely, and that the obligations of the paramount Power and of the subordinate states to each other were regulated sometimes by treaty, sometimes by fraud and sometimes by custom If he said, *they defined a native state to be a portion of* Indian territory, whether it were large or small, over which any right of sovereignty were habitually exercised by a chief to the exclusion of ordinary British administration they would find a maximum of sovereignty possessed by a powerful Prince like the Nizam, who coined money, administered his own territories, taxed his subjects, and inflicted capital punishment without appeal while the minimum of sovereignty would be exhibited by the case of the owner of a few acres who enjoyed traditional immunity from taxation, together with a restricted extent of judicial *authority Between these two extremes al* most every conceivable variety of jurisdiction existed The British Government, as the recognised paramount power in India, reserved to itself the control of the external relations of the native states, together with the right and the duty to suppress any outbreak which threatened to disturb their internal tranquility to the interfere with the maintenance of *peace throughout the peninsula After touching* upon the Treaties and Acts of Parliament from which the British Government derived *most of its paramount power in India* and upon the laying aside of the policy of annexation, he went on to quote from Lord Canning to show *that the safety of our rule in India* was increased, and not diminished, by the maintenance of native chiefs well affected to us He submitted that there was nothing more essential to the security of our position in India than a widespread trust in our perfect good faith We had not the slightest chance of beating subtle Orientals at a game of intrigue or chicane, and any attempt to do so would be not only unworthy of our country, but would be foolish in the highest degree But our reputation for good faith would stand us in good stead in every trial and it was the best and wisest diplomacy to do nothing which could in the slightest degree impair it Our conduct ought to be in all things frank and above board That we should be sparing of *promise and professions was* consistent with our national character, but when made they should be strictly and steadily fulfilled It *was a great mistake to suppose that because* Orientals were themselves accustomed to deal in flowery language and hyperbolical compliments which it was well understood were not intended to be followed by practical results we could safely do the same Native Princes and Chiefs and our own Indian subjects knew perfectly well the difference between our national customs and theirs, and expected and had a right to expect, from us that straightforward dealing and that complete adherence to our declarations and engagements which they know that we make it our boast to maintain in all our transactions *among ourselves* He had had ample proof during his administration in India of the constant care and keen interest with which our proceedings towards native States were watched by every native Prince Although confidence in our firm adherence to the policy enunciated after the mutiny gained strength every year during which that policy was upheld it could not, he thought, be said that all recollection of the days of annexation had yet died away, and anything which seemed to indicate a disregard for the rights of native States a dislike of their existence, or a desire to diminish the independence which they now enjoyed, was looked upon with distrust and uneasiness It was therefore very important that the Government of India should act with the utmost caution in its dealings with native rulers, great or small, and should look not merely at the bearings of the particular case, but also at the way in which its treatment might affect the minds of the Princes and Chiefs throughout the country *Anything which was calculated to excite a alarm* in their minds ought to be avoided until with the lapse of time, full faith in the stability of our present policy was established After pointing out the necessity of reconciling as much as possible our obligations towards the native rulers with our responsibilities to their subjects he referred to a subject which, he said, had attracted a good deal of attention lately, and about which there was he thought a good deal of misapprehension, viz, the armies of the native States When people were told that these armies amounted to 300,000 men, they were apt to think they must constitute a very formidable force seriously threatening to the British power But this case was one in which it was especially necessary to consider not only the quantity, but the quality, of the forces of which those armies were composed, and the *moment they came to do that they found that* in a very large proportion they constituted in reality bodies of armed police rather than armies properly so called, that the bulk of them could not be truly said to affect our military power If the troops did not exist the native Princes would have to substitute for them a police force which would differ from them only in name, or would be obliged to call in the aid of the British troops in every petty disturbance in a manner liable to very serious objections, both on political and on military grounds It was, of course, necessary that we should watch and control the armies in the larger States, but in doing so we ought always to bear in mind not only the positive needs of the native Governments but also the personal susceptibilities of the Princes, who considered that the maintenance of a certain amount of pomp was essential to their dignity He should therefore deprecate any deviation from the policy which had been pursued upon this subject ever since the change inaugurated by Lord Canning in our mode of dealing with native States The subject of in some way bringing the native armies into closer union with the rest of the military forces in India was one which required very delicate handling—that was to say, *just such handling as it was sure to receive at* the hands of Lord Dufferin The noble Marquis then referred in detail to the characteristics *of the most important of the native* States and their rulers As to the supposition that the populations of the native States would prefer our rule to that of the native Princes, he had watched carefully for any indication of such a feeling and could not say *that he ever saw anything which led him to* believe in its existence He did not doubt that people living under a bad and *corrupt Government might at times wish that they were* British subjects, but the general impression left on his mind was that the inhabitants of *a tolerably well governed native State preferred* to live under their own Prince, and would regret a transfer to British rule At the same time it could not be doubted that the remarkable spirit of change and of progress, which was every day becoming more powerful *in British India, and which constituted the* most important problem of our internal administration was extending its influence into native territory He could easily point to many Native Princes of great promise who were devoting themselves heartily to the duties of their position The late Lord Mayo took a deep interest in the education of native Chiefs and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a college specially intended to promote that object That and similar institutions in various parts of the country were doing a very useful work, and there were already instances of Princes who had been educated in them, and who were now showing by their conduct as rulers the effect of the education that they had received There were, however, also instances of young men whose education had been altogether of a private kind, who were likely to fulfil their *duties faithfully as any of those who had* been pupils of the colleges There were, of course, less favourable cases, and there were not a few among the heirs apparent of India who were as self indulgent and unsatisfactory as are many wealthy young men among ourselves In such instances it was impossible not to look forward to the future with anxiety on account of the temptations which surround the position of a despotic ruler On the whole, however, he thought he was justified in expressing a hope that the policy now pursued towards native princes would produce good results, were no doubt some forms of government, if it be said of which the British could not be proud and foremost among them he should put anything like a practice of cruelty, but he believed, generally speaking, the people on whose behalf our interference would be exercised would themselves prefer, except in very bad cases, that it should be carried no further, unless really required to check the growth of serious evils His lordship went on to state that our dealings with native states we must be guided by a single aim for the true welfare of princes and people alike We had, it was not unnatural, vacillated in our policy on this subject, but every year that saw Lord Canning's principles more and more thoroughly understood and followed tended to increase our confidence in our good faith and that feeling of security under our government, upon which we might finally rest the wonderful fabric of our Indian Empire, which it was built up by the valour of our soldiers both of British and of native races, could only be upheld by a policy which implanted in the hearts of princes and of subjects a conviction that it was the firm resolve of the English people to fulfil their engagements, to be good their promises, and to stake the credit in the world on the justice and the righteousness of their rule in India. (Loud applause.)

Sir E Bones, *in proposing a vote of thanks* to the Marquis of Ripon, asked to be permitted to remind the meeting that the noble lord *twenty years ago gave a statement upon a very* similar subjects The noble lord was then Under-Secretary for India and very few people thought that he was then discharging the country which he would after wards govern with conspicuous wisdom and success He had now returned from India, bringing with him sheaves of prosperity from that country, of peace, of good understanding, and mutual regard between England and India (Hear, hear)

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885. No. 48

ADVERTISEMENTS

Bangalore City Municipality.

Memo of propositions to be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their office Premises (District Office Buildings) on Monday the 30th November 1885 at 7 30 A M

I The cash account current, progress report of works, monthly returns for the month of October 1885 and also the Municipal School returns

II List of original works for insertion in the Budget for 1886—87

III Memo No 1292—126, dated 30th October 1885, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Downs, forwarding copy of Government Notification sanctioning Bye-law No 23 regarding the destruction of stray dogs within City Municipal limits.

IV Docket No 1018, dated 4th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding original correspondence relating to octroi tax on tobacco stalk in the Municipality of Bangalore

V. Docket No 1156, dated 6th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding letter, dated 31st ultimo, from Reverend J Hudson, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, applying for an increase to the present grant in aid to the Girls' School in Siddikatte

VI Letter No 1301, dated 17th November 1885, from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, on the subject of water-supply of the city of Bangalore and suggesting certain improvements to the existing supply channels of the Dharmambudhi Tank

VII Memo No 5185—1233, dated 14th November 1885, from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, forwarding for information copy of extract of the Mysore Public Works Department Notification dated 14th November 1885 promoting B Venkatappa to Overseer, 3rd Grade

VIII Letter No 2281—106, dated 16th November 1885, from the Assistant to the Resident, forwarding extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Civil and Military Station Municipality held on the 31st October 1885, sanctioning a monthly contribution of Rs 100 towards maintenance of an Institution in the Civil and Military Station for incurable paupers requiring medical treatment

IX. Statement showing the progress made during the last three months in reference to filling in cesspits in the city

X Proposed works required to be carried out during the current official year as per list

XI Letter from Mr. M. W Walker, Agent, Bangalore Bank, requesting the Municipality to cover a portion of the waste weir channel of the Sampangiahalli Tank, running through the premises known as "Tragedy Hall" and the Municipal Engineer's report thereon together with an estimate of cost of the proposed work.

XII. Proposed transfer of certain charges incurred, from "Road Funds" to "Reserve" and also the application of the Municipal Engineer for additional funds on account of road repairs for the current year

XIII Application from the Sanitary Inspector for additional sweepers for the villages of the Muniraddipalya and Gattahalli.

A. SRINIVASA CHETTY,
Vice-President

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight.

Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket is *unequal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints, Kidney Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menstruation, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Blindness, Paralysis, Pain of every description Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholy Hypochondria, Heart Disease Nightmare, Dizziness, Swimming of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteria Fits Urinary Disorders Tightness of Chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—15 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers

The (Electricity) cures abundance of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous system of the mind in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is undoubtedly one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man '

REV J WISHIN

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic appliance may be constructed, which will be worn by the patient in the standing disease'

A P W PHILIPS, M D,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr. Fowler's

LIFE CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy, Lencoderma White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the most hideous cases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month

☞ In procuring of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their sickness

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impotency and impoverished blood premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and also in Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this *wonderful Eye Balm?* This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the most diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle. Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's.

BLOOD PURIFIER

These suffering from debility of body eruptions, Lost vitality, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 8 packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra.

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

PERSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr. Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria & &c.

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr Playfair's

ANTIPERIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and Ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

ANODYNE DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —For curing authral discharges, Dr Playfair's medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS.

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the latest stage of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs 2-8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative. The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above.

H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on the 17th December 1885

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 45, Part II, Page 1,516 of 11th November 1885

Straw, { Coolies, Paddy, Raggy and, Green Grass

A. W RAWLINS, COL,
Offg Supt, Reserve Remount Depot.
REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
20th November 1885.

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUGUPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 1/12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to
B KASTOORI RUNGIENGAR,
Business-Manager.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wares, &c &c. &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationery. Watches.

Cutlery &c. &c.

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectemur Agendo.
Terms Strictly Cash.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 4 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be inserted per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued and countermanded and charged for accordingly Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Pieces of Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Belgrade, 22nd Nov—The Servians having brought up a heavy siege train, have bombarded Widdin, which is now in flames

Constantinople, 22nd Nov—The statement that Porte had summoned King Milan to evacuate Bulgaria, has been contradicted The Porte had proposed to Prince Alexander that Turkey shall suggest an armistice to King Milan The Prince in reply deprecates such a step until the Bulgarians have entered the Servian territory

The Porte has asked explanations of the Greek Government respecting the armaments going on in Greece

Bombay 22nd Nov—The Bombay Gazette learns that the Government of India has resolved to send four Assistant Commissioners to administer Burmah after annexation Mr A R Colquhoun, the traveller has been selected as Deputy Commissioner of the First Grade

St Petersburg, 24th Nov—The Journal de St Petersburg announces that Russia has made a proposal to the powers to bring about the suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria

London, 25th Nov—The Times publishes news that King Milan has resolved to abdicate the throne of Servia and that Austria will occupy the country

It is reported that a Congress meets in London to review the treaty of Berlin

Madrid, 27th Nov—King Alfonso, who has been suffering from an attack of dysentry, died this morning at nine o clock

London 27th Nov—The latest election returns show that 110 Liberals, and 111 Conservatives have been elected

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1885

NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

It is amusing to note how certain classes of Anglo Indians, both in private life and through the medium of the public press, think that the best guarantee for the continuance of the British power in India lies in the perpetuation of the weakness and ignorance of the different native races of India It is an old exploded theory, yet it is indulged in and aired out in the columns of the English press in India, now and again These people, who entertain fear where no fear is, endeavour to assert and uphold the monstrous theory, that the more the people are educated and the more they become civilised, the less chance there will be for the British nation to hold its own in this country Never was this skimmed theory more falsified by the hard logic of facts, than during the last hundred years of the benign British rule in the country Holding such an ill grounded opinion, these un English Englishmen view every political and social, and even religious movement amongst the natives of the country, with suspicion and alarm We are sorry to see so reputable a journal as the *Madras Times*, in the ranks of such timid Britishers, who are intent to them selves and their political traditions and false alarmists against their own wise and strong Government of India The *Madras Times*, in its issue of the 17th instant, has an article on Native Association the main characteristics of which betys the extremely sensitive feelings of the English man in India who thinks that every thing in India should be for him, and little, or nothing, for his Aryan brother the "poor Indian," of this country In the course of this article, our contemporary comments on a religious association recently formed in Bangalore, in a manner that plainly shews the animus by which the writer is influenced The association alluded to is a purely religious society, started under the auspices of Dewan Bahadur Raghoba Row, when he was last in Bangalore A glance at the printed prospectus, containing the aims and objects of the association and the rules by which it is to be guided, will show that it is a purely religious combination, and yet the *Madras Times* will have it that its members compose a political body, and that its ultimate object is to develope itself, in the course of time, into a "storr house of power"—whatever that may mean We emphatically deny that the association has any such political object in view, and if our contemporary will only carefully read through the prospectus, a copy of which was sent to him, he will find it to be so The objects of the association, as set forth in the prospectus, are, —1st to form, copy, and maintain, a brotherhood of all persons professing the Hindu Religion 2ndly to promote the study and knowledge of the Vedic and Shastraic literature and religion 3rdly, to inculcate and practise toleration to all *other religions, and 4thly to worship God*, to be loyal to the Sovereign, and to love Bharata Varsha Our contemporary *that the association encourages Atheism*, by the admission of atheists into the body of members, but such an assertion is merely a perversion of the truth What is spoken of in a malign spirit—is theism is merely the grand, broad spirit of toleration by which the association is moved What the prospectus says in part 14, is this —

There are religions of God Men may worship God through their worship according to the faith of each individual The mode of worship is the same as that mentioned above One who worships God through an incarnation may read the history of His life pray to him in a congregation sing his praise but shall exercise perfect tolerance to all faiths other than his own so much so that he may compromise outwardly his own faith in order to avoid giving offence to any "

It is childish, it is absurd to say that Toleration of other religions is Atheism Even the Great Christian apostle Saint Paul said he endeavoured to be, and exhorted his followers to be, "all things to all men," that some may be won to the side of Christ That it is not the intention of the association to preach and practise sedition, or to manufacture gun powder and fire-arms, wherewith to blow up the British Government of India, is evident from the fact that, by a specific rule the proceedings of the *association are to be closed with a* prayer for the prosperity of the British nation, and for the health and long life of Her Majesty the Queen (with whom are coupled the Maharajah of Mysore and the Queen's other Indian feudatories) and yet the *Madras Times*, true born Englishman and decent Christian, as he is alludes to this part of the association s programme of action, with a sneer which may well become Mephistopheles, the Mocker and the Scorner Happily, it is only in a small class of narrow minded and timid Anglo Indians that such an exhibition of political cantankerous pettyism can be seen There are various causes now to weld together the different and diverse races of people which inhabit India, and, amongst those causes, the chief and most powerful is the higher education, which, under the fostering care and encouragement of the British Government, is spreading throughout India The great and marked effect of that education, amongst other gratifying effects, is to make the people see and be alive to their own weaknesses and to endeavour to apply a remedy The one great evil to which their eyes have been auspiciously opened is, want of combination towards any good and wholesome object of national progress Surely, it is not a sin for them to think that they will have read to no purpose the political history of their rulers and their advancement in civilisation if they fail to perceive the "inestimable advantages of national combination" This combination on the educated classes [illegible] ing to bring about by all the constitutional means in their power—constitutional means *the way to which has been pointed* out by their own British rulers They aim at unity amongst themselves and, as a result of that unity the regeneration of their country While they thus think and act so, and justly and reasonably so too, at the same time, are fully aware that the one condition essential to a successful achievement of their object, is the permanent stay and security of the British Government of India They know full well that the interests of India are inseparably bound up with those of Great Britain and her Government in this country, and that any measure which may tend to disrupt *this sacred and indissoluble tie* between the two countries will be but suicidal If misguided Anglo Indians, either in the press or on the platform by reason of their prejudices, cannot, or will not admit that the natives of India are bound to Great Britain, by ties of gratitude and loyalty to her rule they must at least, acknowledge, that the motives of self-interest, on the part of the natives will prevent them from playing any hazardous game against the paramount power But there is more combination amongst the natives of India at the present moment, than there ever was before, we cannot deny, but that that combination is, in any way *incompatible* with the continued supremacy of Great Britain and her Government in India, we must emphatically deny The *Madras Times* suggests to all Europeans in India to by in India a larger measure of social and friendly intercourse with the native Indian population and their educated leaders, so that a safe direction may be given to the legitimate aspirations of the natives of India Surely, we shall most thankfully acknowledge the leadership of Europeans in India, especially of the members of the Indian Civil Service, as men possessed of lawful authority under the aegis of their sovereign and ours, the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, but before we accept such leadership, we have, surely, some reason on our side to be assured that the members of that service are led by the thought and the action that their interests are identical with ours, that their rights are identical with ours, that, in short, the progress and prosperity of Great Britain and India are identical But if a member of that service says to us—" I myself will be your leader, because the wind ought to be taken out of the sails of conceited and half taught (native) youths, who would become demagogues," then, we cannot blame these youths, if they turn round and say,—" We are not 'conceited' and 'half taught,' as you suppose, and we, therefore, do not want you to lead us and our people, because your conceit, which is the offspring of 'half educated,' is just as great as you impute to us, but we shall guide ourselves and lead our people, under the liberal and benign rule of the British Government of India"

THE PETTAH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Pursuant to a notice, there was a large and representative meeting of the inhabitants of the Pettah or Native Town of Bangalore, yesterday morning, held under the auspices of the Bangalore City Rate Payers' Association, to take into consideration the question of the proposed transfer of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary to the newly erected and opened general hospital of Saint Martha, which has been got up by the charitable energy and enterprise of the Roman Catholic Mission of Bangalore, under the able and intelligent guidance of the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in connection with the Mission Though at first it seemed as if no great interest was being taken in the question we are glad to be able to record that the meeting calm and dispassionate in a crowded, enthusiastic, and anxious assembly which viewed the question under all its aspects before coming to a conclusion, which finally was against the proposed transfer

The meeting which was advertised for 7 30 a m, did not begin till almost 8 30, which, we suppose, is in accordance with the national want of punctuality in such matters Mr S Narain Row, a well known and popular Native, was voted to the chair, and was ably supported by Messrs Sadasiva Iyer (advocate) and Somanatha Iyer, the joint Secretaries of the Bangalore City Rate Payers' Association Mr Narain Rao opened the meeting by making a few remarks regarding the nature and object of the meeting which had been called together, and that was, to take into consideration the question whether it was desirable or not that the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary should be transferred to Saint Martha's Hospital, the new charitable institution which had been erected and opened by the Roman Catholic Mission through the agency of the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd which work in connection with that Mission He said he would leave the discussion and consideration of the question to those who had assembled for that purpose Mr Narain Rao's remarks having been translated in Canarese to the audience, by Mr Somanatha Iyer, the latter gentleman proceeded to give a short history of the origin, progress, and present position of the Bangalore Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, from which we gather that the institutions had their origin so long ago as in October 1861 under the auspices of the old Maharajah of Mysore, the late Krishnaraj Wodeer Bahadur, and that they went on increasing in usefulness and prosperity till the year 1868 when they were raised to their present status by the then Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr Lewin Bowring that they have increased in prosperity and usefulness since 1872, when the Pettah population was deprived of the use of the Bowring Civil Hospital in the Cantonment of Bangalore Mr Somanatha Iyer proceeded to say that Mr Sadasiva Iyer, his co-secretary of B C R Association, had been deputed to attend the special meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners held on Monday last, at which Captain Manlaire, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore district, presided, and Dr McGann, the Mysore Durbar Surgeon was present and urged the transfer of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary to Saint Martha's Hospital Mr Somanatha Iyer gave an account of the proceedings on that occasion and amongst other things, mentioned that the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd had insisted that the entire control and supervision of both Saint Martha's hospital and the transferred Pettah hospital and dispensary should be placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic Mission, who wanted also the municipal grant in money, the medicines, and the furniture of their institutions placed at the disposal of the Mission and the Lady Superior Mr Somanatha Iyer added that the majority of the Commissioners, including Mr Srinivasa Charlu, the Vice-President, were opposed to the transfer of the hospital and dispensary to the

Roman Catholic Mission Mr Somanatha Iya's remarks having been translated to the audience in Canarese, the following speakers took part in the discussion which followed, namely, Messrs Sundram Iyer, Venkatachar, H Ramaiah (official, Dewans office) Dutchcommooth Shastry (retired Sub Deputy Inspector of Hobli Schools) Sreenivasa Rao, (Assistant Master, Bangalore Central College) Narain Rao (lawyer's clerk) Sreenivasa Iyengar (official, Dewan's Office) Gundachar, (well known and popular in this city) S Singla Char (advocate, Public Prosecutor) M Annajee Rao (Munsiff, Bangalore Sub division) Nursimangar (Advocate) Nunjundah Chetty, rich merchant of the Pettah, and three or four other native gentlemen, whose names we could not catch At the conclusion of these speeches, which were chiefly delivered in the Canarese language, though two or three Gentlemen spoke in English and had their speeches translated, the chairman Mr Narain Rao, rose, and, in a lengthy Canarese speech, pointed out to the meeting the pros and cons of the important question, as they had been set forth by the various speakers Indeed, Mr Narain Rao's address was very like an impartial charge to a jury by a judge though evidently his own private opinion was against the transfer of the Pettah hospital and dispensary to the Saint Marthas hospital, but he left it entirely to the audience to decide one way or the other A series of minute resolutions (which we thought quite unnecessary) were then proposed by Mr Somanatha Iya, and carried by acclamation the gist of all of which was that the meeting, by an overwhelming majority, was decidedly against the proposed transfer of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary to Saint Marthas Hospital It was then proposed and unanimously carried, that copies of the proceedings and the resolutions arrived at were to be forwarded to His Highness the Maharajah, His Honour the British Resident of Mysore, to the Dewan to the Maharajah, and to the local papers for publication in their columns A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting

It would be impossible for us to record here the opinions expressed and the various methods and views of language in which they were expressed, and, indeed it is unnecessary We would in addition and continuation of what we have already advanced on this important question in our last issue, make just a few observations In the first place, we would disabuse the minds of our countrymen, both educated and uneducated—there is some, even at the former amongst them—of the notion that there is any intention on the part of the Roman Catholic Mission of Bangalore and the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd to make Saint Marthas Hospital the vehicle of conversions to Christianity amongst the Hindu and Mahomedan population of the town of Bangalore The idea is simply unfounded and ought not to be entertained for a moment The Roman Catholic Mission, like other Christian Missions in this Province, has other agencies for the work of proselytising amongst the native population than an institution for the relief of the sick and suffering of all classes and creeds But since such a notion has got abroad amongst those classes of natives who usually resort to the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, and it is very hard to eradicate it we think it would be a fatal measure to transfer those institutions to Saint Martha's Hospital, because, however wrong and unfounded the notion may be, still the practical result of the transfer would be to drive away patients from resorting to the European Christian Hospital (as it will assuredly be called) and thus the Pettah hospital and dispensary, located at Saints Martha's would be practically shunned, and our hapless and poor countrymen will be compelled to go back again for medical aid and advice and medicines to our ignorant vaithians and hakeems Then, again, besides the question of Religion, there is the question of Caste and Custom. "Use and Wont," as described by the present Poet Laureate of England, are "grey nurses, learning nothing new," —and it will take a long time—probably, some century or two, before the old order can change into the new, then, why not allow Western civilisation amongst the natives of India to take such order as shall be compatible with the working of two such institutions as the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary and Saint Martha's Hospital "side by side with each other,' as was wisely remarked by one of the speakers at yesterday's meeting? Then, both institutions will have an equal chance, without the one being compelled to coalesce with the other against the wishes of the supporters of the native institutions Then again, how long are the natives of this country to be led in the leading strings of the Europeans amongst them? Why should the Mysore Province be less forward than Bombay and Calcutta? May we here in Mysore not attempt to walk alone in the existence and maintenance of a hospital for the sick and suffering? If we are not fit to support and maintain a hospital on the most approved modern, European scientific system, then why has the Mysore State been handed over to the Native Government! The less contents the greater, if the general administration of Mysore can be conducted by provincial natives, then, surely, a public hospital can be conducted on the same lines! We can say a great deal more on the question, but shall refrain for the present and await the decision of the higher authorities to whom the question must be finally referred

Occasional Notes.

WE learn that Sir Herbert Macpherson has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Madras Army

THE Government of India has ordered plans for the construction of railways throughout the province of Upper Burmah

LORD REAY, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Reay are to spend Christmas is the guests of Mr and Mrs Grant Duff in Madras Our Bombay contemporaries are in error in supposing that they are going to the Nilgiris for the festive season

THE Dutch authorities at Batavia have suddenly stopped the publication of the well known paper, the *Java Bode*, because of the publication of articles tending to make the natives believe that the Europeans were in direct contract

THE Gaekwar of Baroda is giving his attention to the question of female education in his social progress in the Baroda State He has drawn up a scheme in which the education of girls and of children of the lower classes is specially provided for

A FURTHER agreement has been signed between the British and Persian Governments in regard to the retention of Koob Kamjon Persian territory The allowance for the maintenance of Ayoob and the other chiefs is increased to £12,000 a year

THE Transcaspian Railway is now completed, and ready for traffic as far as Bishagin A postal service has been established between the latter place and Askabad The whole line to Askabad will probably be completed by the 1st of January next

SREE NARYANA Dundi, son of the late Maharajah of Travancore, intends leaving Travancore shortly, with the object of entering the Madras Presidency College to prosecute his studies for the I A The Maharajah intends to visit Madras before Mr Grant Duff's departure, but he cannot do so until the year's mourning ceremonies in connection with the death of the late Sovereign are concluded

ALL is not going on well in the Hindu State of Bikanir The *Anjuman i Punjab* says that "as long as Pandit Manpul Chari, was Prime Minister, things seem to have gone on very well in that Hindu State, but since the appointment of a Mahomedan Dewan, considerable dissatisfaction is said to prevail, possibly even among his co-religionists, who form one seventh of the population If a high caste ex-official were sent by Government to Bikanir, the step would no doubt be hailed with satisfaction by all, and the Raja might be warned that in case of misgovernment, the privilege of having a Prime Minister of his own faith or race would be withdrawn"

Local and Provincial

SHORT SHERISTADARS —The Dewan has been pleased to sanction two special Taluq Sheristadars for the Mysore District, each on a salary of Rs 20 with an allowance of Rs 20 a month These two young men will be placed in Taluq charge, for practical training in revenue work

VICE PRESIDENT, PETTAH MUNICIPALITY —We understand that the Mysore Durbar has increased the salary of the vice President of the Pettah Municipality, Mr A Sreenivasa Gadu, to Rs 250 a month, according to the promise made to him, this being the second year he has held office

THE MAHARAJAH'S TOUR —His Highness has directed that Major G Bowen, R E, Secretary and Superintending Engineer of the Public works Department, should accompany the Maharajah on his tour to give his professional opinion regarding the improvement of the irrigation works in the province, as he wishes personally to see them

REMOVAL OF OFFICES —Mr C L R Gurdlestone, the British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, has expressed desire orders to have his office and the Residency Press removed to the house known as "Petworth," the late residence of the General commanding the Mysore Division, in the C and M Station of Bangalore, from to morrow, the 1st December

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY RATES —We understand that it is under contemplation by the Madras Railway authorities to reduce the second class fare to five pies a mile, instead of seven pies as it is now, from January next This reduction of course would be of great advantage to the company, as most of the respectable passengers would be travelling in the second class rather than the third

A NEW APPOINTMENT —We learn from a reliable source that after a long discussion by the Mysore Durbar, the new post of Deputy Inspector General of Police has been sanctioned on a salary of Rs 1,000, and it is reported that this appointment will be given to a European officer and not to a Native The appointment will have effect either from next month or January next

THE PETTAH DISPENSARY —A special Meeting of the City Municipal Commission was held on Monday last morning, to consider the question of the transfer of the Pettah Dispensary and Hospital to St Martha's Hospital Captain Macintire was in the chair and the following Members were present —A Sreenivachchu, Vice President, Dr McGann, Senior Surgeon, Messrs P Changdhoya Moodliar, Doddi Venkatramana Chetty, A S Raghachar, Annayappa Chetty, Muttiswamy Naidu, M Ramaswamy Chetty and Khan Abid Shuffi Sub Some of the Commissioners were strongly opposed to the transfer of the Dispensary and Hospital to St Martha's Building There was also some discussion as to the terms under which the transfer would be made in the event of its being so decided It was then resolved that the question be referred to a sub committee composed of the Present Vice President, Dr McGann Mr Changdhoya Moodliar, Mr Doddi Venkatramana Chetty, the Lady Superior being asked to send her representative to be present at the sub committee meeting A report of yesterday morning's meeting of the Bangalore City Ratepayers association, which discussed the same question, appears elsewhere in our columns, this morning, as also some comments of our own, in our leading columns

General Summary

THE RAJAH OF RUTLAM —H H the Rajah of Rutlam visited the High Court yesterday, and for some time sat on the bench with Mr Justice Scott during the trial of the case in which Kaverjee Ludha a young Bhatia, was charged with murder —I I

THE address, presented to Lord Dufferin by the Delhi Municipality was enclosed in a gold casket, described as of exquisite workmanship

The Maharajah of Cashmere sends a contingent and the Rajahs of Jhind and Nabha each 500 infantry 200 cavalry and four guns to take part in the Camp of Exercise

THE MAHARANI SURNOMOYI —H H the Maharani Surnomoyi, of Kossimbazaar, contributes Rs 8,000 to the Bengal branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Only the other day she gave a splendid donation to Government for the medical training of girls It is hard to see where she gets all this money from. But her heart seems to be made of gold as is her name—*Suvarnamayi*—a name that will be ever cherished with gratitude —I S

THE HINDU WIDOW CHAMPIONS —Raja Sir T Madava Row thus addresses the "great champion of Hindu widows," Mr B M Malabari, Editor of the *Indian Spectator* — "Though I have not been demonstrative, I have fully and abundantly sympathized with you in your noble efforts to bring about some reform as respects infant marriage and enforced widowhood The great danger is lest the present generation should pass away in total inaction Legislation is, indeed, difficult but not impossible The Hon Mr Ilbert will be here in a day or two, and I will see him and urge him strongly to take some action, however moderate Our great aim should be to decide Government from the attitude of utter inaction It must be made to move, however little We should be content with a small instalment of legislation at the very first, as preferable to nothing at all Would you work and get all friends to work on this simple and well defined line? All efforts should be concentrated on it Once a movement begins, all the rest will follow in due course Should Mr Ilbert visit Bombay on his way back to Calcutta, pray lay hold of him and urge, &c either at Bombay or anywhere near You may even travel in the same train for some distance to have an opportunity of speaking to him, and I shall be very glad to meet all your railway charges for so doing"

Extracts.

REFRENCHMENT

The *Somaprakash* —The Governor-General of India draws a greater salary than the Secretary of State It is, to a certain extent, presumption on the part of the *Mirror* to suggest the abolition of the post of Governor-General, instead of proposing a reduction in his salary The H H residence expenses of the Viceroy and the high officials connected with his Government and of the provincial rulers should be curtailed, and a great saving might be effected by the abolition of the appointments of the Commanders in Chief of Madras and Bombay

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The *Somaprakash* —The Russian Boundary Commissioners are coming out to act conjointly with the English Boundary Commissioners But from their dilatory ways it does not appear that the question will easily be settled Probably the treaty will be annulled on some pretext It is, indeed, a happy thing that England is making the necessary preparations for the defence of India, and that she understands the secret motives of the Russians

INDIA AND THE BURMA QUESTION.

The *Nabahbhakar* —The occupation of Burma will cause the same danger in the east as The occupation of Afghanistan in the west the French will be on the one side, and the Russians on the other The Russians will menace India by securing the Afghans, and the French will do the same by securing the Burmese In spite of this the English will not shrink from committing mistakes.

The *Dharathasa* —Some English merchants are the cause of this dispute Is it proper on the part of our Government to spend millions of our money for their sake? The merchants were defeated in their objects by the highest tribunal of Burma Our Government told King Theebaw that the decision was unjust In reply Theebaw declined to interfere in a matter which had been decided by his highest Court This no doubt seems to be reasonable. We wish that the dispute could be amicably settled We hope that Government will not declare war at the suggestion of evil advisers.

The *Singhana* —It does not display greatness to kill ants Therefore the people of this country are blaming the English for their preparations for a war with Burma The English may achieve victory, but still the people will not be afraid of them If twenty thousand troops are killed the natives will say that the English have become so weak that they cannot secure the submission of a King like Theebaw without bloodshed Success will profit nothing, but defeat will be harmful in several ways We therefore earnestly beseech the Government not to attack Burma.

The *Bangabasi*.—We do not believe that the English have undertaken this Burmese war for the sake of justice If the King of Burma had not appeared weak, and if the English had not believed that they could easily conquer him, they would not have entered on the quarrel at this critical moment They have not made war without a motive As a result of Russo Afghan complications, their prestige has been lowered in the eyes of the people, and they are going to fight for its restoration They will no doubt succeed in deposing King Theebaw, but the loss of men and money will be so great that we shall suffer very much

The *Dainik*.—Victory will not easily be achieved in this war The King of Burma would not have been so bold as to confront the British if he had not been encouraged by the French If the Russian Bear makes its appearance on the frontier of India during the war, what will you do? Which will you fight, the Burmese or the Russians? Where will you find enough troops? Where will India find enough money? You have been draining away everything Even now there is time to settle the dispute Let the Liberals and Conservatives of England forget their differences, and unite in making peace The time is very critical

The *Somaprakash*.—The British Lion intends to enter into a quarrel with Burma The expenditure now incurred by the British Government in this country is unbearable If such a state of things continues, India will very soon be ruined It is neither just nor politic on the part of Lord Dufferin and Lord Randolph Churchill to quarrel with Burma Although the French have agreed to be neutral still we don't think that the war will be an easy one But it would not be unjust if the policy adopted in Burma were applied to Burma British interests would be maintained and no other countries would feel offended, if King Theebaw were deposed, and some member of his family placed on the throne

The *Journal des Debats*.—England has no right whatever to annex the Burmese territory If any real grievances can be urged against King Theebaw let that potentate suffer for his misdoings, but his people should not be made responsible for the acts of their despotic ruler That truly, is a strange doctrine to be promulgated by a citizen of a Republic By suffering King Theebaw to abuse the power he possesses his subjects render themselves answerable for his evil conduct If they disavow his proceedings, let them depose him, and place another prince upon the throne In 1870 France willingly made herself responsible for the personal acts of her Emperor, and suffered great punishment in consequence

The *Mahratta*.—The British officers try to touch the cords of the hearts of the Burmese, and the appeal of the Burmese King is addressed also to them The former try to win them over by promises, the latter appeals to their allegiance and loyalty The former have one very great disadvantage on their side it is the history of their Indian rule If the Burmese have not been blind and deaf to what is passing on in India they would certainly not put much faith in the promises Under these circumstances much depends upon skilful handling The superior statesmanly skill of our present Viceroy, however, is sure to get the better, and though matters have advanced to a critical stage, we yet have hopes of a peaceful solution

The *Madras Mail*.—The only safe arrangement as regards Burmah is annexation as a straightforward proceeding that speaks for itself The British Resident, however vigilant and capable, could always be a match for plotters and conspirators He would live in an atmosphere of deceit, and would be liable to misguidance at the hands of the very individuals whose business it was to keep him clear of pitfalls, and to acquaint him with all the underhand doings of the stranger in the land At the outset annexation may give more trouble and cause a somewhat larger expenditure, but the pressure would be temporary, while the result would be beneficial to the people as well as to the empire Disturbances might occur in the beginning, and dacoity which is now rampant in Burmah, and brigandage would have to be suppressed with a high hand, but all classes would soon be made to understand that there was one law for all, irrespective of rank, wealth, and influence

The *Madras Mail*.—Mention is made by our Rangoon correspondent of the opinion of the Burmese that if the British Government were to openly declare its intention to annex the country, the people would come forward, and join the British "The fear of persecution hereafter deters them from doing so in their present ignorance of the intention of the Government, past experience having shown them how cruel Burmese officials can be to those who help the British" It might have been congenial to the feelings of Lord Salisbury and Lord Dufferin to have decided upon annexing Upper Burmah, and upon announcing that annexation was intended But this straightforward and business like course could not be taken on the eve of the General Election The fate of the Burmese will be decided by the two millions of more or less ignorant and credulous folk who have just been admitted to the unspeakable happiness, and vast dignity of putting their hands into ballot boxes in the United Kingdom If the Liberal Radicals gain the day, a half measure may be adopted for Burmah but if the Conservatives are retained in power, annexation will in all probability be proclaimed as the lesser of two evils

The *Indian Mirror*.—But, however events may occur, we think that in pushing on the bounds of her Eastern Empire to the frontiers of the French conquests in Tonquin England want only and from mere breed multiplying and intensifying the existing dangers of her position in India The approximation of the Russian conquests in Central Asia to the frontiers of her Indian Empire is already a source of constant irritation, weakness and expense Do her statesmen think that she will improve her present position and prospects by forcing herself on the close vicinity of France in Indo China? The nominal advantages of the annexation of Upper Burmah may be irresistibly alluring to a people, seized with the devouring rage of earth hunger but the true friends of England will see and point out to her that, by deliberately placing herself between Russia on the North West and France on the South East of her Indian Empire, she is clearly suggesting to them a grand combination of their strength and resources against herself

The *Hindu*.—Unless the responsibility now thrown upon the Indian Government in organizing and conducting the war and in being permitted to decide eventually in favour of annexation or of the continuance of the native rule be what it has been asked to discharge as the convenient agent of the English Government, the price of war will be looked upon by the people of India as an outrageous abuse of trust on the part of their English rulers It is a pity that Lord Dufferin has not proved a stronger ruler than he actually has in this matter He has bent under the pile of flattery heaped on him by the Anglo-Indian war party and by the representatives of British commercial enterprise We consider the war to be one of the most unrighteous and uncalled for undertakings The Government has been tempted into it by the known weakness of the Burman power and would have certainly acted differently towards Russia or other European powers under identical circumstances The war will not, therefore, raise in the Indian minds the reputation of the English Government for its sense of international morality or for the strength of its military resources If, however, the war is waged under the sole responsibility of the English Government and if India is not to be saddled with any part of the liabilities resulting from the issue of the war, the people of this country will say little against it As loyal subjects of Her Majesty the native soldiers have placed their services at the disposal of the Government, and with what loss of life the war may result in, the liability of the Indian people must cease We trust that the selfish protests of Chambers of Commerce will not prevail and bring about the annexation of Burmah Lord Ripon Mr Bright and other English statesmen have pointed out the dangers likely to follow such a course The annexation will prove a burden to India and the annexation of self defence will only increase It is fortunate that the subject of annexation is likely to be made a party question in England, and the difference in the tone characterising the utterances of Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury may be taken to indicate the influence due to the attitude taken by Lord Ripon and other Liberal speakers

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.—Mysore is setting an example in the way of good government which may, we have no hesitation to say, with great profit be imitated in other native States, and, for the matter of that, in British India too His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has, we are glad to find, under the guidance of his able minister, seen his way to grant his subjects the boon of a Representative Assembly where, through their deputies, they can make known their wants and a few a thing at which the representatives of the people have been fully expressing the wants of the people and the reforms desired by them And almost the first demand that has been made by their representatives is one which just how what we have so often written on the subject It is that litigation is costly and therefore village Panchayets should be reconstituted The Dewan has made a note of this, as of various other suggestions, and we need not say how glad we would be to see this particular reform carried out The happiness and prosperity of the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore would then be a standing condemnation of British Courts of law, which having replaced the old village Panchayets have practically placed justice beyond the reach of the poor

TURKEY

A well informed and highly placed English man at Constantinople writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows — The position of affairs here is most puzzling The Turks are told that they are at liberty to maintain by force the Treaty of Santo Stefano and experience teaches them that to announce an unsupported by further threats is ruin, probably the destruction of the Turkish Empire, as they have little or Turk for its geological instructions from the Great Powers Greece and Servia feel to themselves as one mass of Bulgaria, and her aspirations but evidently have an eye to their own interests In fact it is obvious that if Bulgaria is left of too cheaply the powers refer to will ask for something for themselves Now all this does not suit the Great powers especially Austria and Russia who would not be content to see the small provinces in Turkey in Europe become powerful It would pure spoil their little game were such to be the case So you will see that we have arrived almost at an impasse or pretty so The Turks are inclined to arrange matters with Bulgaria if they do so Greece and Servia begin to cry out If the great powers will as they say they (but I cannot believe them) prevent Greece and Servia from acting, Bulgaria might be arranged with amicably, as it is, I think it is just a toss up whether Turkey will or will not have to put down the Bulgarians by force She can if she wishes easily do so but it would be a pity thus to light an a flame which might burn a long time and spread like wildfire Lord Salisbury's speech on Bulgaria has disgusted the Turks beyond measure"

BUDDHIST REMAINS AT BAMIRIS

The following notes regarding Buddhist remains at Bamiris which have been described by those who have seen them are sent to a contemporary by a correspondent with the Boundary Commission —It appears that there are two splendid specimens of carved work, representing respectively male and female figures, which are so as 100 feet in height if not more The figures themselves are beautifully sculptured, and appear pretty nearly perfect, except the faces which have suffered some disfigurement There are many little figures sculptured on to the larger ones, for instance one in each ear, on the knees and arms &c, The centres of each figure are hollowed out so that one can ascend them, and connected with them are large halls and rooms which are covered with paintings which are now apparently only in good condition in a few places Near the larger Buddhist figures are innumerable smaller representations The Afghans do not know the history of their ancient sculptures, but the story among them is that they are supposed to represent Adam and Eve, and that they were constructed in commemoration of them Any number of bakers visit the spot apparently, and it is somewhat unfortunate that, up to the present, we have no accurate description or copy of them About five miles from Bamiri the Afghans describe a hill consisting of what they call "Pubbs," that is, a mixture of stones and slates from which a large rock has become detached and which is said to be in the form of a serpent out of the eyes of which a spring bubbles up This spring, after flowing for about 200 yards, becomes crystallized, and the ground around becomes covered as with snow This latter natural phenomenon seems to astonish them more than anything and as, some of them tell me, they have hunted up all the books they could lay hands on with out discovering this curiosity of nature

FEMALE EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

The inauguration of the new lecture room for women at St Petersburg has suggested to more than one newspaper the timeliness of giving a brief summary of what has been done in Russia during the last 18 years in the way of female education The idea of a school of higher education for women dates from 1867, in which year Madame Conrade presented at the congress of naturalists then assembled at St Petersburg a memoir in which she pointed out, not only the usefulness, but the practicability of creating a university for women The congress ruled her proposals as out of order, but in the following year 400 Russian women presented a written demand to the professors of the St Petersburg University asking them to organize special lectures upon the scientific subjects which form part of the University programme The professors assented readily but the Minister of Public Instruction did not see his way to authorize these lectures except in a very modified form, but the impulse was given, and after the lectures had been given in this modified form, from 1870 to 1875, they were converted in the latter year, thanks to the favourable view of them taken by Count Dmitri Tolsto, the Minister of Public Instruction into regular course of teaching, one of the organizers of them being Professor Bestujeff Rumine the well known historian The necessary funds were provided by charitable association which appointed a special committee to administer the money provided for the purpose, this committee being still in existence In the first year the number of the students, has steadily increased, the total for the last seven years being upwards of 2,500 The amount of which the association above mentioned has been able to dispose during that period exceeds 300 000 roubles, a large proportion of which has been contributed by the students in the shape of fees The cost of keeping up the lectures will be considerably reduced by the construction of the new building The rent of the building in which the lectures have hitherto been given was 30,000 roubles per annum while the interest of the capital spent in erecting the new building will be less than 10 000 roubles per annum

BENEATH THE SURFACE

The *Bangalore Spectator*.—Among the useful things which the rules of the Province—the Maharajah and his Grand Vizier the Dewan, and the British Resident,—may be expected to do while on circuit, is the examination of how the people are governed by the officials to whom power has been entrusted; whether justice or injustice rules, and if the people have any good reason to complain of oppression One very important branch of the administration—the police—calls loudly for strict and careful scrutiny, for there is much more than superficial attention to the working of the force that is organized for the protection of life and property On Behalf of the people generally, we earnestly advise the British Resident and the Dewan while on tour, to institute enquiries into the working of the magisterial, in such a way that they may get at the truth Our own information goes to prove that at least in some places in the Mysore Province, the Police are precisely what they ought not to be And if a search be made beneath the surface of things, it will also be found the Police Office is not little else than synonymous for a nest of corruption, the difficulties of personal and party enmities, and the misapplication of the trust given to them by the State There has been something wrong with Chitaldrug for some time past, and it is the duty of the Mysore Government to look into it Perhaps, because the division is so far removed from the centres of authority and from public criticism, officials have become careless and oppressive But tours, such as are now being made are sure to be, made by the highest in the land, will not only be a corrective of many evils, and of magisterial and police oppression among the rest We hope that in making arrangements for the future Government of Chitaldrug as a District, care will be taken to remove such men as are responsible for the present state of things, to positions in which they shall be under better control There is a good deal of "eye wash" used when great people, in whose hands rest power and patronage, go on tour through the land Corresponding evils and rotten places are hidden behind or beneath grandiose addresses and beautiful decorations. We should not attempt to deprecate the free use of the outward signs of a people's loyalty, but if the tours of the Maharajah and the British Resident are to be of use, the address and decorations ought not to prevent a keen scrutiny of what is beneath the surface

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885. No. 49

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs	10	0 0
English alone, do	"	6	0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6	0 0
Per quarter	"	0	8 0
Single copy	"	0	3 0
Back numbers	"	0	4 0
Local Subscription	"	5	0 0

N. B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p. m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued and conspicuously and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a deposit of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARUGUPET, BANGALORE.

All kinds of Commission business entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

Commission 2 & 1/2 per c.

All business letters to be addressed to

B. KASTURI RANGENGAR,

Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYA AND CO.,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wines, &c. &c. &c.

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders.

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press, and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them.

Stationery Watches Teas Cutlery. &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner.

Spectemur Agendo

Terms Strictly Cash.

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism

CONDUCTED BY

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight

Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has *no equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Dandrum, Dysentry, Liver Complaints Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menses, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hydrocele, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness Swinging of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteria Fits Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to'

Price Rs 1 8 each—Liberal commission—15 to 20 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Electricity) cures a abundance of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—cost in a few days so that it is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV. J. WESLEY

"A very small divine power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worthy the present enlightened age"

A. P. W. PHILIP, M. D.,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LIPOLEUM—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a specific remedy for Leprosy Leucodermia, White Leprosy, Eruptions of Measles, Nymphae and all morbid conditions of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks and Rs 18 for a complete cure—one month

☞ In purchasing of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL LITHOMETHYLINE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY.

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and powerful stimulant replenishing Vitality and in the cure of disease its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impotency and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhoea and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

PHOSPHORIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's.

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from Impurity of body or from Dissolute, Gouty and Rheumatic, Paralytic, Indiscretion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier they will soon find relief and speedily a permanent cure This is the sole medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle. Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day and is now proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medicine by the use of application of

Dr Bateman's

LIMAYAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure any and every kind of the worst type of Bubo within 4 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr. Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs Pains in the back lumbago, coughs colds, pain in the chest, Pleurisies, Diphteria & &c

Price Rs 1 for 4 oz, 8 annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIT

The unparalleled and most efficacious remedy for the prevention and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and Ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

ANODYNE DROPS

For the relief and cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection—For curing urethral discharges, Internal medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr. Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which if administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the jaws of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR BOILS AND ULCERS

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with glossy black or gray hair its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. Price Rs 2-8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Rs 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agent in India for the above

H. RAYNOR & Co, E. I. R.

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, up to 12 o'clock on the 17th December 1885

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No. 47, Part II, Page 1,516 of 11th November 1885

Straw, { Coolree, Paddy, Raggy and, Green Grass

A. W. RAWLINS, COL.,

Offg Supt., Reserve Remount Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,

HOSUR,

20th November 1885

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 28th Nov—The statement by *The Times* that King Milan had resolved to abdicate, and that Austria would occupy Servia, is untrue

Sofia, 27th Nov—Prince Alexander, with the main body of his army, has occupied Pirot which the Servians had evacuated Servians are now in full retreat on to Nisch

Belgrade, 29th Nov—An armistice has been concluded by Bulgaria and Servia through the intermediary of an Austrian Diplomatic agent

Belgrade, 29th Nov—The armistice was concluded by pressure brought to bear on Bulgaria by Austria, the latter having threatened Prince Alexander, that Austrian troops would enter Servia unless the armistice was accepted.

Teheran, 27th Nov—Ayoub Khan having made his submission to the authorities, the guards placed over him have been decreased *He asks for an annuity from the British Government*

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Major General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, Inspector General of Artillery, will be appointed Commander in Chief of Bombay

Belgrade 30th Nov—It is doubtful whether the armistice will last long, Prince Alexander having demanded an indemnity of 80 millions francs, and the occupation of Pirot and Saitchar (the latter commanding the road to Widdin) by the Bulgarians as a guarantee These terms are not acceptable to the Servians

Constantinople 30th Nov—The Sultan has sent Turkish officials to Philippopolis, where an amnesty has been proclaimed

St Petersburg, 1st Dec—The Czar has expressed his admiration of the bravery displayed by the Bulgarian and Roumelian troops in the late actions

London, 3rd Dec—31 Liberals, 196 Conservatives and 46 Parnellites have been elected

Belgrade, 2nd Dec—Bulgaria has rejected the proposal made by King Milan for mutual evacuation The armistice has been prolonged till the 1st January

Constantinople, 2nd Dec—The Porte has appointed Djevdet Pasha, Governor of Roumelia and is now making preparations to occupy the province

The British Ambassador is opposed to such a course, but the other Powers approve of it

Rangoon, 2nd Dec—King Theebaw and suite have just arrived as prisoners at the frontier station, Allanmyo, in the steamer *Thooreah*

The Chief Commissioner and staff, among whom are Messrs Burgiss (his Secretary) Pilcher, and Adamson and Carter of the Police, leave on Tuesday or Wednesday for Mandalay, to assist in the settlement of the country

On the 28th the expedition advanced to Mandalay, some troops being left to dismantle the forts at Sagaing and Thabyadah, and the shore batteries Thirty two guns were destroyed No communication being received from the Palace, the troops landed at 1 P M, and surrounded the City and Palace The Prime Minister, Kinwoon, met General Prendergast on the way, and asked that Colonel Sladen might be sent to the Palace to quiet the anticipated panic At 5 P M the Minister came, with Colonel Sladen, and tendered the submission of the King Guards were placed on the Palace, and General Prendergast arranged to go to the palace on the following day, to receive the King's formal submission On the 21th General Prendergast had an interview with the King and Queens in the Palace Troops formed on each side of the road while General Prendergast led the Royal Family through the throne room to the East, or Royal Gate of the Palace They then entered carriages, and were conveyed, in lor an escort of the Brigade, to the steamer *Thooreah*, in which they proceed to Rangoon under an escort of two companies of the Liverpool Regiment Five Regiments and a battery are on duty in the City to keep order The Italians Canotto and and Molinari have also been deported No bad feeling was shown by the Burmans to the British but looting was threatened, hence a large force is necessary in the city Four Woon Moogyees were present at the interview and Royal exodus It is reported that King Theebaw and his suite will be deported by the steamer *Canning* to Ratnagherry on his arrival here

Prome, 3rd Dec—King Theebaw the Queen and retinue passed Prome at 11 A M, to day on the *Thooreah*, bound for Rangoon The inhabitants of Prome turned out to witness the passage of the Royal party

Bombay, 3rd Dec—The Viceroy has received a telegram from Mandalay and Rangoon which appear in the local *Times*, stating that Theebaw has been arrested, and sent to British territory to await the British Government orders It is reported that he is likely to be sent to Aden

Annexation is certain, and all appointments are already arranged But the utmost secrecy is maintained

Rangoon, 5th Dec—H M S *Sphinx* received orders to go down the river at three this morning, to meet the steamer *Thooreah*, to take the Royal prisoners on board and proceed at once to Calcutta Tinedah Mengyee is also among the prisoners

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPINNING MILLS

It is with extreme regret we note that the opinions we expressed, some two years ago, when the "Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company" was started, against the success of the enterprise, appear to be on the verge of being verified We had hoped that our doubts and misgivings would have been falsified, and that, notwithstanding our fears, the Company would be a success and the spinning and manufacturing mills they proposed to start a standing movement—the first of its kind—of the industrial energy, activity, and progress of the Mysore Province When, little over a month ago, we heard of the formal opening of the mills, for the purpose of setting the works going, we were glad to know that we had proved as it were, false prophets, and that there appeared to be fair prospects of success on the part of the projectors and managers of the enterprise Unhappily, circumstances and facts have transpired, in the course of the past week, which seem to justify the unfavourable conclusions which we drew, not as to the important public boon and advantage—for there can be no question about that—but as to the ultimate and permanent success of the first attempt to establish a cotton spinning and manufacturing industry in this Province It would now appear that the mills, foundations of which were laid with so much pomp and circumstance, and such a flourish of trumpets, by His Highness the Maharajah himself upon which so much of the money subscribed by the public has been expended in building and furnishing with the best and most costly steam and other machinery, for the due working of which a specially qualified and competent superintendent was brought out from England, at a considerable monthly cost, and which were said to have been opened with such gratifying success but a month ago,—these mills, we now learn, with unfeigned regret and surprise, mingled with natural disappointment, have had to close their doors, because the higher employes have not been paid their salaries for *two months*, and the peons watchmen, and other menial servants for *two months*! The result has been that, on Monday last, all the employes without exception, struck work, and the doors of the mill were closed, and the engines which were "turned" but a month ago, under the influence of champagne and sociality, have now ceased to turn The cause of this sudden collapse, on the very threshold, of an enterprise of which so much was expected and on which so much money has been spent, it would seem, is the want of ready money to pay those who, not being chameleons, cannot live upon air, as those animals are fabled to do, and still less can they be expected to promote the industrial prosperity of the Mysore Province, as the guardian angels are said to promote the moral welfare of mankind, "all for love and nothing for reward," With regard to this matter of the closing of the mill, in consequence of the general strike amongst the employes, we have to contradict the statement of the local *Daily Post*, in an article on the subject, in his issue of Friday last, to the effect that only a few hands had struck work The real fact is that all the employes will out exception, have ceased to work As the local *Spectator* described it in an article in his issue of Friday last, quite a profound silence reigns in the large buildings of the mill and the engines are equally quiescent, but our contemporary says that soon the noise and bustle of industry will be heard within those walls, contributed by the humming and the shouts of two thousand operatives, the deep breathing of steam engines, and the whirring of ten thousand spindles All this, unfortunately, is in the still doubtful future. Then, again, it would seem that Messrs Scott and Co. of Bombay, the agents to the M. M S and M Company, to whom Rs Three lacs and fifty thousand were paid, undertook to construct, furnish and complete the mill, and work it, that is, pay for every thing, labour and operations, for three months after its completion, but though the mill has been open for over a month, not a single bale of cotton has found its way into the place, and the only excuse put forward (by the *Daily Post*) for this extraordinary fact and the non payment of the wages of employes and servants, for five and two months, respectively, is that Mr James Scott is now in England as if the shareholders of the Company and the public are such fools as not to know that Mr Scott might have instructed his firm in Bombay or its agents, to fulfil the terms of the contract made with the Company, during his absence, and as he has admittedly not done so, it was the duty of the directors to enquire rigorously into the matter many months ago, and righted the wrong done to the employes It is a very queer thing, indeed in the history of an industrial speculation, which aspires to such great things as the M M S and M Company does, that those who devote their money and time to its interests should not have been paid for months together, and yet no questions should be asked by the responsible managers, the directors till the occurrence of a strike discloses to the public this most unsatisfactory state of things It is only in India, and possibly, only in Southern India that work people, and even superior employes, engaged in industrial labour for bread, would timidly endure the utter trouble and vexation of not being paid wages for months together We may take it for certain that such a phenomenon would not have taken place amongst the mill operatives of Lancashire, or they would ask both masters and managers the reason why in a stern and practical way Taking of the directors of the Spinning and Manufacturing Company, it is clear now, from what has transpired, that they have failed in the discharge of the responsible duty they undertook in behalf of the shareholders of the Company Is it conceivable, without attributing the fact to blameable indifference, that the directors of a company should be aware of the circumstances that a cotton mill had been said to have been "opened," yet without a single bale of cotton within its walls, and that its employes had not been paid their wages for many months together, and yet they should not have once met to consider and discuss these two most essential items towards the success of the undertaking? If the conduct of the non official directors is open to the severest blame in this matter, what shall we say to the conduct of the two *ex officio* directors, appointed by the Mysore Government, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore district and the Anche Bukshee, who were appointed to look after the interests of the Government as being the largest amongst the shareholders? The Mysore Durbar has fifty thousand rupees' worth of shares in the speculation! Again, it would seem that the company, in its very infancy, before, indeed, it could have been said to have fairly started on its feet, got entangled in the meshes of the law Some months ago, there was a suit in the Chief Court of Mysore, in which certain contractors were plaintiffs and the Company, through the directors, the defendants The contractors, of course, sued for monies due to them, and one result of the suit was, that the plaintiffs obtained an injunction prohibiting the agents to pay into the hands of the directors any sum or sums of money due to the company That suit is still pending, and comes on again, we believe, some time this month

Such, then is the present position of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the very first of its kind started in this Province and yet we have pleasing prophecies that Mysore will yet become a very Lancashire for cotton mills and smug and prosperous operatives therein, by thousands, all contributing their quota to the industrial prosperity of the Mysore State One consolation the *Daily Post* affords us Mr. James Scott has arrived at Bombay, and will soon pay up all arrears of wages due to employes and labourers on the Mill and set things in general in order again We sincerely trust that this most desirable change will be consummated, that the engines in the Mill will begin to "turn" again in right, and that we shall, in a year hence, say, have indigenous cotton fabrics selling and worn all over the Province, but the venerable Mrs Glass's recipe for making hare soup should be borne in mind by the directors of the company It takes, we believe, one hare to make a decent bowl of soup, it will take thousands and thousands of bales of cotton to make cotton fabrics for public wear, the directors should secure those bales of cotton first.

THE FALL OF KING THEEBAW

(FROM AN EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW).

One of the most remarkable campaigns carried on by British troops abroad has been brought to a successful close—a campaign remarkable for the rapidity, facility scientific precision, small loss of life, and, above all, the most steady and consistent humanity to the conquered inhabitants, with which the operations were conducted We, of course, refer to the invasion and subjugation of Upper Burmah The expeditionary force started on the 10th of last month from Rangoon and Thyetmyoo, and by the 2nd of the present month, the war was brought to a practical close, by the bloodless capture of Mandalay, the capital city of King Theebaw, and the unconditional surrender of himself his two queens, four of the princesses of his family, and a number of his Ministers, some members of his household and a number of his courtiers, who have gone into voluntary exile with him According to the telegraphic narrative of General Prendergast, the general commanding the expedition, the following are brief statements regarding the event He says—"On the 28th instant (November) I continued to advance on Mandalay, leaving the troops to dismantle the forts of Sagaing and Thabyadan and the shore batteries Thirty two guns were destroyed at Sagaing and fourteen at Thabyadan No communications being received from the palace, I landed the troops at 1 P M, and surrounded the city palace The First Minister, Kinwoon Mingyee, met me on the way and asked for Colonel Sladen to go to the palace at once to quiet an anticipated panic At 5 P M, the Minister came to me with Colonel Sladen, and tendered the submission of the King I placed a guard on the palace, and arranged to come up on the following day to receive the King's formal submission On the 29th, I had an interview with the king and the Queen in the palace The troops were formed on each side of the road, while I led the Royal family through the throne room to the east or Royal gate of the palace They then entered their carriages and were conveyed, under the escort of a brigade, to the steamer *Thooreah*, in which they will proceed to Rangoon, under an escort of two companies of the Liverpool Regiment" It is only necessary to add that the royal prisoners arrived on Thursday last the 3rd instant, at Rangoon, where the steamer *Canning* was awaiting them, and that on Saturday last, the 5th, the *Canning*, with King Theebaw, his two Queens, the princesses, and a small retinue, on board, sailed for Calcutta so that Theebaw's overthrow and deposition are complete, and the place that knew the king will know him no more. It is to be hoped, however, that the British nation, the British Government, and the British press will not be chanting *jubilate deo* and singing hymns of triumph over the fall of a foe and a nation who were not in any sense, foemen worthy of British prowess and British scientific warfare After all, the Burmans are but semi barbarians, and, after the manner of half civilised nations calmly awaited a fate which they could not possibly avert But the moral victory of the British Gover

ment is everywhere visible in Upper Burmah according to all accounts The Burmans everywhere welcome the reign of law and order and utmost personal liberty which the British Government brings with it, wheresoever, in the world, its rule may be established Lower Burmah has been for more than Thirty years now, a flourishing British dependency on the Eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal and every year sees it advancing in civilisation, education, manufactures, art, trade, and commerce In a word, the industrial advancement of its inhabitants, both native and British, has been long laid on a secure basis, and the possibilities of further development are infinite Similarly, Upper Burmah, which will now be annexed to the British dominions in the East Indies, has an equally just, and, probably, better chance of success in the natural progress and civilisation of its inhabitants, than Lower Burmah, because the former portion of the country is so much richer, in every way, in its physical resources We have no doubt that, in a few short years, under British rule, Upper Burmah will be as flourishing and prosperous as Lower Burmah is at the present moment

Occasional Notes

THE Maharanee of Jodhpore has given the handsome subscription of Rs 5,000 towards the Countess of Dufferin's Fund

THE *Pioneer* says it is now able to confirm the announced appointments of Sir Herbert Macpherson to the Madras and Sir Charles G Arbuthnot to the Bombay command

THE Japanese Government is about to order three men of war, of English ship builders, and three others of French It has also resolved to employ two German officers to teach naval tactics

THE ashes of the late Maharajah of Kashmir were despatched with due ceremony from Jammu on the 25th instant They are to be conveyed to Hurdwar, there to be consigned to the Ganges

WITH the departure of General Watson, Baroda will, it is reported, be reduced to a second class Residency, and the salary attached to the appointment will be cut down from Rs 4,000 to Rs 2, 00 a month

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the Jodhpur State Railway to the salt mines, and work will be begun upon the extension immediately The Jodhpur State will meet the expenditure from current savings

The *Pioneer* states that a sudden rebellion has broken out in Nepal The Prime Minister is said to have been assassinated, and the young Maharajah is believed to be in the hands of the rebels The Resident, Colonel Berkeley, is away from Khatmandu on tour—so totally unlooked for was any disturbance

THE Government of India has granted full administrative powers to the young Maharajah of Jeypur Lord Dufferin publicly announced the fact in a speech which he lately delivered at Jeypur, and in which he declared that the Government, in its dealings with the Princes of India, would be guided by a policy of unlimited trust and confidence

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the restoration of the fortress of Gwalior to the Maharaja Scindia as a reward for his well proved loyalty The military authorities protested against the restoration, but it was given over on the occasion of the Viceregal visit this week. Scindia will however, have to pay for all the military buildings erected

RETURNS recently published in Kimberly, South Africa, give the production of Cape diamonds from the four chief mines during the three years ended August 31 last as follows —carats 6,826,520, value £7,485,328 The exports of diamonds from the colony (making allowance for export not included in the returns) were £9,000,000 for the three years

THE ashes of the late Maharajah of Cashmere were contained in a silver casket, placed in a diminutive litter made of gold and silver The Jummoo streets were lined with troops from the Golden Temple to the river Minute guns were fired, and gold and silver coins were thrown amongst the crowd as the procession moved on The present Maharajah, the Princess, and all the Durbar officials followed the procession on foot

THE marriage of the Gaekwar has been fixed to take place on the 28th instant The Ranee elect, a young lady from Dawas, has arrived at Nowsaree There will not be a very great "amasha," but visitors will be able to combine Christmas with marriage festivities It is said to be quite settled that the Dowan Saheb, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C I E, whose health has not been very good for some time past, will retire in January

MR HERBERT GLADSTONE has brought his great mind to bear upon India In his address to the West Division of Leeds, he says he is strongly in favour of a thoroughly efficient Navy, and of an Indian policy which shall recognize the justice of lightening, as far as is possible, the heavy load of taxation which the Indian cultivator has now to bear, and shall develop the principles of Government upon which Lord Ripon strove manfully to act

SPEAKING at Agra last week, Lord Dufferin referring to "our rupture with Burmah," said that "this you may be sure, that if hostilities could have been avoided with advantage and honour, no one would have been more anxious for such a conclusion to disputes which have arisen between ourselves and the Government of King Theebaw than my colleagues and myself I hope, however, that the measures taken to meet the crisis which has been forced upon us will prove so prompt, effectual, and decisive as to reduce to a minimum those calamities which war, even on a small scale, can never fail to entail"

SPEAKING at Agra on the 28th ultimo in reply to an address, Lord Dufferin said — "I have not failed to mark with satisfaction the allusion you have made to the desire the Government has, whenever it is possible to do so, to take the people of India into their confidence I can assure you that as long as I occupy my present position I shall endeavour to gratify the legitimate curiosity of Her Majesty's subjects in this country"

LORD Ripon, addressing the Grantham Liberal Association on 11th ultimo, said the great question to be decided was whether the country should be governed by Lord Salisbury or Mr Gladstone If Liberals would work well together, should either stumble, they would see the return of their party to power The present was one of the most important crises through which the country had passed, and they should work as if the result of the election depend on a single vote

ON the 31st ultimo, the Turkish War Office issued orders for the mobilization of the Reserves The military preparations being complete, great attention was being directed to the navy The Armstrong guns on the upper decks of the ironclads had been changed for breech loading Krupps, much heavier in calibre and of greater range, while torpedo nets for all the sea going ships were being made ready for issue A contract had been concluded with a Berlin firm for the supply of a large number of Whitehead torpedoes, the first batch to be delivered in a few days, and the others on completion Another German firm had engaged to supply several electric lamps of high illuminating power

THE phenomenon of a shower of meteorolites in this Presidency on Friday night, 27th ultimo, was probably not so startling as that at Naples on the 6th idem, when a meteor of unusual size and brilliancy passed over the Capitanata The lamps of the town were not yet lighted when the inhabitants were alarmed by a sudden reddish glare, an odour of sulphur, and a noise like the passing of a cannon ball The meteor moved, at no great height, in an almost horizontal direction, and five minutes after it had passed, two loud explosions were heard, that sensibly shook the ground It is supposed that the meteor had then burst, and fallen into the sea about sixty two miles distant

Local and Provincial

MR MCLAUGHLAN —It would seem that the services of Mr McLaughlan, Under Secretary to the Mysore D P W, are to be replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, as the Mysore Government thinks his services are not required in the Province

A NEW RAILWAY STATION —It is stated that a new railway station is to be constructed near the Mysore Maharajah's palace, High Ground, and that this building, which will be shortly put in hand will form the central station for the Mysore, Tumkur, and Hindupoor extension railways of the Mysore State

MURDER OF A MOTHER —The man Teeroovengadum Moodelly, who murdered his own mother, some six months ago, and who buried the body in a well in the very house in which he was then living, was again put up for trial, before the District Magistrate of the C and M Station of Bangalore, on Monday last, and was committed to the Sessions Court of the Station which will be held on the 15th instant

RE CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS —The Dewan of Mysore has sanctioned the reconstruction of the Chitaldroog and Hassan Districts, together with the following taluks, from the 1st January ensuing, —Davanhally, Maloor, Arkalgode, Malavally, and Kanakapura He has also called for the opinion of all Deputy Commissioners as to the extension of kists for the collection of revenue assessment in the Province

ENGINEER, D P W —The Dewan of Mysore has passed orders to the effect that an agreement should be signed by Mr Anandarithi Row apprentice Engineer, to serve the Mysore State for a term of five years, on his return from England, after passing through his studentship at Coopers Hill Engineering College, in consideration of the fact that Mysore Durbar will have to spend about Rs 1 000 for his education and support during his stay in England

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS —Four native students from Mysore, namely, Venkatadasappah, Rama Rao, N V ucatarmiah, and P. Varkoba Rao, who lately passed successfully the examinations of the Madras Agricultural College, were appointed by the Mysore Government, as agricultural inspectors (at the munificent salary of Rs 30 each) for the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, but they have now been appointed (except Venkatadasappah, who has gone back to the College, to study Veterinary Surgery) as agricultural inspectors of Tumkur, Shemoga, and Kadur, on the above munificent salary of Rs 30 a month

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS —On Monday next, the 7th Instant, the following cases will be brought forward for trial by Mr Ramachendra Iyer, one of the Judges of the Mysore Chief Court The very serious nature of the offences may be noted

Ramasundram, of the Bangalore District, charged with a crime, under section 376, I P C

Thummee Tumkur, District, with attempt to murder her husband

Parsa, of Tumkur with the murder of his brother in law

Chick Munega, Bangalore, causing hurt, robbery, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Moones Venkata, of Kolar, grievous hurt and attempt to murder.

Venkata Krishnappa, Kolar, administering datura poison

MYSORE PICTURES FOR THE EXHIBITION — Mr T Kelly, the well known artist of Madras, who was employed by the Mysore Durbar in painting a series of character portraits in oil representative of the people of Mysore, their castes, trades and professions, has just completed his works and returned to Madras The pictures are most artistically painted, from life, and great care and industry has been displayed in the reproduction of details of dress, *namams*, or caste marks, &c. Among officials we have the Amildar; the village Shanbogue, the Panchayeddars, or rural arbitrators, then there are *wakkaligas*, or cultivators, oilmen, dyers, *kamatis* (literally,—"blockheads)," or laborers, weavers kurubas, or shepherds, barbers, cowherds, carpenters, gold and iron smiths, stone masons, and a host of other trades The formidable Mysore Force is not forgotten, and—perhaps the greatest curiosity of all—the "Bangalore Bobbie" Altogether the series will form a very interesting exhibit in the Mysore Court at London —*Bangalore Spectator*

MYSORE STUDENTS AT THE POONA COLLEGE —Mysore Scholars have Distinguished themselves at the College of Science Poona, where they have headed the list of the candidates who have proved successful at the examination for the degree in Civil Engineering This is the first examination of the kind that has been held at Poona, and it is creditable to Mysore that the only candidates who have passed in the first class are men who have been educated in this Province, viz, C. Subba Rao, B A, and H Ramanna, B A In the second class also the list is topped by Mysore students in the persons of K Krishna Iyengar, B A, G Narrain Rau, and C Srinivasachar, B. A., and in the third class as well we have a Mysorean at the head in the person of A Sambhunath It is remarkable that no other students have passed in the first two classes, and that the whole pass list is virtually headed by holders of the Mysore Government scholarships in the order in which we have named them Messrs. Subba Row and Srinivasachar graduated from the Bangalore Central College, the other graduates in our list were alumni of the Madras Christian College The whole six receive stipends from the Mysore State, and will, on passing the final examination, be entitled to be employed by the Government as Assistant Engineers on Rs. 250 a month The Government has reason to be proud of its *proteges* —*Bangalore Spectator*

Extracts.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH

The *Englishman* —The politicians who object to the annexation or practical annexation of Upper Burmah may be divided into two classes first, those political thinkers represented by Mr Bright, who object to annexation of any kind or under any pretext and, secondly, those political thinkers represented by Lord Ripon, who object to the annexation of King Theebaw's dominions with reference to the specific circumstances and requirements of our position in Burmah both in the near future and at the present time With the first we can have no quarrel, because, we can in reality have no dispute When a man tells you in general terms that you should never under any circumstances take what want's yours from any other man, there is an abstract propriety in the advice which is fatal to any useful discussion of the question from this point of view But unfortunately politics are not yet an abstract science. Our political obligations are indeed at once retrospective and prospective We have inherited from the past political responsibilities which we can neither ignore nor evade We shall bequeath to the future political consequences the characters and dimensions of which we are solemnly bound to take into the most serious account It is a matter of historical fact,—it should therefore be a matter of universal public notoriety as well,—that the quarrel with King Theebaw was not in any degree of our seeking It was the evident desire of the British Government to be in the first instance on terms of cordial friendship and alliance with Theebaw, and when that became impossible, to avoid all communication with him or his Government as nearly and as long as it possibly could But this could not last We had to interfere, and the result of that interference will be the practical annexation of the country There are arguments and considerations the force of which Lord Ripon does not attempt to dispute On what ground then does he object to annexation? On the ground that annexation will bring us nearer to France and, therefore nearer to new and grave dangers on the Burmese frontiers A good buffer is a good thing in politics as in railways, but reliance on a useless buffer is perhaps, the greatest piece of political folly and miscalculation of which any nation could be guilty, and let it be our comfort that Lord Dufferin and not Lord Ripon is our political ruler at the present time

A MERCHANT'S WAR

The Sangbad Prabakar—Who is to bear the expenses of this war? What concern have we in the dispute but upon the King of Burma and the Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation? No necessity has arisen to occupy Burma in the interest of India. The Government has undertaken this war under the advice of the English merchants. Is it not proper to charge that body with the expenses?

The Shamaya—Will the English merchants for whose benefit the war has been undertaken bear the cost, or will the Government settle us with the same? The cause of hostilities has not as yet been made known. Probably Lord Dufferin does not wish that we should know it. As far as we can learn of the matter we think the English are to blame. All the native papers are of the same opinion. If the real cause of the war were told us we could not then blame the English so much.

COUNTING THE COSTS

The Sarwat Patra—We hear that the Government has ordered the keeping of separate accounts for the expenses of this war. This, we believe, has been done with a view to realise money from the King of Burma, when victory has been achieved. But the financial condition of Burma is not such that a great deal of money can be realised. There will be very little probability of realising a pice from that country. Rather a great deal of money will have to be spent for its protection and administration. Under these circumstances the King of Burmah will be ruined, and we shall also suffer great pecuniary loss.

The Hindoo Sangbad—We will not say that India has no money. We do not want favour, we only want justice. India will be endangered if she be made to bear the expenses of this war. The King of Burmah has neither invaded nor done any injury to India. India will not be benefited if Burma is annexed. Why then, should she pay the expenses? The war has been undertaken for the sake of English merchants, who are anxious for the extension of their commerce and they ought to bear the charge. The people of India should agitate this question. There is no necessity for discussing the merits or demerits of the quarrel. But every effort should be made that we may not be called upon to pay for it.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND

To day we publish some extracts from English papers giving an account of the meetings at Swansea and Mudstone which we doubt not, will be read with interest. The uniform success which has attended the public appearance of our delegates and of the Bombay delegate particularly is very gratifying. Another paper the *South Kensington Gazette* also speaks of Mr. Chandavarkar in such very complimentary terms. The good work that is being done by our delegates in England will not fail to be eventually beneficial, even if it does not yield any present gain. The success or ill success of particular candidates is no measure of that work. The elections are ruled by such a variety of local forces that it is difficult to influence them from the outside. But the fact that large British audiences are giving a patient and cordial hearing to the appeals of our delegates and are passing resolutions expressive of sympathy and support is of no small significance. The principal object of sending the delegates to England was, as has been so often stated, to inform and instruct public opinion in England. That object has been successful. The fruits of this success will be reaped in the future when whatever party comes into power, the British public will be sufficiently well informed about India's wants, so as to force their representatives in Parliament to do justice to India. Further, the success of the present effort has paved the way for similar efforts in the future.

THE PALACE AT MANDALAY

The building referred to in our Rangoon correspondent's telegram to day, is described by a correspondent in the *Pioneer of India* of Tuesday—"The palace stands in the centre of the four-square city, an ancient Burmese custom as may be seen elsewhere, in Fagan for instance, in Sagaing, Ava, and which is recorded by Master Caesar Federick who visited the country in 1567. The streets are wide and open, and generally run at right angles to each other branching off from the several entrance gates. The palace enclosure is surrounded by a strong palisade of teak logs, 15 feet high, each of which, at a distance of 10 feet, comes a brick wall 12 feet high. There are four gateways giving approach to the palace, of which the western is reserved for the ladies of the Court and their friends. The north and south are generally closed, while the east is recognised as the front or main entrance. It goes by the name of *Yee ma yo Tiga*, or Royal Gate of the Chosen because it is entirely to the guardianship of a specially selected body of troops. On passing through the east gateway the visitor finds himself in an oblong enclosure, the greater length of which runs north and south. On his right he will also see a tower supporting a big drum in a big gong, on which the hours are struck alternately by day and night. Here too, on the royal work shops, at least some of them, and here, too is the mausoleum of the favourite queen of the late monarch whose death he is said to have sincerely lamented. Turning to the left and proceeding a couple of hundred yards along the enclosure, the enquirer comes upon a *posse* of guns which would make an admirable contribution to the museums of Europe. Most of the pieces have a gone-by-gone record, on which even a German baron might well pride himself. There is no recent origin, for some of these guns, informal with the royal insignia of Spain and Portugal might have belonged to the Armada in the brave days of old when Elizabeth was Queen and when reviewing her troops on the banks of the silvery Thames she told them how her stomach, by which she meant her nerve at the sight of the Spanish monarch during to use threatening language against this united country of England. No British gunner would undertake to fire these ancient pieces of ordnance except by means of a slow match and with plenty of time to clear off before the explosion. There are also a few bronzes which are in more manifestable condition than their heavy brethren. Any attempt to move the former would infallibly result in their immediate collapse and the destruction of the entire lot."

THE GENERAL ELECTION

The Bombay Gazette—From the point of view of the special representation of Indian interests, the results of the elections so far as they are known up to the time of going to press, are decidedly disappointing. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's defeat at Deptford is perhaps not surprising. There was a divided loyalty in the venue which would have militated against the success of any Indian candidate even had he stood half an constituency much broader in its sympathies than the community to which he is a native choice. Mr. Ghose directed his steps. I not as may yet come when a place will be found willing to serve India by sending a native of India to Parliament but this consists in a certain of local interests than any constituency seems yet disposed to make. The effort nevertheless was worth making and though the funds of it may not be visible to the eye of business will which Mr. Ghose has brought the claims of India under the notice of English popular audiences are truly remarkable. It must be confessed that the time has not been very closely followed the instructions given to them in the new famous resolution of the Bombay Presidency Association. Mr. Mackenzie, for instance, has been elected for Oldham in spite of his own claims of success, as set forth in the latest of his letters to the *Gazette*, and in spite of hostile resolutions in regard to him which have gone from Bombay. His Bombay friends will readily congratulate him upon his success which has been achieved despite a heroic willingness to sacrifice himself on the altar of political virtue—in other words to make no such work concessions to the Irish electors as the leaders of his party have made without difficulty in other directions the individuals of the Association have been defeated. Sir Lewis Pelly who has been returned for North Hackney, is one of the candidates against whom they set a mark as not being acceptable representatives of Indian interests. Since Hackney has chosen him it will perhaps be better for India if Sir Lewis Pelly regards himself as exclusively the representative of Hackney. His Indian record is abominable—almost brilliant—but he is the determined exponent of a frontier policy which has brought much harm to this country, and which, we trust, has been once and for all discarded even by the party with which Sir Lewis Pelly has associated himself. Mr. Digby's failure in North Paddington will be regretted in India, where his energetic co-operation with the delegates to the English constituencies has been very heartily appreciated. It is a consolation, moreover, that his return to the House of Commons would have made a valuable addition to what must at the most be a small band of really earnest advocates of Indian interests in that assembly. But it is something to have brought before the bodies of the English electorate, as he and the delegates have done, the claims of India upon the attention of the democracy. We do not know if the grandson Surgeon General for Bombay, Sir Oliver Hunter, came forward with any special desire to serve India. But it is scarcely to be that the combined services of Sir Oliver Hunter and Sir Lewis Pelly will lead the Indian populations to look to Hackney as they looked to it in the days when Mr. Fawcett represented it and when Mr. Seton Karr's return for Rochester serves the memory of good service which he rendered in the Foreign Office of India during Lord Lytton's administration. The new House indeed, shortly seems likely to be fairly well supplied with members connected by service and association with India.

MR. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR AT MANCHESTER AND SWANSEA

The *Kesari Sunday Issue* publishes the following account of Mr. Chandavarkar's speech at the Manchester meeting:—

Commencing his address the speaker dwelt at length on the education of the large audience, Mr. Chandavarkar, who were the Indian delegates, tendered his hearty thanks to those assembled for the warm reception they had given him which he said assured him of the interest which they felt in the mission which had brought him to England, at a time when the people of that country were on the eve of a general election. He had to speak to them in a language which was not his own and that fact would tend to extend towards him their sympathy and to overlook any shortcomings which he might exhibit. This appeal was received by enthusiastic cheering and the speaker then began to explain that he had a vanishing England gives to elect a special interest in the affairs of India among Englishmen and to remind them that when they went to the polls at the coming elections they would also not only for their own behalf, but also on behalf of the 200,000,000 people in India who were trained to school by the fact that they were under British rule (cheers). He was not deputed by Lord Hartington or Lord Dufferin that their administration of Indian affairs had been a failure, but he was sent to inform the great mass of the people of India in a province among other things, had given India the protection and peace (cheers). So far India's service to England of a special character, the speaker then proceeded to show that the press of this country will be a source of strength to the Liberal party in the coming struggle with the Tories, and the speaker must be allowed to think that Lord Hartington's speech in the House of Lords was a mistake, and that the Liberal party would be the gainers by it. He was sure that the Liberal party would be the gainers by it. He was sure that the Liberal party would be the gainers by it. He was sure

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885. No. 50

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,	Rs.	10 0 0
English alone, do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone, do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem	"	0 8 0
Single copy	"	0 3 0
Back numbers	"	0 1 0
Local Subscription	"	5 0 0

N B.—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For short announcements to be inserted per line	0	2	0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly, Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms,

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by Money Orders Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
THARUPETT, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 & 1 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to
B KASTOORI RUNGINGAR,
Business Manager

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE
N SINGAIYA AND CO,

Merchants, Commission Agents, Contractors and dealers in English and country wines &c &c &c

Beg to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

That they are the sole agents for the Poona Chitra Shala Press and pictures of many eminent men can be had of them

Stationery. Watches
Teas
Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unusual delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Speciemur Agendo
Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

A MONTHLY Journal Devoted to Aryan Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism
CONDUCTED BY
H P. BLAVATSKY.

Annual Subscription Rupees eight
Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS
ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electric) Charm Locket has no equal in its power to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Liver Complaints Nights Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful Menses—Impotency, Seminal Weakness General Debility, Heartburn, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head, Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteria Fits, Urinary Disorders Tightness of chest, Short ness of Breath, or any other disease that "flesh is heir to"

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—15 to 25 per cent to wholesale purchasers

"It (Electricity) cures almost all of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man"

REV T WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases, and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases

A P W PHILIP, M D,
Tertiary on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LEPRO CURE—which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy, Eczema, White Leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Nettlerash and all morbid condition of the system arising from a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin.

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for complete cure—one month

☞ Lepro cure being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

This newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in repairing Vitality and in the cure of disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood, premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mental and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs. 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from Impurity of body eruptions, Leprosy, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indigestion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system Full directions accompany each bottle, Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day, and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders, &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical man by the mere application of

Dr Bateman's

EGYPTIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure speedily and radically the worst type of Bubo within 14 days

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr. Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling, the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs colds, pain in the chest, Rheumatis, Diphteria, &, &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIPERIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the permanent and speedy cure of Malaria, Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of Fever and Ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DRIPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes. Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection—For curing urethral discharges, Fortnight's medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the bitterest grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SLEEPING FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 day's time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE NONE BUT

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER—which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp Price Rs 2-8 per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES! FISTULA!!
In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SEE FOR PARTICULARS OF MALADY.

Sole Agents in India for the above
H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R
Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Belgrade, 6th Dec—The Servian Government has rejected the counter proposals made by Prince Alexander, who will, however, reconsider the matter, and give a final reply within 48 hours

Constantinople, 6th Dec—In consequence of the representations of Prince Alexander and those of the British Ambassador here, the Porte has recalled the special Turkish delegates lately despatched to Philippopolis to re establish the Government there

Djeudet Pacha, who was appointed Governor of Roumelia, has not yet left here

At the last meeting of the Conference, Said Pacha and the German Ambassador reproached the British Ambassador with obstructing the settlement of the question under discussion

It is understood that the present Cabinet has decided to remain in office, submitting their programme to parliament.

Constantinople, 7th Dec—The powers are intervening between Servia and Bulgaria, and have decided to insist upon the Armistice being continued

Sofia, 8th Dec—Prince Alexander, in reply to a Servian note rejecting his counter-proposals now insists upon the previous conditions being accepted

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on January 12th

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Chelsea yesterday, denied that the Radicals were anxious to eject the present Government, and said he believed they would support any Government proposing measures whereon both parties were agreed

London, 11th Dec—The final results of the elections are as follows,—England 244 Liberals, 220 Conservatives, Wales 27 Liberals, 3 Conservatives, Scotland 62 Liberals, 10 Conservatives, and Ireland 18 Conservatives and 86 Parnellites

Sofia, 9th Dec—Despite the deadlock between Bulgaria and Servia, both countries will remain on the defensive

The property of Theobaw is being given up and brought in

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1885

THE DISPOSAL OF UPPER BURMAH

We take it that the readers of this journal will not accept the opinions published in our last issue, with regard to the disposal of the now subjugated territory of Upper Burmah, as emanating from us, or as representing what we really think to be native public opinion on the subject We published the article in question as presenting the question from an "Anglo Indian point of view," and no more. Our own views and those of the majority of our fellow countrymen are diametrically opposed to those, and are founded, we presume to say so, on a far firmer basis The British Government itself, as may be seen, has not decided as yet what course it shall pursue in the disposal of the extensive and fertile territory in Upper Burmah which has so easily fallen into its hands The proclamation issued by General Prendergast (now raised to a baronetage for his services) declares, indeed, that King Theebaw shall no more rule in his native land, and, without the slightest doubt, his doom is just, but the same proclamation does not say that the British Government has annexed, or intends to annex, Upper Burmah as part and parcel of the British Empire in the East The provisional Government, as a matter of course, must be, for the present, conducted under the auspices of the paramount power, and it is therefore not out of place in the temporary arrangements made, that Mr Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah, Colonel Sladen, the wisest and most experienced British officer in that part of the country, and General Prendergast, who like Cæsar of old, might not rightly say, that he came, he saw, and he conquered, should form a sort of triumvirate, as it were, in the present administration of Upper Burmah, but there can be no kind of doubt that the British Government would be doing not only an unjust and rash act, but would also be stultifying itself and acting contrary to its avowed policy of justice of late years, if the conquered territory were annexed to the dominions of the Queen's Crown in the East The policy of annexation, and adding of land to land and territory to territory, in all parts of the world, by the British Government, has long passed away, thank heaven, and the greed for acquisitions in every part of the earth's surface, has given way to a juster and wiser policy, which respects the rights of the native princes and chiefs in this part of the world Lord Dalhousie and his school have gone altogether out of date, and we have now the wiser, juster, and truer policy of statesmen like the late Professor Fawcett, Mr John Bright, and last, though not least, of the Marquis of Ripon, the noblest and most just of the Viceroys who ever ruled India *Temper eadem* may well be the motto of the noble Marquis, for as his policy was towards India and her native princes and chiefs and people, so have the same liberal and just ideas and opinions influenced his lordship towards the hapless country and people of Upper Burmah The reader will remember a public speech which Lord Ripon lately delivered on the question of what was to be done with Upper Burmah, when it was subjugated by British arms His lordship, like all who are aware of and abhor the inhuman conduct and actions of the ex King Theebaw, was of opinion that the king should be deposed and his power, which he had so misused, taken from him, but he counselled the British nation, and he has counselled rightly, against spoliation and annexation of any kind, under any pretence whatever. The possessions of the British nation in this wide world of ours, his lordship maintained, were wide, wealthy, and worrying enough already, and the British Government had enough on its hands to do in looking after them Why, then, should there be any desire to add to the burden, by 'annexing' Upper Burmah, and making of it, as the British Government has, on several occasions, heretofore done, a 'native state,' which is supposed to be 'independent,' but which, in reality, is quite dependent on the British Government and its pleasure? But even such a policy might be tolerated, if there was nothing else to fall back upon, in the administration of Upper Burmah than a pure and simple British Administration As a fact, however, it is quite evident that amongst the members of a royal house, even such as Theebaw's, there are a number of princes who might with a reasonable hope of success, be placed on the throne, on a similar semi independent status, as most of our native princes and chiefs in India are tolerated by the British Government It is not true to say that there is no such ruler to be found in Upper Burmah On the contrary, if the agents of the British Government would only look about them, they may find in Mandalay itself, princes of the blood who would be found to have a perfect right to succeed the ex king Theebaw, but there are other royal Burmans abroad, in Calcutta, in Pondicherry, and other places, where a suitable choice can be made for the maintenance of Upper Burmah as a free native state It is we hope and trust, understood that, in speaking thus of what we consider ought to be the future status of Upper Burmah, as an Eastern Kingdom, we do not forget, for one moment, that the British Government has the right of conquerors to dictate terms to the vanquished, but what we contend is, that those terms should be couched under conditions which show that the British Government exercises mercy more than justice, which, after all, might be well than as a mere abstract quality, and that, possessing the strength of a giant, it does not use that strength after the manner of a giant We think, in short, that the British Government of India would do well, would, in fact, adopt the wisest policy, by accepting the situation and acting upon it, after the lines marked out by the Marquis of Ripon There is not the slightest use of talking of the 'development of the resources of the country' under the British Government All that development can be equally accomplished under a native Government, fostered and protected by the active superintendence and supervision of the British Government of India Just as in this our native state of Mysore, and other native states in India, there is a British political officer, under the designation of the Resident at such and such a Court, so we may, surely, have a similar officer and his necessary staff of Europeans subordinates at the Court of Mandalay the plan has been tried before, and answered very well, why not try it again? We suppose the British Government is not like Rob Roy Macgregor who adopted

——the good old rule the simple plan,
That those may keep who have the power,
And those may take, who can

THE PETTAH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

THE controversy regarding the transfer of the Bangalore Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, which, at one time, threatened to become a public nuisance and bore, has, we are happy to say, received its quietus in a most effectual and gratifying way This satisfactory solution has been effected by the action of the Lady Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and approved of by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Mission at Bangalore It has now been decided by those so deeply interested in the inauguration and success of Saint Martha's Hospital, that the latter institution shall be worked on its own lines, without any amalgamation with the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary, and only with such pecuniary help as the Mysore Government may choose to give in support of so noble and humane an enterprise We think that there could not have been a more sensible and practical a resolution arrived at than this, which effectually stops an unpleasant controversy, and, at the same time, allows two noble and humane institutions to work side by side with each other, in the same field of beneficent labour We congratulate the hitherto contending parties on so satisfactory a termination to their dispute, and we, not unnaturally, take credit to ourselves that we were the first in the local press to make the suggestion that such a solution was the only way out of the controversy The reader may remember that we distinctly said that there would be a healthy rivalry and competition, resulting in great public benefit, if the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary and the Saint Martha's Hospital worked apart from each other, and on their own account That hope has been now realised by us and by a very large number of the public who thought and felt with us and having been so realised, we think that it is time we took stock of the real position and usefulness of our local medical institutions, and here, we should have been but too heartily glad, if we could have spoken of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary in terms of unqualified praise and approval, but we are sorry, indeed, that we cannot do so, for, while we cordially endorse the act in by which these institutions have been relieved of the fear of rivals which they could not have long borne, without losing their individual identity and usefulness, we, at the same time, cannot but accept the task, however unpleasant it may be to us, of pointing out what we consider to be the defects from a physical point of view and the shortcomings in the working of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary In the first place, the buildings in which these institutions are located, are not spacious and commodious enough and their aspect and surroundings to the in and out patients who resort thither are not of the pleasantest and most reassuring, as all such institutions ought to be to sick folk With regard to the physical defects, we would point out to the fact that the grounds of the hospital and dispensary are simply neglected They cannot certainly be said to be a "howling wilderness," because they have flowers of the forest and other trees in the compound, to show that "still life" has not been neglected, but these afford no sort of shelter or protection to the out patients who are kept waiting about for examination, treatment, and prescription, in the bleak and cheerless verandahs of the hospital, bleak and cheerless during the monsoon months, and dirty and dusty and hot in the summer months In the grounds, there is no attempt whatsoever at the effect on weak and wearied and sick and sickening eyes which the artistic cultivation of flowers and plants undoubtedly possess In short there has no attempt been as yet made to plant a "garden of delight" in the grounds of the Pettah Hospital, as there has been, for ever so many years in the grounds of the General Hospital, Madras, and as there always is, as a *sine qua non* in all English, European continental, and American hospitals Thus far for the physical aspects of the chief medical institutions of the native State of Mysore, for which the medical officer in charge, and all his subordinates, upper and lower, are, of course, directly responsible, but who have never been brought over the coals, as they ought to have been, simply because there is nobody to ask them, not even the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore Town, who do not seem to care a bang about it as the expressive English phrase puts it Now, as to the moral defects of the Pettah Hospital and Dispensary The most conspicuous of these defects seems to be, that all the officials concerned, from the highest to the lowest, from first to last, appear to consider themselves not servants (which they really are) but masters of the public The fact that they derive their salaries, which means the very bread they eat, from the funds contributed by the rate and tax paying public, does not appear to count in their estimation, when they come in contact with the said public, which, as a matter of course, comprise, for the most part, the poor people of our community Courtesy, as a fine art in social life, does not seem to be cultivated in the Bangalore Pettah Hospital and Dispensary The officers and subordinates in charge may be, for aught we know, "pinks of politeness" in their respective spheres of society, but they do not extend that courtesy to those who seek their aid within the walls of these institutions, especially to those who are weighted with the disability of "poverty's unconquerable bar" There is, it would seem, a sort of high falutin' and "ha ha" kind of air about those in these institutions who have to administer to the sufferings of God's sick-poor, whom we have always with us and never can part with them, till the world itself comes to an end Then, why not, if not for sweet Charity's sake, at least for the worldly advantage they reap for themselves—for self interest, in fact—cannot the Bangalore Pettah Hospital and Dispensary people do unto their in and out patients, as they would have done to them, if *they* were in or out patients themselves? In these two aspects, on which we have been compelled to comment so strongly, we are afraid that the Saint Martha's Roman Catholic Hospital, when once started, will throw our own Pettah institutions completely into the shade

Occasional Notes

IT is reported at Thursday Island that the whole party despatched by the Geographical Society of Australia for the exploration of New Guinea has been murdered by natives on the Fly river

A CORRESPONDENT, says the *Madras Mail*, has been good enough to inform us that under the new Act the total number of members of the House of Commons is 670, as follows —England 465 members, Ireland 103, Scotland 72, and Wales 30

A DISTINGUISHED Sanskrit Scholar, Professor Garbe, of Konigsberg, has gone on a pilgrimage to Poona and Benares He will, it is stated, stay about a year in India, and study, in particular, the Indian philosophical system The Prussian Government has sent him, and give him a liberal allowance

THE following resolution has been unanimously passed by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India —" That in the opinion of this Chamber it is highly desirable that a system of railways should be carried out as soon as possible connecting India and China, as indicated by Mr Colquhoun"

MR JOHN MORLEY, who has been re elected with Mr Cowen for Newcastle, said last month that he would support a Commission of Inquiry (both military and civil), into the affairs of India, to be conducted in India He had been overwhelmed with correspondence regarding his speech in opposition to the proposed parliamentary inquiry.

THE *Indian Mirror* has published the following telegram from London, with reference to the Deptford election,—" 3,580 favourable votes, adverse majority, 367 There was confusion in counting Recounting was refused on the assumption that it was correct, though it was due. Irish voters are opposing the Liberals Enthusiastic ovations were given to Mr Ghose at Deptford The future is hopefull"

IT is understood that the increase of the Indian military estimates of the current official year will probably exceed two and a quarter crores of rupees, and this is for excess expenditure incurred in India only The extra expenditure incurred in England on account of the war preparations amounts to a large figure, and is believed to be not far short of three quarters of a million sterling. The financial outlook for the year is not a promising one

TELEGRAPHIC INTIMATION has been received in Bangalore that Theebaw, the ex-King of Burmah, accompanied by his two Queens,

is on his way to Madras from Rangoon in the S. S, "Clive," under an escort of four European Officers and 100 rank and file of the Liverpool Regiment We believe that on arrival at Madras, he is likely to be sent to Cuddalore and there looked after as a State Prisoner, and not allowed to enjoy the delightful Scotch mists of those regions

The late Thakore of Palitana, who ascended the *gadee* when only seventeen years of age, was a fine specimen of a Rajput Chief. He was an excellent chess player, a good judge of horses, a good rider, and much interested in horse breeding, having some capital stock of his own He was simple in his habits, and easy of access, and remembered every face he had once seen He suppressed all the liquor shops in his principality, and set a good example against polygamy in the case of both his sons, to whom he gave an English education

The *Bombay Gazette*, alluding to Theebaw, says —" It is not likely that his place of retirement will be in Burmah, Upper or Lower, but we can see no reason why Aden which has been mentioned, should be deemed the most suitable place in the world for the purpose He is not a Napoleon, whom for safety's sake it is necessary to chain to a rock, whether at St Helena Aden, or elsewhere Theebaw is an entirely toothless lion, whose captivity need not be made as irksome as that of some other monarchs out of business who have carried into their retirement something of the prestige of their former state "

The Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmere, wishing his subjects to live in ease, has made the following orders —He has wholly remitted the export tax of three lakhs on goods that used to come in and go out of his dominion, on which a tax was levied, except wheat, a tax on any goods that shall go into his dominion from foreign countries shall be levied only in one place, i e, on the boundary, and no tax shall be charged on the same goods a second time, Custom House duty shall be charged, but not octroi tax, in towns and villages, octroi tax shall be charged according to the rates given in a Code which is now being made

Mr Chamberlain indulged at Birmingham, on the 9th ultimo, in some frank remarks about himself " I know something about leather My father, and my grandfather, and my great grandfather for 120 years carried on a business connected with the leather trade in the same place—in the City of London They were wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers You know these Tories think that they say something very clever when they say that I am a screw-maker Gentlemen, I am proud of having been a successful screw maker I am proud of having given employment to thousands of people, and I think that that is a much more satisfactory position to fill than that of a broken down landlord or unsuccessful farmer But these people do not know, perhaps, that before I was a screw maker I was a shoe-maker I was a shoe maker for two years, and I know something about the trade—and it is were necessary in order to recommend myself to you, I could say that I worked at the bench "

Local and Provincial

POSTAL NOTICE

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS

Bangalore Post office, 8th December 1885

The Hours of Business in the Money Order and Savings Bank Departments of the General Post Office Bangalore as well as the several Town Sub Offices attached to it, will, from and after the 15th December 1885, be from 10 A M to 2 P M, daily, Sundays & Post Office Holidays expected

A Holiday —All the public offices and courts under the British Resident, C and M Station of Bangalore, will be closed on Thursday next, on account of the Vycoonta Yékadasi festival.

Pension Paymaster —Lieutenant-Colonel S W B Sherman, staff corps, has been appointed to the charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Bangalore District, vice Colonel J A Smith who goes to Madras, is officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate

The Sappers from Suakin —F Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, which were relieved at Suakin, the other day, by B Company of the same Corps from Secunderabad, came back to Bangalore, by train, on Tuesday morning last after their long absence on field service

Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District —Mr F B Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, who is now attached to the Bangalore District on special duty is to be appointed Deputy Commissioner of the new Hassan District which comprises some Coffee Estates, on the 1st April 1886, and in the meantime he will learn the work in the Bangalore District

Examinations —The Middle School and Upper primary examinations were, during the course of the past week, held in Bangalore, in the premises of the Bangalore Central College, and Bishop Cotton's College, respectively, and to-morrow, the 15th instant, the Madras University's Matriculation and First Arts examinations will begin and continue, through the week, in the premises

The Valia Koil Thamburan, better known has the Kilimanoor Koil Thamburan, the artist of Travancore, is now in Mysore, executing a life size portrait of the Maharajah, in the robes and insignia of a G C S I The portrait is to be sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition The Maharajah, in consideration of the artist's high birth and merits, has presented him and his brother with two young elephants —*Mail*

Reinstated —We are glad to learn that the Shirastadar and Nigadi Goomasta of the Multagi Taluk, who had been dismissed from service by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, in consequence of certain irregularities of the Shroff in the taluk treasury, have been reinstated by our worthy Dewan, the sentence of dismissal being commuted to suspension for a period of six months from the date on which they were relieved of their respective duties

A Successful Candidate —Mr S Sooba Rao, a student of the Bangalore Central College, who was sent up to the College of Science at Poona, by the Mysore Durbar, with a scholarship of Rs 25 per mensem, has passed the L C E Examination which qualifies him for the post of an Assistant Engineer He arrived from Poona and intends to proceed to Shemoga to have an interview with the Dewan regarding his appointment in the State —*B S*

The Residency Offices —The Courts and offices directly under the British Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, were removed from the present premises, on the Cubbon Road, to "Petworth," Sydney Road C and M Station The offices include,—the British Resident's office, and Court, the Coorg Commissioner's office, and Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Residency press, and the Sub Registrar's office of the Civil and Military Station, which last will be removed in the course of the present week

The Travancore Artist in Mysore —The Valia Koil Thamburan, better known as the Kilimanoor Koil Thamburan, the well-known Artist of Travancore, is now in Mysore, and is executing a life size portrait of H H the Maharajah, in the robes and insignia of G C S I The portrait is to be sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London The likeness of one of the first Native Princes of India, executed by a native artist of rare talents, will, no doubt, form one of the chief centres of attraction in the Exhibition The Maharajah, in consideration of the artist's high birth and merits, honoured him and his brother with the handsome present of two young elephants Such generosity on the part of Princes is a rare thing in these days, and yet the Mysore Prince has set an example that others would act gracefully to follow —*Western Star*

Scholarships.—Owing to the abolition of the School of Engineering in Bangalore, the Government of Mysore is prepared to grant annually four scholarships, of Rs 8 per mensem each, tenable for 2½ years (in addition to the ordinary School fees) to candidates from the Mysore Province, who have succeeded in gaining admission by competition into the Upper Subordinate class of the Madras Civil Engineering College They should be natives of Mysore, and must produce a certificate of physical fitness from the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government, and be of the age required by the rules of the Civil Engineering College at Madras Such men after passing the examination and obtaining certificates as supervisors and overseers, will be allowed scholarships for one year longer, at the rates of Rs 30 and 25 per mensem respectively, to enable them to obtain a practical training

Murder in the Siladar Lines —On Tuesday morning last, a young native woman was found dead, with her throat cut, in the lines of the Siladar or Mysore Cavalry, on the Railway road, Pettah It was at first supposed that the woman had committed suicide, but on an examination the corpse was found in a sitting posture in a corner with a sword in the right hand Of course, nobody commits suicide in this manner and then calmly sits down to die, with a sword in the hand A portion of the wall of the room was found smeared with bloody finger marks Mr Mahomed Ali, the Town Magistrate, held an investigation, and the case has now been put into the hands of the police, under the direction of Mr Rangachar, Police Assistant Superintendent, with a view to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the dead, which is, no doubt, a foul and deliberate murder

Extracts.

THE BURIED CITIES OF CEYLON

The *Times of India* —Five sacred buried cities of Ceylon have been excavated during the most interesting relics of Buddhism Anuradhapura the ancient capital of Ceylon Anuradhapura after flourishing for 1400 years, has been deserted for seven hundred years, and for a long period of time It was and is yet one fallen into decay and the ruins until quite recently were a region a lonely jungle Not only has time left nothing of the interior of these monuments of an ancient civilization but the stones roofs of the temples have gone even near towards the disintegration of the most massive structures As far as can at present be judged the building was never of a very substantial nature Some of them were lofty and imposing, but the partitions were weak Instead of the foundations being dug in the ground as is the case in the temples of India they seem to have consisted of pillars on which was rear it the superstructure reaching in one instance a height of 210 feet This superstructure was in the form of a pyramid and Ferguson supposes the *apparas* or towers of the Hindu pagodas of Southern India to have been copied from the towers of Ceylon at all events as far as this is concerned It is rather a strange coincidence that the pagoda of India is in Ceylon called a *dagoba* the dagoba which is almost the same in form as the pyramid when inverted The superstructure of such a building must of course have been enormously heavy and therefore it has happened that in many cases, all the weight of these great buildings is a mass of rubble surrounded by a mass of broken brick and stones Tennant in his work on Ceylon in speaking of the largest of these the *Jetawanarama Dagoba* put at the end of the third century A D says that the contents of the mass are work must have exceed 1 20 millions of cubic feet and the materials were sufficient to erect 5000 houses or to build a wall one foot thick and ten feet high all the way from London to Edinburgh Still in some of all the ruins of temples and of the Janvan there sufficient remains to make it out to these great cities full of a grandeur future to the antiquarian and the student traveller Mr Burrows book has been brought out as a guide to the sightseeing traveller As far as a guide for travellers is concerned it will be useful for it not only gives the routes but also an account of the journey time table and the tariffs of the different rest houses But all the book are devoted to the ancient ruins which are very and the most interesting of the place which is extremely and the feeling of admiration that one who has certainly seen the ruins should be so little able to describe them The state of mind is so to be told to "look" at this stone to the right or to observe the pillar to the left we want to know what the stones and pillars are like To the actual visitor who can see for himself the ruins the time table and the price list the book will be of no little value Mr Burrows has very lently and ingenious Handbook of Architecture and Tennent's work on Ceylon for he often quotes them in a foot note but few pages of Ferguson convey infinitely more practical information regarding the style of the buildings and the object of each, than does the whole of Mr Burrows little book and Mr Burrows would have made his pamphlet of some value if he had reproduced Ferguson's remarks as an appendix

Anuradhapura became the capital of Ceylon about 440 years B C or about a century and a half after the death of Buddha One hundred and fifty years later it became one of the most sacred cities of Buddhism About 300 B C Asoka the most zealous propagator of Buddhism in India, (whom Mr Mr Burrows by the way designates the Indian King Dhurmasoka) despatched his son Mahindo with a Buddhist mission to Ceylon The reigning king, Tissa (or Devanampiya Tissa) with whole of his Court were converted and his wives also expressed a wish to be taken into the new faith Mahindo however explained that the Indian priests were not allowed to preach to females and sent for his sister Sanghamitta who brought with her from Gya a branch of the original Bo tree under which Gautama Buddha received his great inspiration This branch was planted at Anuradhapura and is still alive The branch so says the legend spontaneously severed itself from the parent stem and planted itself in a gold vase prepared for its reception According to the prophecy, it was to be always green never growing, nor decaying and, as Ferguson says present appearances would go far to confirm such an assertion for not withstanding its age, it is still and though healthy does not seem to increase This is probably the oldest tree in the world of which there is a trustworthy historical record and for more than two thousand years it has been the object of the pilgrimage of millions of devout Buddhists Other relics of Buddha were also gathered there, and amongst them his five bowls which are said to have descended from heaven to the crown of the same King Tissa and afterwards in the fourth century A D the Rajah of Kalinga (near Orissa) sent to the same city Buddha's tooth, which he said he was no longer able to protect against the machinations of the Brahmins of his court In this way, Anuradhapura became a celebrated city, and religious buildings grew up around the sacred shrines founded by the munificence of the kings of Ceylon and by the liberality of the pilgrims The wealth which thus flowed in, and the celebrity which the city obtained proved, however, its ruin, and for several centuries before and after the Christian era the persistent onsets of the Singhalese were the so-called Malabars' This appears to have been an epithet applied to the inhabitants of the continent of India generally and the invaders not only came from Malabar proper but also from Madura and even as far north as the Northern Circars These invasions seem to have been constant and though the Singhalese kings were sometimes victorious and one of them indeed, is said to have invaded India in retribution and to have conquered Madura yet in the end, the city of Anuradhapura had to be given up about the middle of 800 A D, and the seat of Government was transferred to Pollonaruwa Since then Anuradhapura has been a forsaken city, and its buildings have fallen down or be overgrown and buried in secret caves of earth and jungle Its successor Pollonaruwa, has shared the same fate and even now nothing left of old or even a heap of ruins

The most interesting part of Mr Burrows' book is a short to short—sketch of the history of Ceylon The history itself is scarcely more than a school book abridgement but still it is of interest for Singhalese history is little known to the general public One incident from this sketch we will give The plot of the story seems to be familiar but we never yet heard of it with reference to the poet Kalidasa In speaking of one of the Anuradhapura Kings Mr Burrows says —

The tragic end of Mogallana's successor Kumara Das (A D 815) is worthy of record One night when in deep converse in a courtesan, the King wrote a riddle on the wall promising to give to him who would interpret it the fulfilment of any request he might prefer The celebrated Indian poet Pindita Kalidasa visited the courtesan's house, upon afterwards and answered the riddle, but the courtesan, wishing to keep for herself the renown and the reward invoked the poet buried him under her house, and learned the authorship of the answer The King became jealous and suspicious, caused a search to be made, the body of Kalidasa was found the murderer put to death and a long funeral pile was raised to cremate the poet's remains When the flames were at their height, the King struck with remorse at the irregularities rushed into the fire and was burned, and his five queens immediately followed in a swoon and were consumed with him."

There is a air of improbability in this story and we should like to know what is Mr Burrows authority for it We have always understood that Kalidasa flourished in the middle of the sixth century the contemporary of Harsha Vikramaditya of Ujeyni That he was a contemporary of a King Vikramaditya is no doubted as also that he lived at Ujeyni If however, Mr Burrows' story is authentic he must have lived during the reign of some other Vikramaditya In the case we should like to know who the king was and how Kalidasa got from Ujeyni to Ceylon

THE DISTURBANCE IN NEPAL

The *Pioneer* says —In Nepal there is now a lull after the storm Colonel Berkeley, the Resident, who was at Sogowlie when the rising occurred, has returned to Khatmandu, and the army remains quiet, apparently accepting the new order of things, as presumably the British Government must do It is, however, a repulsive alternative, with a discouraging moral to it to have to recognise a rule who seizes the sceptre red handed, and it may be believed that the Viceroy will endeavour in some more or less impressive way to mark his sense of the situation As for Jeet Jung, the late Commander in Chief, if he is unfortunate in losing his command, he is lucky in saving his head, which would certainly have been lost to him, but for his absence from the country. And his pathetic appeal to Lord Dufferin, as, His Excellency was leaving Agra for Gwalior, can avail him nothing It may be concluded that if before a Nepalese Contingent was to have joined the Camp of Exercise, as a matter of courtesy, it will be sent now with something like eagerness, that the world may see that the new *regime* is accepted

The *Times of India* hears that the widow of the late Prime Minister of Nepal, who was assassinated in the recent crisis at Khatmandu, has forwarded a piteously worded appeal to the Viceroy, for transmission to the Queen-Empress, depicting her present miserable state, and describing how lowly her husband was shot in her presence She asks whether the British Government will allow Jung Bahadur's daughter to be treated as she has been She is at present a refugee in the Residency She says she wants no pecuniary assistance, but solicits justice

THE VICEROY ON THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMAH

Lucknow, *Dec 6*—The Viceroy, replying to an address presented to him by the Municipality, observed regarding the Burmah affair —Fortunately we have attained the object for which the Burmese expedition was undertaken without serious loss of life either to ourselves or to those unhappily opposed to us, and I have been informed that nothing

could be more satisfactory than the good will and friendly spirit displayed by the population of Upper Burmah and Mandalay As to future arrangements to be introduced in that region, they are now being considered carefully and deliberately ; and after a full examination of the various elements of a most momentous question it is undoubtedly necessary, in order to preserve the security of Lower Burmah as well as our Eastern India frontier, that our political ascendancy should prevail throughout the Upper Valley of the Irawaddy Whether this may be best secured by the union of both sections of the Burmese Empire under British rule, or by reconstitution under certain conditions of the Kingdom of Upper Burmah, is a very grave and serious matter, not to be settled hastily or without anxious examination as to what will be conducive to the interests of India, to the welfare of the Burmese people themselves, and to the requirements of the Empire at large Of this at all events you may be sure, that Government will not approach the question in any light or thoughtless spirit nor in any way seek to commit the Government of Her Majesty prematurely to a line of action which may not ultimately merit the approval of the English people We commenced the war against our will, and our chief consolation in the conquest of the Kingdom has been that the event has neither brought disaster upon the country we have taken, or engendered feelings of animosity towards us amongst its inhabitants

OFFICIAL REFRESHMENT

The results of the new policy adopted by the Government of India with a view to the adequate defence of the country against invasion, are apparent in the recently published accounts of the first quarter of the financial year 1885 86. The revenue happily has come in well, and is in excess of that for the corresponding period in 1884 85 by £897 000 'Land Revenue' has yielded more by £117 000 Excise, Customs, Assessed taxes, Post Office Mint, and various minor departments have all done better than last year State Railways are better by £77,000 the East Indian Railway by £92,000, the Eastern Bengal by £112,000 All this looks well for a revival of commercial prosperity On the other side of the account there is a net excess of a million sterling over the expenditure of the first quarter of last year "Military Operations on the North West Frontier' account for a million, "Army' for £174,000, "Frontier Railways' for £18 000 State Railways' for £50 000 against this is to be set, also the item of £264,000 obtained from 'Protective Railways," £7 600 from protective Irrigation, and £46,000 from "Civil Buildings Roads &c The East Indian Railway has managed to curtail its working expenses by £100,000 and the London Loans have reduced the expenditure on exchange by £300 000 The net result is an additional expenditure of a million sterling, and we must, we suppose, derive what cold comfort we may from the circumstance that the normal growth of revenue and a partial revival of commercial prosperity have done something towards enabling the country to meet this new strain on its resources without an immediate resort to taxation It is satisfactory to know that the improvement in railways has been well sustained through the late months of the year From April up to October 17 the gross receipts of "Guaranteed and State Railways' had improved by nearly 95 lakhs, and the net earnings by 14 lakhs The receipts of "Assisted Companies' were larger by 13½ lakhs, towards which the Rohilkund and Kumaon contributed 1½ lakhs, Southern Mahratta 4 lakhs, Bengal and North Western 6½ and Tirhoot 1½ lakhs — *pioneer*

THE FUTURE OF BURMAH

The *Times of India*—Mandalay has been captured, and the European subjects have been liberated This is an exceedingly satisfactory conclusion of the military part of the task But the chief difficulty remains, to provide for the proper administration of the country According to the reports of the reception by the natives of the invaders, it seems that the Burmese are only too anxious to be placed under British rule And in order that French designs upon the integrity of the various states of Indo China may be checkmated, this is very desirable But such arrangements are not entirely made for the good of the people to be governed, but in view of the political situation of parties at home The General Election is not yet decided, and the future of Burmah may be connected with the state of the political parties at home, and these are not in a state of the greatest stability

The *Bombay Gazette*—Now that we have conquered King Theobaw's Kingdom, the question to which an answer must be given is as to what shall be done with it and with him? It is generally understood that he will be added to the list of State prisoners who live in honourable and opulent captivity upon the bounty of the Indian Exchequer We shall then have an opportunity of learning if he really lives up to the regulation legend which has grown around his name and to which, if what we hear be true, imagination has contributed somewhat Whether he is the drunk in depraved, and cruel monster that most men paint him to be, or the mild fairly cultured, and respectable young monarch, suffering more for others' wrong doings than his own, which a few apologists say he is, we shall soon see for ourselves for General Prendergast's insistance upon his personal surrender implies an intention to deprive him of his Kingdom and and a home for him much nearer at hand than in Mandalay As to the disposal of Theebaw's Kingdom, although annexation has been constantly and confidently talked of and thought it is not at all unlikely that that course will be followed we believe that it is still too soon to speak of it as though there were settled determination upon that point The nominal conferment Deputy Commissioners, which we announced a week or two since, does not necessarily imply anything beyond a temporary subjection of the occupied territory to our administration It may possibly be nothing more than the provisions which is usually made by an invading army for the political and civil administration of the country which it leaves in its rear It would be quite consistent with a restitution of territory so disposed of as soon as a Government had been established at Mandalay over which the Government of India had made sure of exercising all necessary control We have distinctly given out that Theebaw shall never again rule in Burmah, but we have not as yet distinctly declared an intention that no other monarch shall take his place It will be no disadvantage to us that we have gone to Mandalay with our hands free in that respect We have not invaded Upper Burmah from any desire to possess the country, or from any desire to wreak upon Theebaw Heaven's own retribution for the perpetration of a catalogue of half proved and possibly imaginary crimes Annexation for its own sake is not a policy that would have any attractions for the present Viceroy, nor for the Government at home, who have left him such large powers in the solution of the Burmese problem and if there is any course short of it which will give us all necessary guarantees against lawlessness on our borders, which will leave a free course for our trade to the regions beyond Burmah to which it ought to penetrate and which it will secure us against foreign intervention in a country over which, as French statesmen have a limited we have a right to exercise paramount influence, that is a course which would have strong attractions to a prudent statesman And we believe that the effort to discover it has not yet been given up

PRESENTATION OF GWALIOR FORT TO THE MAHARAJAH

Gwalior, *December 3*—The banquet last night was a brilliant affair All the officers of the regiments at Morar and Gwalior, with their families, were present After the banquet Sir Lepel Griffin, on behalf of the Maharajah, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen and Lord and Lady Dufferin

The Viceroy rose and spoke as follows —

'Ladies and Gentlemen —In rising to acknowledge on behalf of the Queen Empress the courteous terms in which the Maharajah has been good enough to propose her health, I am anxious to take an opportunity of offering his Highness my sincerest congratulations on to day's proceedings When I received him in Durbar I was speaking as Viceroy in the name of the Government of India My language was necessarily formal and restrained Now, however that I am addressing him as a personal friend and as a guest under his roof, I may indulge in a more familiar strain I may tell him what intense personal satisfaction I derived at being the fortunate instrument through which the natural and legitimate desire of his heart have been gratified, in restoring to his keeping the noble fortress of his ancestors, which, with its historical monuments, its picturesque characteristics, and its commanding position the greatest monarch might be proud to possess I well know that it is to one of the most loyal feudatories of her Majesty, one of the best friends of the Government of India, to a fine soldier and to a brave and honourable Prince, that this great trust has been confided Furthermore, let me assure him that the gift thus conferred upon him by his Sovereign is conveyed freely, ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly by any misgivings or regrets Long I trust, may his Highness live to look forth from its sentinel towers over the noble expanse of territory at the foot of his fortress of Gwalior, and for many many generations hereafter may his descendants refer with gratitude and reverence to the name of their distinguished ancestor, through whose merits and good fortune so bright a jewel of State was restored to his family, and in saying this, I feel that indirectly I am addressing the Princes of India at large, and that the especial honour which peculiar circumstances have enabled the Queen to confer on one of their most illustrious representatives, is in a certain sense shared by them all No more striking proof could be given to the world of the deep trust reposed in their loyalty as a class by their Sovereign and the British nation At all events it is in this light that her Majesty and her Government in this country hope the matter may be regarded Now, ladies and gentlemen, before I sit down I will ask you to drink the Maharajah's health The major portion of this company is composed of the officers and inhabitants of the neighbouring cantonments of Morar I know I am expressing the feeling of those gentlemen and of all connected with them, when I say that it is with extreme regret that they learned that the arrangements following upon the cession of the fortress will remove them from the vicinity of the munificent Prince and the considerate host and neighbour within whose territories they have enjoyed such a pleasant sojourn, and of whose personal kindness they have had so many proofs —*Correspondent of T I*

The following is the full text of the Treaty between the British Government and the Maharajah Scindia —

"The British Government agrees to restore to the Maharajah the Fortress of Gwalior and to cede the Morar Cantonment, having removed the British garrison therefrom on the following conditions —(1) That the Maharajah undertakes to the British Government the town and fort of Jhansi in full sovereignty in exchange for the Cantonment of Morar (2) The British garrison or the subsidiary force at present stationed at Morar within Gwalior territory will be withdrawn and maintained at such station near the Gwalior frontier as may appear to the Government convenient in accordance of the treaty of 13th January 1844 remaining in force (3) The Maharajah is permitted to raise three thousand additional drilled infantry soldiers, on the understanding that of the Cavalry force allowed by treaty, the Maharajah does not exceed the present number of two thousand regular cavalry (4) That the Maharajah pays to Jhansi of rupees on account of the cost incurred by the British Government on the fortifications and buildings in Fortress Gwalior '

IMPORTANT DURBAR AT GWALIOR

This morning the Viceroy held a special durbar to announce to the Maharajah Scindia the restoration of the fortress of Gwalior The sight was one of unusual magnificence Over 100 of the Maharajah Scindiah's sirdars attended, while to add grandeur to the scene General Sir Frederick Roberts and his Staff the officer Commanding the Division and his Staff and all the military officers from Morar, European and native, were present The Viceroy's Body Guard were drawn up in the hall, and the background was opened to the general public The Maharajah Scindiah arrived a few minutes before the Viceroy and was received with the usual honours The Viceroy entered the great hall, which the Prince of Wales said was the finest he had ever seen, in the midst of an imposing procession, the Maharajah Scindiah meeting his Excellency in the middle of the hall The Countess of Dufferin and the ladies of the Viceregal party and several other ladies were present The usual salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Viceroy and the Maharajah When Lord Dufferin and the Maharajah Scindiah had been seated a short time, the Viceroy, addressed his Highness as follows —

"Your Highness,—I have invited you to meet me to day in order to communicate to you the intelligence that her Majesty the Empress of India has resolved to bestow upon you a signal mark of her confidence and favour. Twenty eight years ago India was shaken by a great convulsion, and in common with many other native chiefs, your Highness found yourself involved in the gravest difficulties and dangers These eventually culminated in the overthrow of your authority by the misguided soldiery which had risen in revolt alike against your Highness and the British Government The rebels were speedily defeated and dispersed by her Majesty's troops, but in the interest of peace and order it was thought desirable that the Fortress of Gwalior and the neighbouring cantonment of Morar should be temporarily garrisoned and held by a British force This arrangement has been maintained up to the present day Time, however, with its healing hand, education with her divine light, and the irresistable and suitable influence of civilization, have in the meanwhile been making great changes around us Order and tranquillity have succeeded to disturbance and unrest Convinced both of the power and the intention of the British Government to protect the weak, control the unruly, and reward the well disposed, the inhabitants of the Native States of India, with few exceptions have for many years past been following the path of progress in contentment, while their rulers have long a recognised the benefits accruing to them from the paramount Power's a Government which unfeignedly desires the perpetuation of their dynasties and the maintenance of their rights demanding only in return that they should be loyal to their Empress, should administer their important Governments in such a way as to promote the happiness of their subjects for whose welfare the paramount Power is ultimately responsible One result of this change has been that some of the precautions which at one time were necessary both for the protection of the Princes themselves and for the maintenance of the imperial authority have become superfluous For these reasons and because the ruler of this State as is well known to all present holds an exalted place among the loyal and capable feudatories of the Crown, her Majesty the Queen-Empress has determined to restore to your Highness the possession and keeping of the noble fortress which towers above the capital of your State In accepting this important trust, your Highness need have no apprehension that the support which you have hitherto received from the British Government will in any way diminish In consequence of the extension of railways and the changes which have taken place in the military requirements of the situation, we can not as effectively from a distance as from positions we now occupy, and your Highness may rest assured that if ever the necessity should arise, the British Government will fulfill with promptitude and energy the obligations imposed upon it by existing engagements. Her Majesty the Queen Empress well knows that in restoring to your Highness the fortress of Gwalior she is gratifying one of the most ardent wishes of your heart, and I may add that it is a personal pleasure to myself to be the instrument of conveying to your Highness this fresh proof of her Majesty's favour At the same time the Queen Empress hopes that this act will be remembered throughout India, not merely as a personal favour bestowed upon an individual chief to whom it has been accorded, but as an indication that her Majesty and the English nation have not failed to appreciate the universal loyalty to the Imperial rule and throne and person of her Majesty which has recently been displayed in so striking a manner by the Princes and the Native States and the people of India '

Mr Durand, the Foreign Secretary, interpreted the speech in Urdu, after which the Maharajah Scindiah addressed the Viceroy in Urdu Sir Lepel Griffin translated his Highness's reply, which was to the following effect —'In the first place it is my desire to express to your Excellency my thanks for the honour you have done me in visiting my capital, and in the second place my gratitude for your having fulfilled the deepest wish of my heart in restoring me the fortress of my ancestors So long as I live I shall never forget the kindness and honour that have been bestowed upon me by former Viceroys, your predecessors, and especially by your Excellency I trust you will always consider me among your sincere friends and well wishers, and that I may be counted among those who are most sincerely attached to the service of her most gracious Majesty the Empress"

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XII. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885. No. 51

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE.

English & Kanarese, per annum,		Rs	10 0 0
English alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Kanarese alone,	do	"	6 0 0
Per mensem		"	0 8 0
Single copy		"	0 1 0
Packing rates		"	0 1 0
Foreign Subscription		"	5 0 0

N B—Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line	0 2 0
For the continuing each following insertion	0 1 0
For advertisements to be translated, per line	0 2 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements entered into at reasonable terms.

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

NANJAPPA AND CO

Merchants, Commission Agents Contractors and Dealers in English and Country wines, &c &c

Begs to inform the Public that every kind of attention will be paid to their orders

They are the sole agents for the Famous Chitra Shirts Price and particulars of many articles of them

Stationery Watches

Teas

Cutlery &c &c

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delay in executing the work we beg our constituents to address all business letters to the Managing partner

Spectacular Agenda

Terms Strictly Cash

The "Theosophist"

(Vol VII, October 1885 to September 1886)

CONDUCTED BY

H P BLAVATSKY

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, and Occultism It consists of not less than *sixty-four pages of reading matter*, and its contents will be found highly interesting to all who care for Esoteric lore and ancient learning Subscription (payable in advance) Rupees 8 per annum, single copy Rupee 1 Back numbers and volumes may be obtained at the same price

Money Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Manager *Theosophist* Office, and all business communications should be addressed to him at Adyar, Madras.

20,000

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL HEART OF HEARTS ELECTRO GALVANIC CHARM LOCKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE

It has been universally acknowledged that the Heart of Hearts (Electro) Charm Locket has no *equal in its power* to effectually prevent and cure any one suffering from any of the following diseases —

Diarrhœa Dysentry, Liver Complaints, Bright's Disease, Heart Palpitation, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, Painful M,—Impotency, Seminal Weakness, General Debility, Hysteria, Paralysis, Pain of every description, Flatulence, Indigestion, Loss of Memory Melancholia Hypochondria, Restless Nights, Dizziness, Swinging of the Head Nightmares, Loss of Voice, Hysteric Fits, Urinary Disorders, Tightness of chest, Shortness of Breath, or any other disease that flesh is heir to"

Price Rs 1 8 each —Liberal commission—10 to 20 per cent to wholesale purchasers

It (Electro) cures about three of diseases even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind—many of them in a moment, by a single touch—most in a few days so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines *that God ever gave to man"*

REV J WESLEY

"A very small galvanic power has often relieved the most obstinate cases and perfect cures have been performed when none were expected May we not hope that a galvanic apparatus may be constructed, which can be worn by the patient in long standing diseases

C P W Parker, M D,

Treatise on Nervous Complaints and Organic Diseases 3rd Edition

Dr Fowler's

LITHO CUR —which is without a rival in the world has been highly recommended as a sovereign remedy for Leprosy, Leucoderma, White leprosy, Eruptions of Mercury, Numbness and all morbid conditions of the system as well as in a corrupt state of the blood and the worst diseases of the skin

Price Rs 10 for two weeks, and Rs 18 for complete cure—one month

☞ Leprous cases being of two kinds, patients are requested to state the particulars of their maladies

Dr Fowler's

VITAL ELECTRIC FLUID

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC REMEDY OF THE DAY

It is a newly discovered remedy is a most valuable tonic and a powerful agent in replenishing Vitality and in the cure of Disease Its efficacy is now well known and is acknowledged by the first medical men by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious remedy hitherto discovered for overworked brain, anxiety, nervous prostration, impure and impoverished blood premature decay of vital powers, paralysis, Mind and Heart diseases from whatever cause, also equally beneficial in Chronic Diarrhœa and Fever with enlarged spleen and liver and atonic Dyspepsia Full directions accompany each bottle

Price Rs 2 8 for large and Rs 1 8 for small bottles Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Fowler's

ELECTRIC EYE BALM

Throw away your spectacles and eye glasses They do not restore eyesight Then why do you use them for life when you can fully recover your eyesight for ever by using this wonderful Eye Balm? This remedy is perfectly harmless and warranted to cure the worst diseases of the eye

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, full directions accompany each bottle Packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's.

BLOOD PURIFIER

Those suffering from Debility of body emptiness insanity, Gout and Rheumatism, Paralysis, Indigestion of youth, Scrofula, sores of all kinds, are strongly recommended to use this Blood Purifier They will soon find relief and ultimately a permanent cure This is the only medicine that will expel mercury out of the system full directions are on any each bottle.

Price Rs 2 and packing 4 annas extra

Dr Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE

Is the popular scientific remedy of the day and its use has proved most efficacious for diseases of the throat and lungs, cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Influenza, Cold, and all pulmonary disorders &c

Price Rs 2 for small and Rs 3 8 for large bottles, packing 4 annas Full directions accompany each bottle

Dr. Bateman's

ASTHMA CURATIVE CIGARETTES

Would produce immediate relief for asthma, whooping cough, strengthen weak lungs, allay pulmonary irritation, and is beneficial for every form of throat and lung disease

Price Rs 2 per box, packing 4 annas extra.

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

BUBO—BUBO

Cured without surgical operation or the aid of a medical remedy the mere application of

Dr. Bateman's

ELYSIAN PASTE

☞ One pot is warranted sufficient to cure secretly and radically the worst type of Bubo within 4 days.

Price Rs 5 per pot with full directions for use

Dr Playfair's

RHEUMATIC OIL

When other remedies have failed it is warranted to cure Gout, Rheumatism, swelling of the limbs, Pains in the back, lumbago, coughs, colds, pain in the chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria &c &c

Price Re 1 for 4 oz, and annas 12 for 2 oz phials, packing 4 annas extra

Dr. Playfair's

ANTIFEBRIL

The unparalleled and most effectual remedy for the prevention and speedy cure of Malaria Remittent, Intermittent, bilious and other forms of fever and ague

Price Rs 1 per bottle, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

AMBROSIA DROPS

For the radical cure of Gonorrhœa Leucorrhœa Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, and other similar diseases in both sexes Per bottle Rs 2 4 Packing annas 4

Injection —for curing urethral discharge, Partridge's medicine concentrated Rs 2 8 per bottle

A long felt want is now supplied by the introduction of Dr Playfair's

ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS

Which administered in the first stage of Cholera, have saved many valuable lives from the fatal grasp of death

Price Rs 2 per phial, Packing annas 4

Dr. Playfair's

SPECIFIC FOR SORES AND ULCERS.

The external application of this wonderful ointment will ensure a complete cure of sores of the worst condition in 3 days time It does not contain mercury in any shape Price Rs 1 8 per phial.

IF YOU ARE TURNING GRAY OR BALD USE YOUR

Dr. Clifford's

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RESTORER —which, in consequence of its sweet scent, is not only a toilet requisite, but cures Baldness, restores with gloss faded or gray hair to its natural color and stands as an unrivalled remedy for all diseases peculiar to the hair and scalp. *Price Rs 2-8* per bottle

Dr. Clifford's

GOLDEN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS—have long been recommended as a safe and reliable purgative The medicinal virtues of these Pills have led to very satisfactory results for Constipation Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heart burn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Foul stomach, and all disorders of the Liver

Price Re 1 and Rs 2 per box

PILES! PILES!! FISTULA!!!

In any form

Many thousand radical cures have been effected Without pains or surgical operation by the mere use of

Dr Clifford's.

ORIENTAL BALM

Rs 4 per bottle

☞ PLEASE SPECIFY PARTICULARS OF MALADY

Sole Agents in India for the above

H. RAYNOR & Co, E I R

Chandernagore, near Calcutta.

☞ Liberal commission to wholesale purchasers.

Bangalore City Municipality.

The 10th December 1885

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary Meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners to be held at their Office Premises (District Office Buildings) on Monday the 21st December 1885, at 7-30 A M

I The cash account current, progress report of works, mortuary and the Municipal School returns for the month of November 1885.

II Report from the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed original works *to be* inserted in the Budget for the year 1886—87.

III. Consideration of the prizes to be awarded during the next City Market Show and other details in connection therewith

IV. Deferred proposition. Correspondence relating to Octroi tax on tobacco stalk in the Bangalore Municipality together with letter No 1544, dated 27th November 1885, from the President, Municipality, Civil and Military Station

V. Report from the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed transfer of Hospital and Town Dispensary to St Martha's Hospital Building together with letter dated 1st instant from the Lady Superior of the Convent of Good Shepherd

VI. List of existing old records proposed to be destroyed.

VII Proposed Draft Bye-law regarding nuisance committed by children on public streets

VIII The proposed introduction of the rules in force in the Station Municipality regarding rewards granted to parties bringing stray cattle to be impounded in the Cattle Pound.

IX. Purchase of 20 additional lamp-posts.

A SRINIVASA CHARLU,
Vice-President.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF OF MYSORE SUB DIVISION

O S, No 1335 of 1885

Plaintiffs—1 *Patel Lingo Gowda*

2 Rache Gowda, Son of Chickamulle Wadyar

Defendant—Chowdry Krishtachetty, Doda Peto, Mysore City

Plaint

1 In the village of Moodook Dodo, Tirmakoodlu Narasipur Taluk, there is a Sivachar Mutt, called "Nand Mutt"

2 This Mutt was built by the influential men of the marginally noted village 35 years ago, and it is now the property of the villagers, called in village parlance the property of ಸಕ್ಕಲ್ಲು

3 The main object in building the Mutt was and is to appoint a Jangamah, to feed way farers, &c, and to look after the Mutt

4 Such Jangamah is appointed by the community, supplied with grain and funds for feeding purposes, and is liable to be turned out at their will and pleasure

5 Since the institution was started, several Jangamas were appointed, and of those Gooroo Santappa was one.

6. It appears that the Jangamah had borrowed a certain sum of money from Defendant, and he (*Gooroosanthappa*) *dying* without paying the debt, Deft sued one Goondappa, who was then the Jangamah of the Mutt and got a decree against the estate of the deceased

7 In execution of the decree the defendant attached the Mutt and it is under the same

8 Gooroosantha's debt was not contracted for the benefit of this Mutt, there was no necessity for it, and he was not competent to do so Even if it is otherwise, the Mutt under the above circumstances, cannot be attached, and it was not Gooroosantha's He is not now in the Mutt He has wandered away, and a successor appointed

Demand of Judgment

(a). To declare that the Mutt is not liable to be attached

(*b*) To awards Costs

Cause of action is the attachment, and it arose in 1884

We the Plaintiffs do here by declare that what is said above is true to our knowledge, &c,

(Signed) RACHI GOWDA
LINGE GOWDA

"True Copy"

W KNIGHT,
Munsiff

M D NARAINA,
Advocate for Plaintiff

MESSRS. S. RAMASWAMIENGAR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

THARUGPET, BANGALORE

All kinds of Commission kindly entrusted to our care will be executed with accuracy and despatch

Commission 2 C 12 p c

All business letters to be addressed to

B KASTOORI RANGINGAR,
Business Manager

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Belgrade, 17th Dec—A Servian official despatch states that the Bulgarians yesterday attacked the Servian outposts and after severe fighting which lasted several hours the Servians gained a complete victory over the Bulgarians, who were dislodged from their positions at Velikisnor

The Bulgarian loss was heavy

London, 13th Dec—The *Daily News* urges that Conference be held of Conservative and Liberal leaders, and the Home Rulers on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland

The French and Italian Governments have denied all knowledge of correspondence alleged to have been discovered at Mandalay concerning treaties with Burmah

London, 14th Dec—A treaty has been signed between the Colonial Office and the Maharaja of Johore recognising the latter as Sultan of Johore

Colonel Sladen is confident of the country settling down as soon as annexation is announced He advocates a Council of Ministers aiding the Commissioner to govern the country

There is a rumour that the Burmese are collecting at Yemethen, about forty miles north of Ningyan The Woon of Ningyan has not come in yet, but the people are flocking back

Government has decided to meet the new Parliament, and will take the earliest opportunity of ascertaining whether they are in possession of the confidence of the House

Paris 14th Dec—The French Government has presented a note to the Powers in favor of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, under the rule of Prince Alexander

London 6th Dec—The *Times* in a leading article, announces that the British Government has no intention of re occupying Dongola and that the measures to be taken are purely of a defensive character

Rangoon 16th Dec—Many villages round Shwegyeen on the Sittang river have been looted and burnt by dacoits A column composed of one company of the Scots Fusiliers, and two companies of the 14th Bombay, leave Tounghoo to night at eight railway to Nyoungbinbin, marching thence to Paganma young and then by boat to Shwegyeen

Information received from Mandalay states that the best Burmese General, is marching down on Ningyan with a large force

The detective police have unravelled the whole mystery in regard to the Matriculation funds and are awaiting Government orders before taking further action

London, 17th Dec—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that Mr Gladstone is willing to concede a separate Parliament to Ireland at the same time however, preserving the union the rights of the Crown and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament Mr Gladstone has denied the accuracy of the statement

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph declaring that Mr Gladstone's scheme is substantially to establish a Parliament in Dublin with complete control over Irish affairs, the Crown having the right to veto any measure in accordance with the advice of the Irish Ministry The Irish members will remain in the Imperial Parliament for all purposes relating to Imperial legislation

London, 18th Dec—The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Sultan has decided to appoint Prince Alexander, Governor of Roumelia for life, with the sanction of the signatories of the treaty of Berlin

Rangoon, 17th Dec—The disturbance reported in the Shwegyeen district is said to be of local origin The band of dacoits is said to consist of 300 men but the number, it is thought is exaggerated it is composed chiefly of Shans and Karens numbers of whom are settled in that district The dacoits are under the leadership of a priest

The three Companies from Tounghoo arrived at Shwegyeen at 10 A M to day, and expect to give a good account of the marauders The places looted and burnt were the town of Sittand and the large villages of Wimpadaw and Kyaunay

NOTICE

We hereby give notice to our subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of the Karnataka Prakasika, on Monday next the 28th Instant, on account of the Christmas holidays Our first number for the new year will appear on Monday the 4th January 1886

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 21, 1885

THE KING OF UPPER BURMAH.

Now that Upper Burmah has been so easily subjugated, and King Theebaw, his Queens, and other members of the royal family, are prisoners in the hands of the British Government of India, and at its absolute disposal, there are not wanting people who strenuously advocate the immediate annexation of Upper Burmah to the already extensive dominions of Great Britain in the East The English and Anglo Indian Press, almost without exception, urge such a step or at least spoliation to be taken at once, from motives of political aggrandisement, though they veil them under the plea of humanity—commiseration for the unhappy and oppressed condition of the people of Upper Burmah and horror at foul deeds of slaughter alleged against Theebaw Merchants and traders, and financial speculators generally, are equally urgent for annexation of the country and the perpetual political imprisonment of Theebaw and the members of his family, from equally interested motives, which, *however, they are candid enough to openly* avow, namely, the "commercial prosperity" of Upper Burmah, which means, of course, their own financial success and pecuniary profit, With this main chance in view, we find, and the discovery is very amusing, the Chamber of Commerce of Macclesfield, a *third manufacturing town, presenting* a memorial to Secretary of State for India, urging the immediate annexation of Upper Burmah, in the interests of British commerce, but we do not suppose that the imperial policy of the Government of Great Britain is to be influenced by the suggestions of people who so curiously resemble the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, who spoke of themselves as—"We, the inhabitants of London" We think, however, that the Secretary of State for India and his Council, the British Ministry, and the Government of India will not be in so great a hurry, as they at first appeared to be, to adopt annexation as the only remedy for the evils and oppressions under which Upper Burmah has suffered Little by little, evidence is turning up that King Theebaw is more sinned against than sinning, that he is not so black as he has been painted, and that there is a good deal to be said in his favour, so much so, indeed, that it would be a very fair and proper question for the British Government to consider whether the King should not be restored to his own again, and his administration placed under the protection and guidance of the British Government As the reader is aware, King Theebaw and his two queens and few members of his family with a small suite of attendance, are now in Madras, political prisoners, under charge of Colonel Cox, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, and that they are treated with that kindness courtesy, and consideration which distinguish the British Government in their treatment of the fallen and unfortunate A splendid house, with a park like compound, suitably furnished and supplied with every luxury and convenience, called the "Mansion," in the fashionable suburb of Madras, known as Nungambakum, has been found for them, and but for the fact that there are police guards about, and that the personal liberty of the King and his party is restricted and regulated, the captivity is made as light as *possible It is a great source of satisfaction* to know that King Theebaw has been innocent of all the charges of atrocity and misgovernment which have been made against him The demeanour of the King the Queens, and their attendants, it is stated by a Madras contemporary has been all that can be reasonably desired since their arrival at the Mansion, and it is confidently believed that the Madras authorities would have less trouble with six Theebaws than they find with one Mulhar Rao We learn from a Rangoon telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* that Theebaw was interviewed at Rangoon by the *Times* special correspondent "He said he was not allowed to know anything of the progress of events He was not told of the fall of Mandalay When he first heard of the fall of Bagan he was told that four small ships were coming with soldiers to make a treaty The Ministers did all He was chosen King, because he was the quiet Prince of the family He never killed his relatives He was asleep when the massacre took place, and know nothing of it When he heard it had been done he dressed himself like a monk for seven months He wanted friendship with the English Everything had been concealed from him by his Ministers" It is true that it is added that, on the other hand, in the papers found in the palace, there is a great deal about offensive and defensive alliances with France and other Powers, but the statement we may be sure, is exaggerated The Government of France has emphatically denied and repudiated such statements, and if such papers have been found in Theebaw's palace, they are doubtless the forgeries of the French and Italian adventurers who were unfortunately allowed to find residence at Mandalay If however, of which we have no doubt, the King's statements to the *Times* special correspondent and others, are true, it will be the duty of the Government of India to institute a thorough and searching enquiry into the much maligned King's case, in order to discover the real culprits, who, as it is universally believed, and freely stated are the ex Kings ministers If the result of such an investigation be, that the crimes and atrocities and acts of oppression, which have been so unsparingly put down to Theebaw's account, are brought home to his ministers then, surely, they should be punished with the extreme penalty of the law, publicly hanged at Mandalay, and King Theebaw restored to his throne, with all his former honours, and to prevent all future disturbance and confusion, let the British have full control and supervision, *make, in fact, Upper Burmah a protected* state, like any other independent native state bordering on India

A HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Now that the question of such humane and noble institutions as public hospitals has engaged the attention of the public for some time we think it will not be out of place, if we said a few words on the establishment of a hospital specially intended for those whom misfortune, folly, sin, or nature, has afflicted with incurable disease. It is a question which has been taken up by the British Resident of Mysore, Mr. C E R Gridlestone, and but for his departure from Bangalore, on duty, just when he began to put his idea into practice we should, no doubt, by this time, have made some progress towards the realisation of so noble a project As it is, steps have been taken to open out a temporary ward for the incurably diseased, in the hospital attached to the Poor House of the Friends in Need Society, in Pannamah Road, C and M Station of Bangalore, to which, special subscriptions have been invited, and we trust the inhabitants of the Pettah will not be slow to respond But, it will be obvious that so small a measure as one ward in an already crowded place, will barely suffice to meet the necessities of so urgent a public evil It is curious how the public of Bangalore cannot apparently get on unless they have some sort of official leading in such matters Now, although Mr Gridlestone started the idea of a hospital for incurables, yet we venture to think that he did not intend that the public should wait for his return to Bangalore, after his prolonged tour in the Province, in order to take steps to inaugurate a larger and more comprehensive measure On the contrary, we think that the British Resident would be very much pleased that the public of Bangalore had taken the matter into its own hands and had carried his idea to some practical issue, and it would have given him equal pleasure, we have no doubt, to have aided the movement to the utmost of his power We think, therefore, that, in this matter, the public of Bangalore is greatly to blame, so much so that it is open to the charge of culpable indifference, which has been freely made against it It is beyond doubt, for we have ocular demonstration of the fact daily and hourly in our midst, that a hospital for incurables is one of the greatest needs both for Bangalore city and station, for both places are is fully infested by beggars with loathsome and incurable diseases as any other larger city or station in India It is, surely, to the interests of the healthy inhabitants of the city and cantonment, that they should find means to establish some such refuge for incurables as that which we advocate If humanity, compassion and charity have failed to erect such a hospital, we should say that self interest, as displayed in the instinct of self preservation, would avail to point out the necessity for such an institution, for surely, it is a well known fact that the diseases with which the unhappy incurables are afflicted are both *contagious* and *infectious*, and that should a healthy person come in contact with such people, or breathe the same air for any considerable time, that person is liable to become similarly afflicted In a word, we are in continuous risk of our health and life, if we go on permitting the incurably diseased *amongst* us to freely walk about the public streets and to frequent our crowded markets and bazaars, without the slightest attempt being made to stem so monstrous an evil It is true the law allow the punishment of incurables, for exposing themselves *in public, by fine or imprisonment*, or both, the former amounting to any sum not exceeding Rs 20, and the latter to any term not exceeding eight days' simple imprisonment But what is the use of such a legal provision? It is a simple farce to inflict a fine on a poverty-stricken incurably diseased individual, for if he even paid it, he would go out and wander about in public as before, and if he was sent to jail for eight days, he would at the end of the term, do exactly as before, and be put in jail again, and so on, the miserable farce will be repeated *ad nauseam*, as, indeed, it is, at the present moment What is wanted, therefore, is a large, commodious, and well fitted and furnished hospital where incurables might be lodged, fed, clothed, and medically treated, and such an institution can only be established by the public of Bangalore making, as it is said in strong colloquial language, a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull alto-

gether" We think, we cannot better close these remarks than by the subjoined extract from the *Daily Post* of the 11th instant, on the same subject —

"If any argument were wanting to prove the urgent and stern necessity there is for the inhabitants of Bangalore—Europeans, Parsians, and Natives alike both in the town and in the cantonment—to get about as soon as possible in devising means to establish a hospital for incurables it is the facts of a case which we ourselves saw and heard on Thursday last, in the Court of the Second Magistrate of the Station The circumstances indeed are so abominable and revolting, that it is impossible for us to detail them here in such a way as not to sicken and disgust the reader Any few many in Court who saw the poison afflicted with a loathsome incurable disease—a woman of the shuckler caste, aged 30 years—had to turn away their faces as I keep them turned till the case had been decided and the accused had been removed Two or three there were who actually left the Court, unable to bear the spectacle at all We have said that it would be impossible here without creating intense and sickening disgust, to enter into a detailed description of the picture the woman presented Suffice it to say that she was suffering from the last stages of an incurable disorder which were plainly visible in every part of her face her eyes, ear, and head, and were actually eating out them If the reader remembers the long image in which one of our realistic poets describes human remains buried beneath the soil—how *the worms* they creep in and the worms they creep out —he will have an idea of the picture presented by the miserable and unhappy woman before the Court She was indeed,—it is no exaggeration to say—a living and walking sepulchre wherein the worms are revelling His poor wretched creature to whom lonelness death would be welcome and infinitely preferable to her present condition of a living death was charged under section 34, clause 7 of the Police Act No 5 of 1861 for exposing herself in a disgusting condition in public, in Slaughter House Road Cross Street near the New Market and it appeared in evidence that the woman thus afflicted with an incurable disease—that is a dreadfully *contagious* disease—has been in the habit for some time past of frequenting all the crowded bazaars and thoroughfares of the city It also appeared in evidence that she was without a home anywhere in this our wide Bangalore that she was admitted into the Bowring Hospital and had been *last ejected as incurable* and that she had thereupon taken to her wanderings—begging of course—in the streets and in the bazaars and market where our Bangalore folk get their chief food supply"

Occasional Notes

THE Nizam has contributed Rs 4,000 towards the expense of translating the Mahabharata

MAJOR GENERAL Sir Robert Phayre has become Provisional Commander-in-Chief of Bombay by the departure to Europe of General Sir Arthur Hardinge

THE confinement of the Junior Queen of King Theebaw is expected at an early date His Majesty has several daughters, but is not known to have a son living

THEEBAW is thus described by the correspondent of the *Pioneer* —Theebaw looks about his age, under 30, and has rather a mild face, not one betraying treachery or ferocity in any way

THE Bolliv Branch of the Madras Railway system is, we hear, to be sold to the South Indian Railway Co for 33 lakhs of rupees, on the understanding that the Company maintains the line on both the broad and narrow gauges at its own cost

GENERAL Pianlergast's most heroic extraordinarily magnanimous soul A captive monarch wanted a little time to prepare for the journey, and the General did not allow him more than ten minutes? And we are glad that, his services have been acknowledged by the Government and his unparalled gallantry and generosity rewarded with a knighthood!

REPORTS from Cashmere state that the clique opposed to reforms is gaining ground and efforts are being made to force the Governor, Inchmands, to resign The Maharajah appears to be under the influence of this clique The Princes of his Highness's family are holding aloof from the administration Ananthram, the Prime Minister, is either indifferent or helpless

THE *Indian Mirror* advocates the cause of a National Congress to consider the measures necessary to be taken to advance the Native cause generally The Congress, it says, might be held periodically at some *important centre in India*, convenient to the people of different Provinces "Every measure to be adopted for the advancement of the native cause should be decided upon in the name, and with the united voice of the Indian people, expressing their consent and approval of such measures through the representatives of the different national bodies inhabiting India A national union, in spite of all obstacles and difficulties, is be *coming a living reality and will, we dare* say, be in course of time more concrete"

THE *Hindu Patriot*, writing about the abdication of Upper Burmah, says "Mandalay has fallen, King Theebaw has surrendered, the entire Kingdom of the Lord of the Golden Umbrella is now an appanage of our gracious Sovereign It is a time for general felicitation, and, in all loyalty and devotion we congratulate our Queen Empress on this rich and extensive addition to her dominions on which the sun never sets King Theebaw has retired from a throne which he disgraced by manifold enormities, and his retirement *will be followed by progress, prosperity*, and enlightenment for the millions whose lot is cast

A NEW jail of a peculiar construction has just been completed at Omaha (United States) It is of iron, and cylindrical in form, the cells being arranged around it The cylinder revolves round its axis in such a manner that only one cell is at the opening at any one time It is three stories high there being 10 cells on each floor Its weight is 45 tons, and this ponderous weight is hung from above instead of turning on a track below The great cylinder can be turned by a simple crank with little power, a *man moving it readily* with his hand A cage of iron bars completely surrounds the cylinder in which the cells are The entrance on each floor is guarded by two doors When any particular prisoner is wanted, the officer outside swings the cylinder round until the cell appears in which is the desired person, and then, by a simple movement, the inner door is opened, and the prisoner can step out of his cell The officer then opens the outer door and lets the man out None of the other prisoners are near, and are unable to assist in a rush for liberty

ABOUT the reforms introduced in the Native State of Cashmere "A *Native thinker*" writes to the *Times* —

It is satisfactory to learn that this Native State has started on a career of reform and progress after a long period of mal administration Particulars of reforms already inaugurated appear in the public prints and may be approved so far as they go But there are some reforms of the first and foremost importance without which, all others must be *ephemeral and illusory* 1st Fix or settle the *civil list of the Maharajah* There can be no real progress so long as the Prince regards his kingdom as his private estate from which he is at liberty to appropriate all that income for his personal enjoyment Settle the civil list, and the major part of the income will be liberated for application to purposes of public good The worst Native States are those where the civil list of the Prince has no sort of limit assigned Settle the civil list of the Prince the Prince will have no inducement *to perpetually increase the taxes* He will have no inducement to *resist the abolition of bad taxes* He will have no inducement to *oppose the making of roads and railways* None to oppose *the establishment of an adequate police* for the protection of life and property None to oppose the *institution of hospitals schools*, &c, &c No inducement to oppose the granting of just *concessions of revenue to his subjects in bad* seasons or in seasons of distress No inducement to refuse relief works in view to save life in times of famine Without enlarging on the subject, it will be readily seen that the settlement of the civil list is at the foundation of good government in a Native State The next condition *essential* to good government in a Native State is that the Raja or Maha Raja or Nawab should not himself personally exercise the power *of taking away the life liberty property or any of his subjects* I must warn the public against believing in the reform and progress of any Native State where the above mentioned two conditions have not been achieved I must warn the *Viceroy and the Government of India*, as well as the public

Local and Provincial

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION —The Matriculation and first Arts examination began on Tuesday last the 15th instant, and gave over on Saturday last the 19th Idem

MUNICIPAL MEETING —The monthly meeting of the Pettah Municipality will be held this day, the 21st instant, in the office in the District Cutchery, Major A H Meiritre presiding

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—All the public Offices and Courts under the Mysore administration will be closed from the 24th instant to the 4th proximo on account of the Xmas holidays

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS —All the Schools and Colleges in Bangalore have been closed for the Christmas holidays, The vacation began on the 15th instant, and will be over till the 15th January next

SKY RACES —There were three days sky races, on the race ground, Bellary road, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday last, and were well attended by the public of all classes, who enjoyed themselves very much

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES —The *Daily Post* understands that it is under contemplation by the Durbar to appoint Messrs Mahomed Ali, Town Magistrate of Bangalore and F B Clark, Special Assistant Commissioner in this district, as Deputy Commissioners from the new official year, the former for Chitaldroog and the latter for Hassan

REVENUE RISTS —The Government of His Highness, in consideration of the oppressed state of the ryots has been pleased to invite the opinion of the several subordinate officers regarding the enhancement of rists *The harvest is still late*, and the poor ryots are not capable of meeting the demands of the Government It is to be hoped that the Dewan will use his own discretion before finally passing any orders on this subject, as he might have personally witnessed the present condition of the country

THE PETTAH MUNICIPALITY —The authorities of the Pettah Municipality contemplate the *introduction of the cess pit* system shortly The public have been served with notices, and some cases were prosecuted lately The rule will be enforced from April next, when 25 houses will be given to a scavenger and a depot formed at every furlong's distance It is also reported that a certain tax will be fixed for each house It is to be seen whether the Municipality will succeed in their attempt as some are likely to refuse to pay *the tax as there are already too many taxes* to pay

THE MAYURA CASE —At the criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore held on Tuesday last, a man named Peeroovengada Moodally was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having murdered his own mother Moruthayammah, on the 25th May last, in his house in Narumpillay street, and having after the murder, thrown the body into a disused well in the house which the prisoner had caused to be excavated for the purpose, and which he afterwards filled up again The Government Prosecutor Mr Singara Char, appeared for the prosecution, and the Judge Colonel W Hill, asked Mr A M Corner, Advocate, to conduct the prisoners defence, which was readily undertaken The case lasted from Tuesday to *Friday last*, the only direct evidence against the prisoner being his own wife, Mongathoyammah The two assessors found the prisoner guilty and the judge, concurring with them, sentenced the man to death, on Saturday last An appeal will be preferred on his behalf to the Court of the British Resident

Extracts.

HOW OUR MONEY GOES

The *Native Opinion* —"Yes, Indian hospitality to Indian officers must be well-worthy of the traditions of old and nothing should be stinted to make their reception grand We would not object to any reasonable expenditure on such an occasion, but if the gold producing bird is to be so mercilessly taxed on every occasion, it will be killed sooner or later Ten millions are to be spent on the defences of our frontiers, two millions and odd to *meet the increased strength of our army, the* millions required to maintain a costly frontier commission to delimit Afghan borders on behalf of Abdul Rahman the lakhs that will be required every month to maintain an army of occupation in Burma until its fate is finally decided, all these may be very small items of expenditure to the Anglo Indian The famine fund is already doomed and with its uncertain existence the lower Provinces Government, to husband out its resources is compelled to deal out miserable doles to the needy and the famine stricken If funds can be so lavishly spent upon matters which hardly concern the Indian ryot, cannot this lavish profusion be partially cut down so as to enable Sir R Thompson to give the famine stricken two full *meals a day* to enable him to labour and contribute his pice to the heavy cost of our civil Government We hope some of our irresponsible Anglo Indian Journals will consider this side of the question from the stand point of the Indian tax payer"

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.

The *Hindoo Patriot* —Mr Bright declared some time ago that India was of no use to England except as a means of finding places for ten young gentlemen every year and producing a profit of ten million pounds sterling Lord Randolph Churchill thus answered Mr Bright "Well I do not know what he means by the profit of £10,000 000, unless he means the commercial profit that is made out of India is a great deal larger than £10,000,000, but I would point out that even if it were only £10 000,000, just think how many thousands of English artisans are kept in active employment by a commerce which produces the annual profit of £10,000 000" In order to form an accurate estimate of the number of English people who are kept in employment by working for the Indian market, one must remember that England exports altogether to *this country about 30 millions of British* manufactures annually The imports of cotton yarn manufactured into India amount to 20 millions, and this alone employs about 200,000 people in England Then, in iron and steel England exports about two millions to India, in woollen manufactures about one million *It has been* calculated that by her Indian trade and by the totally free market which she enjoys here England is able to keep in active employment some 357 000 artisans Again, some 100,000 British born subjects are employed in India and paid by Indian revenues, and they send their salaries or a greater portion of them for the maintenance of their families and relations Then, again, thousands of independent Britons find lucrative employment in this country in various walks of life Bearing all this in mind, it is no exaggeration to say that nearly three millions of the British people are directly or indirectly dependent on India for the means of livelihood, and most of them would have to starve if connections now existing *between England and this country were* severed Well did Lord Randolph Churchill say in his speech, delivered at Paddington in May last, that 'without India England would cease to be a nation" The facts and figures we have given above should be carefully studied by those Englishmen who like Mr Bright, think that the possession of India is a source of weakness to England

H H THE NIZAM'S CIVIL LIST

The *Deccan Times* —During Sirdar Diler Jah Bahadur officiating incumbency of the office of Financial and political Secretary, in the absence on sick leave of Munir Nawaz Jung, he accomplished a work, the want of which was long and much felt—the compilation of a Civil List. The need of a gradation list of the Civil Service of this State was frequently pressed on the attention of Government, but for some reason or another the work was always shirked, at any rate it was never undertaken The Sirdar is therefore to be congratulated in having utilized his brief tenure of office, and we may say signalized it, by affording all concerned the means of knowing 'who is who,' and by supplying the official world with a record that must be in almost hourly request The number of names recorded *is 720, who draw monthly* Rs. 2 13 417, or a little over twenty-five and a half lakhs a year Of course this does not

represent anything like the cost of the Civil Service, even apart from the mere clerical establishments and the menial servants The pay of the Minister, the Assistant Ministers, and their establishments, is entirely omitted an omission which we think should be supplied in the next quarterly The information given is however sufficient for our present purposes Of the 723 officials, 390, or slightly over 50 per cent, are foreigners, and these consist in the order of their strength, of Hindustanees 159, Europeans (including under this general designation all persons of European descent) 89, Madrasees 78, and Bombayites 64 A number of the domiciled Eurasians are shown under the head of Hyderabadees The public money is distributed amongst these several classes thus the Hyderabadees absorb Rs 77,098, the Hindustanees Rs. 48,328, the Europeans Rs 47,195, the Madrasees Rs 14,183, and the Bombayites Rs 14,615 As a test of the manner in which the State patronage is distributed in respect to individual emoluments, we may state, that the above figures give an average monthly income per head of, in round numbers, Europeans Rs 530, Hyderabadees Rs 234, Bombayites Rs 228 Madrasees Rs. 182, and Hindustanees Rs 124 This result will rather astonish those who labour under the belief that all the plums of the service, now go to the Hindustanees We think it well to point out that, of the 89 Europeans in the service, no less than 31 are employed in the Public Works Department, leaving only 38 for the other Departments. This is what might be expected seeing that the P. W is a technical department, and necessarily chiefly officered here, as elsewhere, by Europeans and Eurasians.

ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMAH.

The *Pioneer*—Burma is in some respects a tolerably easy task. The King being removed we may introduce any kind of administrative machinery we please No person or institution at present existing possesses influence enough to oppose our designs We might do anything except restore Theebaw. The Kings of Burma have always been despots and there has been no hereditary nobility. King Theebaw appointed and dismissed his officials himself, and he might choose them from any class of his subjects At the same time, there were two official bodies or councils which, under happier circumstances, may perhaps regain the power they once exercised These are the Hlwot-daw, and the Byadeik The Hlwot daw consisted of four members known as Woon gyees, who were invested with legislative, executive and judicial functions. The King, or sometimes the Crown Prince, was president. This council issued royal edicts, and was the final court of appeal Each Woon gyee had an assistant, a Woon-dauk, who sat on the council, but was not allowed either to vote or speak The other council the Byadeik, was a privy council, and sat in the palace. It consisted of from four to six Atween woons, one of whom was always in attendance on the King to receive his orders Two members of the Hlwot daw—the Tinedah Mingyee and Kin woon Mingyee seem to have been deputed along with King Theebaw, and a ministry has been formed of the remaining two Woon-gyees, and their assistants, and the members of the privy council Mingyee means 'great prince and is a title by which members of the Hlotdaw are commonly addressed In the absence of the King from Mandalay, it was the custom for the Hlot-daw to take up its residence in the royal palace The country outside the capital is divided into provinces, the provinces into districts, the districts into townships, and the townships into villages or hamlets Each province has a governor, the Myo-woon exercising civil, criminal, military and fiscal powers All the public business of a province is transacted in an open hall known as the Young-daw A district officer is styled a Myo-thoo-gyee, the town may or a Ywa-thoogyee A note worthy point in the provincial administration of Burma, is the fact that no public servant receives a fixed salary The chief officials, by way of emoluments, are allowed to command a certain amount of free labour. The lower officials get fees, fines and perquisites. Both classes practice extortion and takes bribes. The public informer, the Na kan dew, is a provincial officer The Shonays or pleaders are said to be a useful and industrious class, and are acquainted with the laws and customs of the country The chief tax levied in Burmah is a house or family tax, and their is also a tax on agricultural produce.

BURMAH AFFAIRS.

The *Bombay Gazette*—The *Times* gives prominence to the letter of Mr Colquhoun denouncing Lord Ripon for disapproving of an extension of the frontier, but the leading journal admits that Lord Salisbury's remarks point to a protectorate rather than to annexation. Curiously enough the belief that China would prefer a British annexation to a British protectorate over Burmah, is considered by the *Times* to be a reason why we should annex that country To our mind that singular preference would constitute a strong ground for doubting the wisdom of the annexation policy The astute Chinese politicians believe that if the frontier of British India be extended so far eastward, we shall in the future become embroiled with the French in Tongking and Cochin China We have no interest in seeing this guileless hope realised It is unquestionably part of the comprehensive scheme put forward with such vigour and pertinacity by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr Hillert that we should annex not only Burma but the Shan States, so that our frontier should be conterminous with that of Tongking and Yunnan This expansion of the Empire is designated the policy of trade expansion There is a great deal to be said against the inconvenient buffer States and in favour of great States having conterminous frontiers But when all is said the drawbacks are admitted to be considerable when powerful Empires look at each other across a thin hedge, and are constrained to maintain armies of observation to protect their respective limits from the accidents of history If we annex up to Tongking and Yunnan, another thirty thousand men will have to be added to the Army of India to guard the new territory, and make a presentable appearance on an interminable line of remote frontier The Government of India will probably think twice before accepting a gift which is not that of Calcutta or Bombay but of Rangoon, and might have results beyond expectation. The Government of Lord Dufferin will doubtless look at the *cons* as well as the *pros* before coming to a decision on so weighty a matter

Amrita Bazar Patrika—Theebaw was said to have insulted England, therefore she proceeded to wage war with Burmah Now why should India pay for such a war? Whose has been the insult? India's or England's? Has India any honor to feel, or any dishonor? Has India any honor to lose? If the English nation had felt the humiliation of the Burhuman slap, why should India be made to bleed for the reparation of this insult? This Burmah business is altogether an English enterprise, and yet it has been carried on entirely by the Indian's money and blood Indeed, India has been made to play the part of what we call the sugar carrying bullock, in this Burmah affair She has to bear the burden of sugar, but she must not taste it The hay, only the hay must be her share, while the sugar that of her English masters Now it must be admitted on all hands that the people of India are more intelligent than a bullock It has been further stated that England was deeply moved by the oppressions committed on his subjects by Theebaw, and therefore she undertook this expedition against Burmah Now if the people of India could have persuaded themselves that there was a tinge of truth in it, they would have most gladly joined with England in this business But, they can not, in their heart of hearts, believe that the English nation was really actuated by a feeling of humanity in going to war with Burmah Indeed how could they, when they see their rulers close their ears against the shrieks of starving millions nearer home, or take no notice of the hotish treatment accorded to the prisoners in our jails? An Indian is kicked to death, or his wife most brutally outraged, and the earths and heavens are moved to save the European who commits this atrocious act And the milk of human kindness overflowed the hearts of these men in behalf of oppressed humanity in a foreign country!! If Theebaw's cruelty moved the hearts of the rulers of India, how it was that the desolation of Salem was witnessed without any emotion? Theebaw was never proved guilty in a court of justice, and then, if he really killed people, they were his enemies But the Madras authorities committed horrible atrocities upon the people of Salem and imprisoned and transported their leading men, who were not only innocent, but never contemplated to harm one hair of the Government There is no doubt that our rulers are going to bestow upon the barbarians of Burmah the inestimable blessings of British rule But though the worth of this blessing is not to be questioned, yet there is a difference of opinion about it between those who administer it and who live under it

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SIR,—Actuated by the idea of imparting a thorough knowledge of one or two of the industries of the West, I have been for some time earnestly trying to secure means to enable me to go to England and go through a course of technical training in the respective factories, as my educated countrymen are fully convinced to use the words of one of the renowned Princes His Highness the Regent of Kolapore "that nothing will conduce more to the well being of the masses than technical education Every one is well aware that one a going to England is purely a question of money, and it is not probable that the Government will depart from its projects Under these circumstances it may be plain to every body, that I are no other alternative than to press my object on my wealthy and enlightened countrymen

In my interview with many native gentlemen of Madras, I invariably see that all of them sympathise with my scheme Connected as I am that Madras is poor compared with the other Presidencies, there are no doubt a few that are ready sympathies with my plans &c, and I have secured the promise of their warm support to some extent

My experience of Bombay has led me to my high hopes I had the happiness of seeing many leading men of the Presidency A linguistic native gentleman of the Bombay Civil Service has been so very kind as to have the direction of carrying me to a necessary help in addition to the monthly allowance he has already made

Another gentleman who I had the pleasure of seeing, wants me to furnish him with a detailed statement of expenses &c required for my project I shall only be very glad to furnish him such a statement

But the secrets of trade and manufacture are so profound and there is so little other means of obtaining the requisite information that with all my efforts I fear, I shall not be able to satisfy the gentleman And I nightmare Professor of considerable experience in England writes to me that it is only by being on the spot that what I wish to know will be ascertained

Another influential gentleman is of opinion that the success of a man who goes to England to study any industrial profession depends more or less on the previous training he receives in India The question is whether the Anglo Indian Institutions would unfold to their sons in the few industries that we have or How their brothers in the West England is a place where each trade is carried on by scientific Not one and in the institutions to teach us his trade The difficulty of getting such institutions in India would then force, I am sorry to say, the idea of sending a full training for any one or more industries can be all in vain there will be no necessity for one to go to such a distant country voluntarily throwing himself into so many difficulties While there are the difficulties of finding an opening as an apprentice in the various towns in England how can one expect to receive training from the few that are there mainly depending on their labour for their bread I have been also told by a gentleman in the precious training is a matter of trivial importance in the case of a man where intelligence, moral character, earnestness of purpose and strenuous labors all these are indispensable

It is possible that young men who proceeded to the West with the same object have not fulfilled the expectation formed of them But I need hardly point out that the reasons and circumstances that produced these disappointment in the former case may not be applicable to me and others that follow them The person that follows them as well as his supporters may take steps to every to avoid the same disappointment As I know full well the many difficulties, I think I can with which to go to Europe As for the language I am confident that I will pick up the language in a very short time so as to answer my purposes

A few of the native princes of the North have found out a scholarship for a similar object as mine and they have confined them to their own subjects In view of that of view so beautiful that I was not born there? Will not this difficulty be removed if I find myself to settle down my home in the State? Do I not become a native of the State or States for all practical purposes and satisfy their requirements

Whatever contrary opinions they may entertain of the proper course, I, I trust I shall be thus distinguished countrymen of the Deccan for this and support Believing that I will come the hearty co-operation and sympathies of my countrymen, I send you this letter for your comment

THE HARDSHIPS SENDING KING THEEBAW TO RANGOON

The *Mail*—The order issued yesterday by the Madras Government with the knowledge of the Government of India to make arrangements at Rangoon for the confinement in a state prison of the ex King of Burmah, are being actively carried out, and we have every confidence that no pains will be spared by the District authorities of North Arcot to secure to the captive the utmost comfort consistent with his residence at that place But we have no hesitation in saying that it will be a harsh measure to drag the ex-sovereign of a country so unmeasurable a place It must not be forgotten that England did not go to war with Theebaw in order to mark her stern disapproval of his conduct at his court or in his entourage The manner in which the strong and fair female "imprisoned" from off the face of Burmah, his relatives who barred his way to the throne, or the rivals for such it was regarded by her two daughters whom she had resolved to give to him in marriage is a blood curdling story of the fine old Oriental type But this horrible illustration in the nineteenth century of the savagery which was the rule, rather than the exception, in mediæval and ancient times was no affair of England She knew from the reading in her churches of scripture relating how a king in ships, slew a child blood the seventy sons of King Ahab in Samaria, and had their heads laid in two heaps at the gate of his palace Moreover he slew, all that remained of the house of Ahab in Jezreel, and all his great men, and his kinsfolks, and his priests until he left him none remaining" And he met the brethren of Ahaziah, king of Judah, who were going down to salute the seventy deceased princelings "and also slaughter they were unawares and "he slew them at the pit of the sheering house even two and forty men, neither left he any of them" Then, proceeding on his mission of carnage, he came to Samaria and "he found Jehonadab the son of Rechab, "Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord And he slew all that remained unto Ahab in Samaria till he had destroyed him." And, he according to the sacred historian, he was thereupon assured that he had "done well in executing that which is right" The Jezebel of Burmah in plot will say that at least she was no worse than "John the son of Nimshi who drove furiously"

The code of social and political morality that is more or less respected in Europe is almost unknown in Burmah, Siam and China and what seem to us to be the crimes of the Queen Mother and King Theebaw probably appeared to his people to be royal accomplishments At any rate it is for those crimes that Theebaw has been carried away captive Indeed, in common with most of our contemporaries in this country, we do not exactly know why Theebaw was dethroned and removed The Europeans who were at Mandalay when the expedition was approaching, were unanimated though a word from the King must have resulted in their assassination He had been told that the Government of India insisted on the removal of an unpopular decree of his Government against a private trading Company, that it demanded the control of the external relations of his Government; that it required facilities to be given for opening up communications by railway or otherwise with China, and that resolved upon placing an envoy at his Court, who should have free access to his Majesty, and "should not be asked to submit to any humiliating ceremonies inconsistent with the diplomatic usages of Western nations" He refused to yield to these somewhat Imperious requirements; war was declared against him and he was unable to offer any effective assistance In not yielding to offer resistance, he did not transgress any duty to the sovereign of India, for he was not her subject or feudatory It may be for the commerce and security of India to wrest his country from him, and convert it into a bulwark of our own Empire. He intrigued to Share Ali intrigued, and England lost an ally in Cabul But what seems to be said about the attitude necessarily for the course which has been pursued, however capable of proof it may be that the old chiefs of Upper Burmah are more likely to be healthy wealthy, and wise, under the direct or indirect sovereignty of the Queen Empress than they ever would have been under the tyrannical rule of the King, at least let us bear in mind that it is a pure act of war, which notwithstanding his evil ways, is entitled to respectful treatment at our hands while he remains in durance vile

And we regret to have to say that he will not in the nature of things, meet with the treatment due to his rank and position in the place to which the Madras Government has resolved to send him Rangoon was, probably, a very insignificant village a hundred years ago but it was converted into a British military cantonment, it stands on the banks of the river Pabir, opposite Aral, commanded upon a strategic importance and barrier against the raids of Mahratta and Mussulmans and as long as it remained a cantonment, it may have been a terrible and terrible place of resort for fair warriors in a state of martial law as Vellore But in 1855 the Government resolved to abandon it Its ruins are of them impartial, and Jehoshaphat might be unerring in the observance of every unconsidered duty that will hold together A correspondent of ours who recently visited the place said—"Walking out and on one left hand, years ago a house, now shell and thin a crooked only frequently occupied by an officer belonging to one of the regiments to the cantonment A little further and we come to a old regimental grain store, I among on one side as though it could not bear the loss of the grain but one side like into her The remains of gate posts are quite a common sight but as to where the roads are on which these gates opened or the houses from which they came, I know or anybody do not relate Dilapidated houses are to the right and left And to think that this was once all in shining order by centre. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Rents in Rangoon very low, one house I saw, is large as the Opera house in Madras, was built for its proprietor The plaining excellent hard butter, and potatoes—what could you want more Society! Has now consists of only about four Europeans two of whom are generally on duty at work!

Some of the cantonment barracks are occasionally used as quarters for the Sepoys of Madras sepoys employed upon service in foreign parts Burma is a country partially neglected, says Murray, in which "many of the cities have been stolen, and some of the tombs are defaced" The town has no population worth speaking of, and it lives in the memory of bygone days that will come again no more It stands on a rich cultivated ground, in the midst of open but in a quite country, that is well cultivated and wooded The Nawab of the Carnatic had a summer road near there which long ago vanished, or was carried off piecemeal by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood The station is so quiet to be been fairly salubrious in the good old times, but it is seventy miles from the sea and the coolie are not studied when the hot weather sets in At the age of fifty five Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, and King of Spain, resigned all his dignities, and retired to a monastery "disenthralled with the world, his son, and himself" Ten years ago, who has tried everything, and found there is nothing in it" Rangoon may well seem a congenial place for retirement and introspection But Theebaw is on the right side of thirty, he has a pair of Queens of prepossessing age and mien, a fine number of daughters, a brother a dozen of uncles of honour, and a Royal retinue To say the least it is "rough on him" to send Theebaw and his family to the mere ghost of a town that will remind him at every turn of the decay of his power The good of the greater number may be sufficient excuse for his banishment from India but care should be taken to mitigate, as far as is compatible with his security, the hardship of captivity If he should not comply with the regulations laid down for his guidance, it will then be time to take steps to restrict his privileges, but as yet he seems to be a stolid, and weak young man, who will be amenable to discipline It is too early for him to say where, or how he would like to live When he awoke One morning at McFaggart's house, he may have thought that he was dreaming a bad dream. He may not yet be able to realise that he is no longer a King regnant at Mandalay, but a prisoner of war at Madras Before him, then, to take in the situation with the spring city and of his Queens, and with the soothing influence of his and their opium smoking elements. It will be exceedingly inconsiderate to expect him any "hug and hangings" to a place where no Governor of Madras would dream of trying to spend a happy day, or of passing a night If high policy prevents our being generous to this fallen monarch, at least let us try to be just to him, and to those who are, presumably, dear to him

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.